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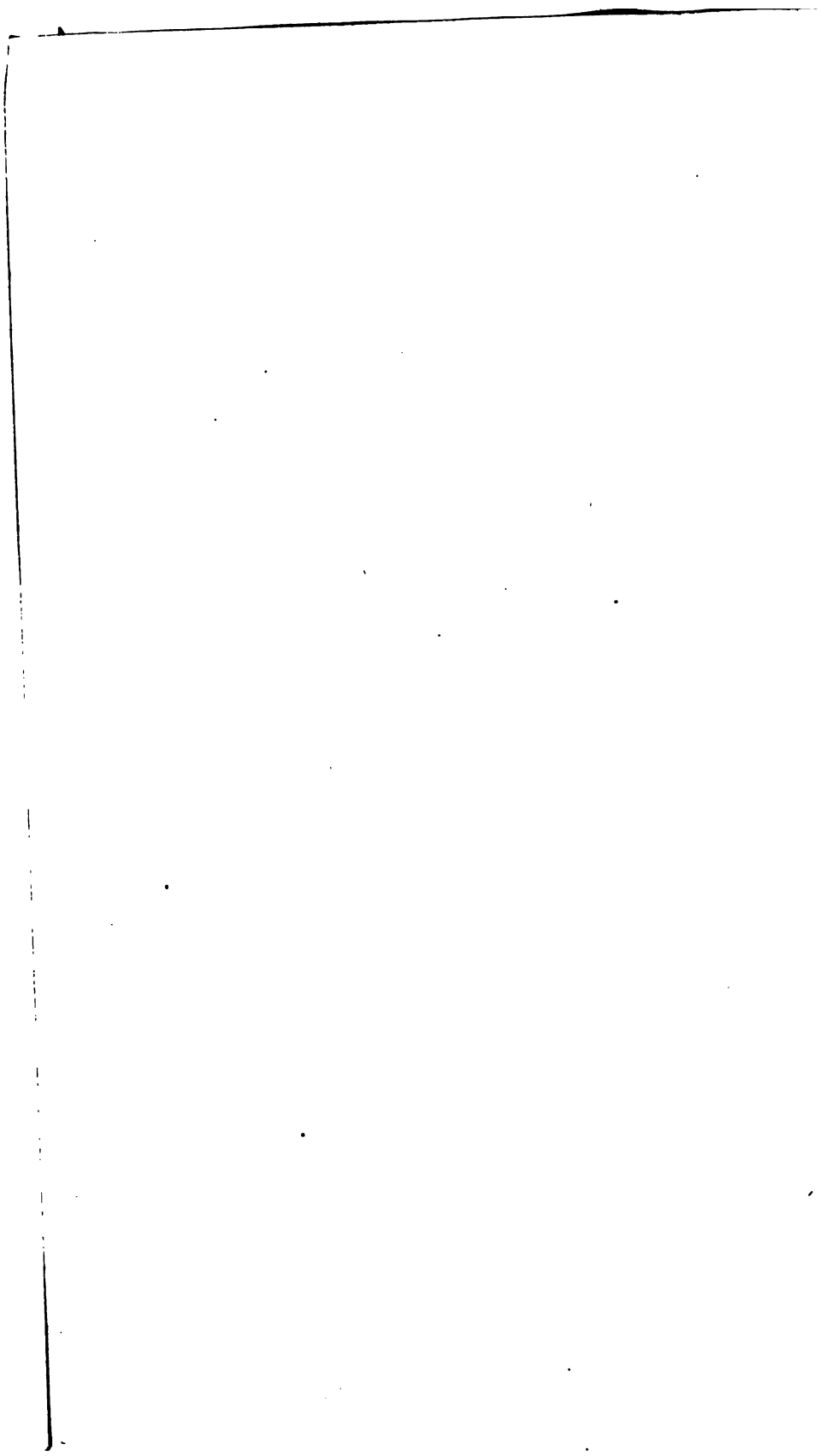
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THE
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXVIII.

JULY—DECEMBER.

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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

AMONG the Birthday Honours awarded this year by the Queen, we are glad to note the appointment to the Peerage of the United Kingdom of a distinguished antiquary. Mr. Cecil George Savile Foljambe, of Cockglode, Newark, for many years a Liberal member for one of the divisions of Nottinghamshire, is remarkably well versed in heraldry, genealogy, and ecclesiology, as well as taking a practical interest in almost all branches of archæology. He has been a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries since 1875, and is a council member of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, and of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, as well as of several kindred associations. The care that he has taken of the ruins of Kirkham Abbey since he has owned the estate is most praiseworthy, and a welcome contrast to the action or inaction of some other abbey owners in Yorkshire and elsewhere. Mr. Foljambe has been an occasional contributor to these columns, as well as to those of the *Reliquary*. In the name of English antiquaries, we cordially congratulate him on his well-merited honours.

We regret to learn that the Lord Crewe trustees are endeavouring to sell Bamburgh Castle; the price asked is £6,000. The most likely purchaser seems to be a hotel proprietor! Whoever becomes the purchaser, whether a private individual or a commercial company, it seems highly probable that much damage will be done to these

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priceless historic ruins. This castle ought to be preserved as a national monument, and the buildings, except the keep (which might be used as a residence), simply kept from falling into further decay.

M. Vaillant, of Boulogne, has been kind enough to send us, through Mr. F. Haverfield, the following additional note on pagan monuments converted to Christian use: Three Roman monuments adapted to Christian uses, two for *bénitiers*, one for a font, were described in the *ANTIQUARY*, 1893, p. 235, as exhibited in the Boulogne Museum. One more should be added, viz., an altar originally dedicated to Jupiter, and subsequently hollowed out into a baptismal *cuvé*. It is a square block of sandstone, 57 centimètres high, and 68 broad, i.e., about 2 feet square, in the shape of what is currently named *autel-pilier*. Its dimensions are sufficient for the baptism of adults by immersion, which affords evidence of the early date at which the adaptation was effected. Its front face shows the following inscription:*

EIDEO IOVI
VICVS
DOLVCENS
CVR : VITAL
PRISC

Eideo (= *Idæo* ?) *Jovi Vicus Dolucens[is] cur*
[*ante*] *Vital[is] Prisc[o]*

The *Vicus Dolucensis*, whose inhabitants raised an altar to Idæan (?) Jove, by the agency of Vitalis Priscus, is considered to be the Boulonnais village of Halinghen (Pas de Calais), in the territory of which the stone was discovered at an unrecorded date, and in whose parish church it had been employed for christenings long before it was removed to the *Lapidarium* of Boulogne. Its name has been looked upon as referring to the worship of Jupiter Dolichenus, which has left other evidence in the neighbourhood, but this is uncertain.

Students of folk-lore may note with some interest a survival of pagan ceremonies in

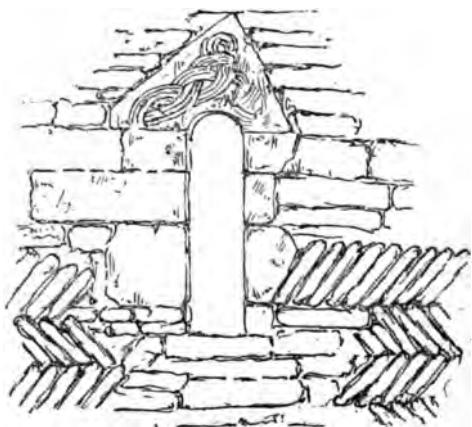
* Described and figured in C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, i., p. 13, plate viii., with a slight difference of reading in lines four and five.

that village. On the eve of the first Sunday in Lent its peasantry roam through fields, pastures and orchards, bearing long poles tipped with blazing wisps of straw, with which they *lustrate* crops, hedgerows and trees—apple-trees particularly—and singing traditional songs of the *Béhourdis* for a fruitful crop of crab and cider apples.

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The entrance gateway of Westbury College, one of the most interesting buildings in the neighbourhood of Bristol, is threatened with destruction, the site having recently been sold for building purposes, and plans prepared for the erection of upwards of twenty small houses. An effort is being made by a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood to rescue the ancient buildings, which were erected in the fifteenth century by Bishop Carpenter of Worcester (1443—1476), who was so attached to the place that he wished to be entitled "Bishop of Worcester and Westbury." His friend, William Canynge, the younger, the great Bristol merchant and munificent benefactor of the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, became Dean of Westbury College, and died there November, 1474. He is said to have rebuilt the college, which had succeeded and probably occupied the site of a very ancient Benedictine monastery founded long before the Conquest, which about 1297 was converted into a college, with a dean and canons. Here, about A.D. 964, Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, commenced his movement against the seculars by planting a colony of twelve Benedictine monks from Fleury, with his friend Germanus at their head. An interesting account of the Westbury monastery was given by the late Mr. John Taylor in *Bristol Past and Present*, vol. ii, pp. 3-10, with a view of the buildings now threatened with demolition. It is to be hoped that the endeavour to save these remains may be successful.

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The church of All Saints, Terrington, North Riding, Yorks, is in several respects an interesting fabric. The most noteworthy feature is a small early window on the south side of the nave. This wall has a good deal of herring-bone masonry, and was pierced in the centre by a single wide arch, to form a chapel; in the fifteenth century. At some subsequent

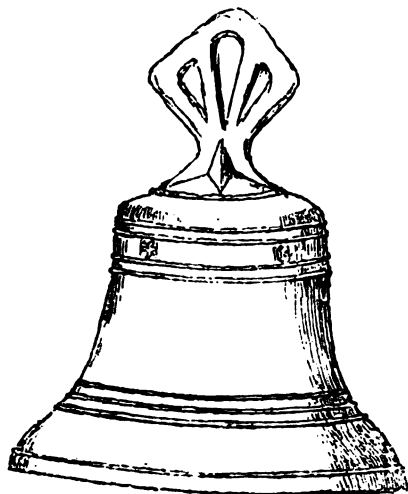
date this arch was walled up. During the restoration of 1869-70 the archway was opened out, the small light exposed, and a narrow south aisle built against this side of the church. The herring-bone masonry is now exposed on each side this archway within the aisle, the small light being on the west side of it. The inner wide splay to this light measures 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet. The exterior opening, shown in the sketch, is 2 feet 11 inches by 8 inches. The most remarkable feature about it is that the top



stone is covered with much-worn simple interlaced work of undoubtedly early Anglo-Saxon design. It has originally formed part of a grave-cover, and betokens, with much probability, that Terrington had an early church and Christian burial here as soon, perchance, as the seventh or eighth century. This first church would doubtless be of wood, and it is our belief that the small window and herring-bone masonry are parts of the first stone church erected here, not very long before the Conquest. On the north side of the church is a late Norman arcade, and it is not likely that a post-Conquest church of stone would so soon have been altered and extended.

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At the time of the restoration of Terrington church a discovery was made of peculiar interest to campanologists, and which has not hitherto been in any way chronicled. When digging within the walls of the western fifteenth-century tower, to make room for the

heating apparatus, a small good-shaped bell was unearthed, perfect save the clapper, 7 feet below the surface. This bell had never been carefully examined till last month. We are now able to give a drawing of it, kindly supplied to us by Mr. Blair, F.S.A., the secretary of the Newcastle Society of



Antiquaries. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 11 inches in diameter at the mouth. Round the shoulder are four stamps. One of these is a remarkable-shaped cross, with the spear, or reed and sponge of the Passion passing athwart it. The three other stamps each bear the same letter, which, together with



the cross, is here reproduced in full size. We have noted a capital letter S three times repeated on the old sanctus bell of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, as well as on several other examples in other parts of England and on the Continent, and conclude that this letter is intended for a small s, or a c standing for

an s. As the sanctus bell was rung during the Mass at the *Ter Sanctus*, there is a special appropriateness in this threefold repetition of the initial letter. The bell is of excellent shape and workmanship. The threefold opening in the head of the bell is uncommon, and may also have symbolic reference to its use. Judging from general appearance and the use of the small black letter, the bell may be safely assigned to the fifteenth century, though possibly as early as 1390. Puritan fury was often directed against these bells, and it would doubtless be buried by some sympathizer with older uses, in the hope of its subsequent recovery. The bell has been carefully preserved at the rectory since its disentanglement, and we are glad to learn that the rector, Rev. S. Wim-bush, contemplates replacing it in its proper position, namely, in a bell-cot on the east gable of the nave.



Tradition has it that the tower of Terrington gives shelter to one of the old bells of Kirkham Abbey, only a few miles distant. Stories of this kind are so often merely inaccurate conjectures, that, on ascending the belfry, it was an agreeable surprise to find that in this case the tale was at all events partially correct, as a fifteenth-century prior is named on the tenor bell. This fine bell bears round the haunch the following inscription in ornamental Lombardic capitals: ✠ IHC ORATE PRO AME ROBERTI PRIORIS ANNO DNI MCCCCM⁷. The date is a puzzle; we can only conclude that the founder's workmen made a mistake, or were short of the right letters when they came to the precise year of 1400. On the waist, immediately below the inscription, is a founder's mark that we have not seen before, namely, a fylfot cross, with the small initial letters T. O. (can it be an early Oldfield?) and two stars between the limbs. The bell, however, cannot have come from Kirkham (unless it is early fourteenth century), as there was no prior Robert of Kirkham after 1320. There were fifteenth-century priors named Robert at Nostell, Monk Bretton, Bridlington (four), and other religious houses, so that the identification of this bell with any special priory seems now impossible.

A recent visit to another Yorkshire belfry gave us a pleasant surprise. The small church of Bempton, near Flamborough, safely locked up, is a desolate and debased little place, with nothing of interest in the interior save a good and exceptional font of Norman Transition date. The west tower has been recently cruelly "restored" and disfigured, and looked most unpromising; but on mounting to the bell-chamber a pre-Reformation bell-frame was found, arranged for three bells. In it now swing two bells of unusually early date. They both bear inscriptions in good Lombardic capitals. One of them runs: ✠ IHC CAMPANA SANCTI MICHAELIS; whilst the other is of still greater interest: ✠ IHC CAMPANA IOANNIS DE THWYNG PRIORIS. Bempton was a chapelry of Bridlington Priory; John Thweng became prior in 1361.

Although no evidence has reached us of any other early grave-slab in England that bears a ship, in addition to the one engraved last month from St. Hilda's, Hartlepool, one or two correspondents have reminded us of the ships in the church of the Holy Trinity, Hull. But these are incised on the stone jambs of a tomb arch in the south aisle, and do not form part in themselves of any memorial, symbolic or otherwise. The Hull examples afford proof of the curious rigging and construction of vessels in the latter half of the fifteenth century. There is a good plate of them opposite p. 339 of Dr. Lambert's excellent work, *Two Thousand Years of Gild Life*.

The Historical MSS. Commissioners have now under consideration the family papers of Lord Dartmouth. These include a series of reports made about 1683 on all the royal castles and fortifications in England for the Lord Dartmouth of Tangier fame, who was then Master of the Ordnance. Through Mr. C. J. Ferguson, Lord Dartmouth kindly gave leave to the Chancellor to inspect the report about Carlisle, which is now in the Record Office. The report is a very large book, bound in vellum; contains a large folding plan of Carlisle, showing very clearly the castle, the walls, the gates, and the bridges over the Eden and Caldew, and

the then channels of these rivers. In one corner of the plan profiles and sections of the fortifications, drawn to scale, are given, and in another is "A Prospect of Carlisle towards the North—Jac. Richards Fecit." Richards, we believe, was one of three brothers, distinguished as military draftsmen.

The letterpress is very interesting; the commissioner appointed to report was Sir Christopher Musgrave. On his arrival he showed his commission to Captain Basil Fielding, who commanded the garrison, and who offered Sir Christopher every facility. Next day the Governor, or Deputy Governor, Lord Morpeth, arrived, and he refused to allow Sir Christopher to go anywhere or see anything. Sir Christopher then read with great dignity his commission to Lord Morpeth, who declined to acknowledge its validity, and threatened obstruction; but Sir Christopher informed my lord that he knew his duty, and what course to take if obstructed. He carried the day, mustered the garrison of fifty men, of whom eleven men and one sergeant were on duty every twenty-four hours, seven men acting as sentinels at the gates in the daytime. He also drew up full particulars of the state of the fortifications and what it would cost to repair them, and a list of the munitions of war in store, showing what was useful and what was useless, and what was wanting *in toto*. Some particulars are also given about the town, including items not before known, viz., that the Judges of Assize lodged in the citadel until the Scotch destroyed their lodgings; and that the gaol was there in 1683, and that Lord Chief Justice Jefferies had fined the county for its insufficiency. Lord Dartmouth has most readily given permission for plan and report to be reproduced for the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society. The collection includes similar maps and reports for several other towns; that for York is singularly interesting.

On the King's Mill Road, Driffield, two fields, long used as pasturage, but still showing the division into "lands" of ancient tillage, have recently been partially levelled in the construction of a new recreation-ground. During the operations, a series of

interesting discoveries have been made, showing that these fields were the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. On Wednesday, May 24, a skeleton was unearthed, but was not seen by anyone but the workmen, who dispersed the bones. On the following Friday a second skeleton was found, and the next day five more, being apparently those of children of ten or twelve years of age. Mr. J. R. Mortimer examined the remains, but up to that time nothing had been retained or noticed by the workmen which might have fixed the identity of the people who had made the interments. However, on May 30, in a bed of gravel, near to where the skeletons had been found, were turned out four or five earthenware vessels. They suffered considerably from the tools of the workmen; two were at first practically whole, but these also were carelessly broken before arriving at safe custody.

Mr. Mortimer, on hearing of the discovery, took measures to secure what remained of the fragments, and has been able to restore two of the vases. One of these is of a rude description, being a small Anglo-Saxon food-jar of round squat form, with a round bottom; it has a rim, but is without ornamentation. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The hopeless fragments of two or three others are of the same character. The material is a rough, gritty clay of black colour. The other restored vase is of more elaborate design. It has a flat base of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from which it slopes in a straight line to the widest diameter at an angle of about 45° . The outline then slopes in another direct line of equal length and angle to the neck, where it turns outward, making a lip or mouth about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The upper portion, or shoulder of the vase just below the neck, has a band round it, marked with small square indentations, four deep, in what may be termed a minute "gopher" pattern. Between this and the widest part is a double row of semicircles, arches, or horseshoes, the upper row having the circular portion uppermost, the lower row being on their backs, their feet rising alternately—though with some irregularity—into the openings and intervals of those above. The surface of the arches is indented in the same

way as the band. The clay of this vase is finer and smoother than that of the other pots, and of a blue-black colour on the exterior, especially the upper half, being burnt a lightish red. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Mr. Mortimer is of opinion that this vase suggests Roman handicraft. It was pointed out to our correspondent by Mr. Holderness, of Drifffield, that this cemetery would be about equidistant from the churches of Drifffield and Little Drifffield, both known to be important centres of an Anglo-Saxon population.

At Drifffield is yet to be seen the ancient Moothill, yet bearing the name and the indications of a large moated site, perhaps a castle, concerning which even tradition is silent. The vicinity abounds in memorials of the British and Anglo-Saxons, but the discovery of the cemetery is, so far as is now known, the first of the kind made so near the present town. An eighth skeleton was found on June 1, but no other relics. The work of levelling and turfing was performed with great speed, and is now finished, there being no probability of further finds.

It is an interesting and encouraging sign of the times to note that the popularity of those of our local museums that are well arranged continues steadily to increase. Last year over 21,000 visited the museum at Colchester Castle, whilst the year before the visitors exceeded 17,500. The two bank holidays of this year brought 1,650 and 1,768 visitors respectively. Admission is free. The collection of antiquities in the castle is the joint property of the Corporation and of the Essex Archæological Society. Mr. Laver, F.S.A., has written an excellent little guide to the museum, which is sold on the premises at a charge of twopence. The town stocks in this museum were last used in 1858, when a woman, who had been frequently before the magistrates for drunkenness, was sentenced to be confined in them on the steps of the Town Hall for six hours.

On June 5 the north transept of the ancient priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, was reopened, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

This mark of royal favour was peculiarly interesting, when the terms of the original charter granted to the founder Rakere, in 1123, by Henry I. are recalled. That charter ends: "I pray, therefore, that all my heirs and successors, in the name of the Holy Trinity, maintain and defend this sacred place by royal authority, and that they grant and confirm the liberties by me granted to it." We cannot, however, but regret the circular issued by the rector in expectation of the royal visit, wherein it was stated that "the Prince has most kindly consented to receive a list of donations towards completing the restoration of this church after the ceremony of re-opening the north transept on June 5. We are most anxious to announce to His Royal Highness that the whole £3,500 has been subscribed." This is a distinct bid for the money of snobs on the lowest of motives, and is not worthy either of an antiquary or an ecclesiastic. The ceremony of presenting the Prince with the list of donors was duly performed, but we are scarcely surprised to learn that the amount fell far short of what was anticipated. Such a circular would be sure to offend many.

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The Rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street, City of London, who has occupied that position for thirty-two years, is about to produce a copiously illustrated volume descriptive of that church and All Hallows', Staining. The parochial documents are of exceptional interest. The registers belonging to St. Olave's, dating from 1563, and uninterrupted during the Commonwealth, abound with entries of historical and notable personages, e.g., the Earl of Essex (the Parliamentary General), Sir F. Walsingham, Sir Philip Sydney, Lady Fanshawe, Lord Sudbury (Viscount Bayning), Samuel Pepys, Sir Andrew Riccard, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the Tyssen-Amherst family, etc. With regard to churchwardens' accounts, the earliest record of the kind in St. Olave's is an assessment for 1646-47, and no vestry minutes are traceable beyond March 20, 1706-7. In Allhallows', however, churchwardens' books are still preserved, dating as far back as 1492, the seventh year of Henry VII. Here is a mine of wealth for anyone who has the courage

and patience to work it. Some samples of the precious ore will be found in this book that will perhaps move someone still further to explore and bring to light the hidden treasure. The Pre-Reformation Inventory of Church Ornaments will be found of great interest. We cordially commend this undertaking of the Rev. Dr. Povah. Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, of Abchurch Lane, are the publishers. The volume will be issued to subscribers at a guinea; afterwards the price will be doubled.

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We have received the following from the secretary of the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead, and are glad to give it publicity: "Doveridge Church, Derbyshire: Davenport Monument. — A grand monument in the chancel of this church is falling to pieces, and, being very heavy, is endangering the wall. A faculty has been applied for to authorize the parish authorities to remove it from the church. The removal and making good the wall will cost nearly £50. For its preservation £150 is required, and towards this sum about £60 has been promised. The monument is to the memory of William Davenport, of Henbury, Cheshire, who died June 24, 1640, and of Mary, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Milward, of Eaton, Dovedale, Derbyshire, who died in 1639. Help for this great work will be gladly received by the vicar and churchwardens."

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A letter has reached us from one of the most distinguished antiquaries in the north of England with regard to the condition of Rievaulx Abbey. The gist of his communication is the decided deterioration of the ruins in important parts during the last few years, and the apparent persistent neglect in taking any steps to arrest further decay. In both these statements all careful observers of the abbey are bound to concur. The gable end of the splendid refectory is gaping, parts have fallen, and others must soon follow. The ivy has driven its way through the only bit that remains of groined vaulting in two fresh places during the past season. The public have special cause to complain, as for some five or six years a shilling admission has been levied on every visitor, and yet

during that period there has apparently been no preservative expenditure. Surely if the noble owner once looked into this matter personally, instead of leaving it to agents, this reproach would be removed. A particularly civil and cautious resolution on this subject was moved at the meeting of the British Archæological Association during their visit to Rievaulx in August, 1892, but with no result. The Yorkshire Archæological Association visits the abbey during the current month (July 27) under the leadership of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The matter should receive their earnest attention.

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The annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute will be held in London from Tuesday, July 11, to Wednesday, July 19. The programme is most inviting. Viscount Dillon is to preside. Dr. Freshfield will preside over the architectural section, and Mr. J. Willis Clark and Chancellor Ferguson will be its vice-presidents, Mr. Dinham Atkinson being the secretary. Of the antiquarian section, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite will be president, and Mr. C. H. Read and Mr. George Payne vice-presidents, while Mr. L. L. Duncan is to be the secretary. The president of the historical section will be Mr. Maxwell Lyte, Rev. Dr. Cox and the Very Rev. J. Hirst the vice-presidents, and Mr. Charles Welch the secretary. On Tuesday, July 11, the Lord Mayor will receive the association at Guildhall, and Lord Dillon will deliver his address. St. Bartholomew the Great and the Charterhouse will be visited. In the evening the Library Committee of the Corporation will hold a soirée in the Guildhall Museum. On July 12 Lambeth Palace, the Abbey Church of Westminster, Ashburnham House, Westminster School, and the abbey buildings will be visited, and the Lord Mayor will receive the members at the Mansion House. Thursday, the 13th, will be devoted to St. Paul's, the Tower, and All Hallows', Barking; Friday, the 14th, to Hampton Court; Saturday, the 15th, to Eton College; Monday, the 17th, to the Temple Church, Middle Temple Hall, and Rolls Chapel. In the evening the London and Middlesex Archæological Society will hold a reception.

On Tuesday, the 18th, the churches in the City of London built by Sir Christopher Wren will be inspected. On Wednesday, the 19th, the Institute is to visit Windsor Castle, when Mr. W. H. St. John Hope will conduct the party.

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The museum of the Sussex Archæological Society at Lewes has been enriched lately by a gift of four iron firebacks and six small castings from the famous Gloucester Furnace, Lamberhurst, Sussex. These were presented by the family of the late Rev. Robert Hawkins, Vicar of Lamberhurst. Mr. Latter Parsons, of Mill Croft, Eastbourne, has given a fireback, with the royal arms of England, and a pair of brand-irons dated 1572; these came from Marshalls, Maresfield, Sussex; and Mr. H. Padwick has presented (at the suggestion of Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A.) a pair of massive leaden rain-water heads that came from Hewells Manor House, Horsham; each bears a shield with the initials T. N. E. and the date 1704.

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The Council of the Ilkley Museum and Antiquarian Society, at a meeting held on June 7, appointed a sub-committee to treat with the owners of the site of the Roman station with a view to undertaking certain systematic excavations during the ensuing autumn.

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Cambridge University has for several years had an interesting association for co-operation among those who find their recreation in the study and rubbing of the old brasses that are scattered so widely throughout our village and town churches. It is not only a healthy form of exercise, promoting an extensive knowledge of our rural scenery, but brass-rubbing cannot be followed up with the faintest intelligence without provoking a more or less careful study of architecture, costume, customs, heraldry, and genealogy. In fact, if pursued with discriminating zest, it is almost bound to turn a man into a fairly good antiquary, who can find abundance to interest him wherever he may be. We are therefore glad to find that Oxford has now followed the sister University, and has this term established the Oxford University Brass-rubbing Society, with a

good roll of members. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., has consented to be their first president. We cordially wish the society every success.

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The Société Française d'Archéologie will hold its annual meeting at Abbeville from June 27 to July 4. Some of its members propose to spend a week in England, starting from Dover on July 5, visiting Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, Battle Abbey, and Hastings, and afterwards joining the Archæological Institute in London.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE new museum at the Baths of Diocletian in Rome, a few rooms of which were opened in 1890, and their contents described in the *ANTIQUARY* for July of that year, has now been immensely increased and admirably arranged under the directions of Professor Barnabei. As recently inaugurated by the King and Queen of Italy, it occupies the whole of the cloister of Michel Angelo, a long corridor running round the quadrangle on the upper floor, and fourteen rooms of the old Carthusian convent, as well as six of the little houses appropriated, according to their rule, one to each of the solitaries.

* * *

The most important accessions include the great lapidary inscription, recovered in a multitude of fragments near Ponte Sant' Angelo, which records the Secular Games celebrated in Rome under Septimus Severus, A.D. 204, and a marble altar adorned with very fine bas-reliefs found under the theatre of Apollo during the works on the bank of the Tiber. From the Palatine Stadium we have a magnificent seated figure of a Roman matron, probably an empress, the fine Greek Muse's head, and the other objects discovered last spring.

* * *

A mosaic pavement of the time of Hadrian from a private house on the Aventine, a piece of frieze from the mausoleum of that emperor, numerous inscriptions relating to the *Fratres*

Arvales, an elegant sarcophagus belonging to the Licinii Calpurnii found near the Salarian Gate, and other sarcophagi, do not complete the list.

* * *

The most valuable work of art, however, now exhibited for the first time, is the noble statue of Apollo, most ingeniously put together from fragments dredged from the bed of the Tiber. Worthy of mention also are the busts of Vestals from their home at the foot of the Palatine, and the kneeling figure of a beautiful youth with the right arm uplifted, which may be Hylas drawn down into the fountain by the Naiads. In fact, the ground on which the statue rests is made to represent the surface of water. This masterpiece of Greek art once adorned Nero's villa near Subiaco.

* * *

In room twelve, besides the mosaics representing the charioteers of the four factions of the circus, the green, red, white, and blue are arranged in admirable order by Commendatore J. I. de Rossi the long series of Saxon coins discovered on the Roman forum in the Atrium Vestæ, once used as a Papal residence, which are the first samples of Peter's pence known to us.

* * *

At Pisa, the ex-convent of St. Francesco is to be turned into a museo civico, in which will be collected the chief works of art now scattered throughout the city, or contained in the Pinacotheca. On the walls of the cloister will be displayed inscriptions, the arms of historic families, statues, and marble fragments, etc., while on the upper floor will be arranged the tapestries, pictures, and other monuments of Pisan art.

* * *

At Avezzano, near the lately-drained Lago Fucino, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the rearrangement of the important lapidary collection of the ancient territory of the Marsi.

* * *

The most recent additions to the Louvre Museum consist of specimens of Persian art, viz., five plaques of Faïence, two vases and three *étoiles*, all of the same material, besides two bronzes of chiselled work. To these must be added, amongst other objects lately acquired, a Byzantine bust in bronze bearing

an inscription, a Byzantine capital, and some handles of Greek *amphoræ*.

* * *

Signor Kavodias has now issued his catalogue illustrating the sculptures of the National Museum at Athens.

* * *

An archaic relief in nephrite from the Tarquinian necropolis, supposed to have formed a sepulchral door, has been added to the central Etruscan Museum at Florence, as also a nephrite coffin, on which are sculptured scenes from the common life of the Etrurians.

* * *

The excavations of the French School at Delphi have already proved highly successful. They have laid bare the remains of an important building, which is supposed to be the thesauros of the Athenians described by Pausanias. It is in the form of a small Doric temple, with metopes, of which latter five fragments have been discovered. Upon them may be seen a figure of Athena, a Herakles, a Centaur, and several figures of warriors and animals. All these sculptures are executed in a high style of art, and from accurate designs, though the tendency is somewhat rigid and archaistic. The walls of the treasury, it would appear, were covered with Attic inscriptions, of which some 150 have already been recovered.

* * *

Recent discoveries in Italy may be summarized as follows:

A tomb of later times was discovered in Togliano, in the Commune di Torreano presso Cividale del Friuli, formed of tiles, which protected the skeleton, with which, however, nothing seems to have been found.

* * *

Objects of Roman times have come to light near Viadana, in the province of Mantua. Amongst them must be mentioned two Latin inscriptions, one of which bears the name of a personage known from a marble of Brescia.

* * *

In the commune nearest to Commessaggio has been found a sepulture with a tomb for cremation, the ossuaries being of rude and primitive make, so that they seem to have belonged to a necropolis of a terramara.

A mutilated stone, bearing an inscription in archaic Latin, has been disinterred on the property of the Congregazione di Carità, in the village of Gallignano Ancona.

* * *

At the fourth milestone of the Appian road, at Tor Carbone, the Signori Lugari, the proprietors, have resumed the excavations, which have brought to light fresh remains of buildings and fragments of lapidary inscriptions.

* * *

At Pompeii, work has proceeded outside the Porta Stabiana (Regio I.), but without any result. Meanwhile, the buildings of the Isolo II. of the Regio V. have been reproduced in accurate designs and plans, and Professor A. Sogliano, inspector of the *scavi*, has described all the pictures and inscribed marks or *graffiti*.

* * *

Constructions of the Roman Age have been discovered on the sides of Monte Taburno of the commune of Airola, in the province of Benevento.

* * *

Arms of the Stone Age and very rude pottery have been found in some caves of the territory of St. Mauro Forte in Lucania.



A Note on the Proposed Demolition of a Part of Sheriff-Hutton Castle.



THE well-known and once highly-important castle of Sheriff-Hutton was first built by Bertram de Bulmer in the reign of Stephen.

It subsequently came into the possession of Geoffrey de Neville by marriage with the heiress of this branch of the Bulmers. The castle was rebuilt on an imposing and most extensive scale by Ralph de Neville, the great Earl of Westmoreland, soon after his marriage with Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, son of Edward III., in 1425. The ruins are of this date, as shown by the heraldic bearings over the entrance into the inner court or ward. The castle remained with the Nevilles till 1471, when, on the death

of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (the "King-maker"), on Barnet battle-field, Edward IV. granted the manor and castle to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), who had married Anne Neville, daughter of the "King-maker." Within this castle Richard III. imprisoned Edward Plantagenet, his brother Clarence's son, and also his niece, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Soon after the death of Richard III. on Bosworth battle-field (1483), the Princess Elizabeth became the wife of Henry VII.

In 1490 Henry VII. granted the castle for life to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey (who afterwards became Duke of Norfolk). He chiefly resided here from 1490 to 1500, and

moreland, of the Nevilles, and I heard that in hys time he buildid or greatly augmented or repairid 3 Castells besyde. There is a base Court with Houses of Office besides the enterig. The Castle itself in front is not diked, but it standeth *in loco utcumque edito*. I marked in the fore-front of the first area of the Castle three great and high Towres, of the which the Gatehouse was the middle. In the second area be five or six towres, and the statelie stair up to the Haul is very magnificent, and so is the Haul itself, and all the residue of the House, insomuch that I saw no House in the North so like a Princely Lodging. This Castle is well maintained by reason that the late Duke of Norfolk lay there ten years, and sins then



SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE

occasionally in later years. On his death in 1524, the castle reverted to the Crown, and in the following year Henry VIII. assigned it as the official residence of his illegitimate son Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset. Though but a boy of six years of age, Fitzroy was appointed by the King Lieutenant-General of the North and Warden of the Scotch Marches. He had a council assigned him to manage affairs, and resided here in princely state for some five years. It was during this time that this quasi-royal residence was visited by Leland. He says: "A mile on this side Shirhuten, and left on the right hand Stitenham, Mr. Gower's auncient Manor Place. The Castle of Shirhuten, as I learned there, was builded by Rafe Nevill of Raby, the first Earl of West-

the Duke of Richmond. Ther is a Park by it." The young Duke of Richmond quitted Sheriff-Hutton about 1530-31.

In 1625 the castle, manor and park of Sheriff-Hutton were granted by the Crown to Sir Arthur Ingram. A survey of this date describes the once grand building as but "the case of a stately castle, the inward materials transported, and the walls ruined . . . the bowels of this worthy pyle and defensive house are rent and torn, and the naked carcase onely left."

So far as we know, no conjecture has ever yet been offered for the destruction and gutting of this once splendid pile, which must have been done intentionally, and by command of the Crown. Can it be that it was first dismantled at the time of, or

immediately after, the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536?

For some 270 years the castle has remained in the hands of the Ingram family, the present owner being the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, of Temple Newsam and Hoar Cross. During this period it would seem that the angles and lofty walls of the great inner court or ward, together with the two or three lower vaulted chambers which were suffered to remain, were utilized for farm purposes, and for the erection in and against them of piggeries, stables, cowhouses, and the usual appurtenances. In the outer ward there was formerly "a base court" (Leland) or quadrangle, on the east side, in front of the entrance to the inner ward. In this base-court, in the palmy days of Sheriff-Hutton Castle, would be the great barn and the ranges of stables and cowhouses, as well as the offices of all kinds for the retainers and guard. The building in England with which it is best to compare this castle is the great manor-house of South Winfield, Derbyshire, which was built by Ralph, Lord Cromwell only a few years after that at Sheriff-Hutton. There are many striking points of similarity in the two plans. Considerable remains of the outer or base-court are still extant at Winfield.

When this castle was demolished, a low range of buildings, forming part of one side of the base-court, was left standing for purposes connected with the castle farm. Of this range of buildings we are able to give a sketch taken hastily for these columns by Mr. Blair, F.S.A., on June 3, 1893.

This range of buildings was obviously built in the first half of the fifteenth century, even if we had no written testimony. It is equally obvious that it was altered and re-fitted for smaller domestic purposes (to become the farm residence) in the seventeenth century, doorways being blocked up and fitted with plain square-headed mullion windows. Parts have been altered again and again at later dates. One end of it was only abandoned as a farm residence during the last few years.

A good deal of attention has been directed to Sheriff-Hutton Castle during the last two or three months, because of a rumour that it was going to be pulled down. This

rumour arose on the basis of a proposed complete reconstruction of the low range of buildings shown in the sketch, in order to adapt them to modern farm purposes. We fear the project was to introduce yet more brick and Welsh slate, than which nothing could be meaner in appearance or calculated still more to blemish the noble remnants of the "princely lodging" of the inner ward. But the whole scheme is, we understand, now under reconsideration. The true antiquary will realize that there is nothing degrading or mean in having farm buildings on the site of the outer ward, but contrariwise, for that is re-establishing a part of its original use.

A strong plea should, however, be put forward for clearing the inner ward of all its incongruities and blemishes, which at present are such an unsightly disfigurement. This ward is about 200 feet square, whilst the four towers at the angles vary from 70 feet to 100 feet in height. The ruins, therefore, still possess much dignity. A small book published in York in 1824, descriptive of this castle, says: "In conclusion, it may not be improper to observe that many persons who visit Sheriff-Hutton Castle will lament to see its ancient walls and towers encumbered with laystacks, pigeon-cots, etc., particularly at the entrance, near the eastern portal; even the ruins themselves seem to 'frown resentment' for every insult or injury they sustain. These excrescences will be remarked as an unsightly contrast to the fine prospect on the south. . . ." Since then, instead of improvement, matters have gone decidedly from bad to worse, parts of the ruined walls and towers keep falling, and much evil-looking brick has been introduced. The latest writer (Bulmer's Gazetteer, 1890), says: "The walls are the prey of the elements, and little appears to be done for their preservation." And yet

Who props the sinking pile, renews its sway,
Lives o'er the past, and joins the future day,
Thus from oblivion wrests the hoary name,
And on a falling ruin builds his fame.



Researches in Crete.

By PROFESSOR F. HALBHERR.

VII.—LYTTOS.

THE ancient city of Lyttos occupied a high position on a range of hills which rise between the elevated mountains of Lassithi and the plain of Pedhiadha. The ruins cover a large extent of very unequal ground above the modern village of Xydhà, and although the city was of high antiquity, the remains now visible, save some small fragments of inscriptions, are all apparently of Roman construction. Here we have thus a confirmation of the fact mentioned by historians of the entire destruction of Lyttos in the atrocious war waged against it by the powerful city of Cnossus in 220 B.C. The centre of the city was evidently situated between the two modern churches of Haghios Georgios and of the *Stavromenos*, around both of which may be seen the vestiges of the largest buildings. A considerable portion of the actual area is now cultivated as vineyards, and nestling in the midst of the richest foliage we discern here and there ruins in brick, bases with inscriptions, and a large number of sepulchral slabs. The whole site, indeed, is fraught with romantic recollections. No one can look unmoved on the vast expanse of beautiful panorama before his eyes, with on the one side the lofty wall of the Lassithi rocks, and in the distance, on the other, the towering mass of Mount Ida, with beneath the wide-stretching cultivated plain, if he then thinks of the sad fate that befell the city that once stood beneath his feet, when after a fierce resistance the inhabitants saw all their temples and homes ruthlessly destroyed, and were then themselves put to the sword, save a small remnant which escaped and was hospitably received by the citizens of Eleutherna.

Lyttos was famous in antiquity as a city which enjoyed the wisest laws, and we may suppose, according to the custom common in Crete, that these laws were inscribed on the walls of some public building. While, however, at Gortyna a rich harvest of such inscribed blocks of masonry was obtained, here, on the contrary, but a few fragments of archaic inscriptions, apparently belonging to

such laws, is all that has hitherto come to light. Two or three small portions were noticed by Spratt, and these I easily found embedded in the walls of the mean houses of the village of Xydhà. Another fragment I found on a second visit, and this was afterwards presented by the Papadaki family, one of the best in the village, to the Greek Syllogos at Candia. If, however, excavations could be made, particularly about the church of Haghios Georgios, where this last fragment was found, it is highly probable that some important portion of ancient legal texts would come to view. The small fragment in question, judging from its minute letters, which present a certain resemblance with those of the large legal inscription of Gortyna, would seem to have belonged to an inscription of considerable extent and of similar contents.

The great bulk, however, of the inscriptions found at Lyttos are imperial dedications, relating in particular to the families of Trajan and Hadrian, and sepulchral epitaphs. They are so numerous that they have been gathered, and are still to be found, not only amongst the ruins of the ancient city, and in the village of Xydhà, but also in the neighbouring villages of Kastelli and Karduliandò, and in some of the large Greek country churches situated in the plain. The external walls of the church of Haghios Joannis called Kama-riotis, are almost covered with inscribed stones, of which I took copies, and in the interior I found amongst the flags of the pavement a copy in Latin of the Edict of Constantine *de accusationibus*, which, as it possessed variants, was afterwards forwarded to, and commented on, by Professor Mommsen. This is the longest Latin inscription ever found in Crete. Another considerable Latin inscription, which from the form of the letters I judge to be of the same epoch, is to be seen on the right-hand corner of the façade; but it is so injured that an accurate copy could not be made without removing it from the wall, and some little excavation. On another journey to Crete I will certainly endeavour to accomplish the task I could not do then.

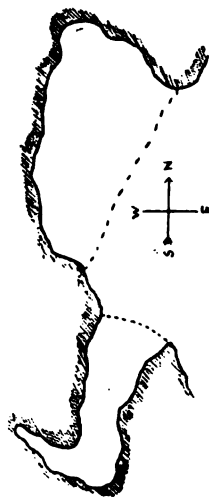
The only works of art found lately amongst the ruins are some few marble statues of Roman workmanship, one of which is now in the *eparcheion*, or prefect's house, at Kastelli, and the others in the small church of the

Stavromenos, on the site of the old city. The first, which is headless, represents a man seated on a rock in majestic attitude, and is probably the figure of the Idæan or Dictæan Jove. On its base is inscribed the name of the sculptor, Zenon, son of Alexander, from Aphrodisia. On the base of one of the statues, in the church of the *Stavromenos*, there is also an inscription, but so worn as to be illegible.

To the territory of Lyttos must have belonged, without doubt, the high tableland of Lassithi, one of the most elevated districts still inhabited by the modern population of Crete; and it is also highly cultivated. On the south-west slope of the mountains, which rise above one of its villages, called Psychrò, there is a deep natural grotto, with before it a small level space or natural stage, the whole presenting some resemblance with that of the Idæan Jove. Like the latter, this grotto also must have been dedicated to some divinity, as various votive objects have been found within it. The mouth of the cavern looks towards the east. The interior is divided into two compartments. The outer one is 25 mètres long, and the floor is very uneven owing to the masses of rock fallen from above. The inner chamber forms a kind of cavern of irregular figure 84 mètres long, 20 broad, and 12 in height. The floor descends abruptly, and in the faint twilight that alone penetrates the abyss may be seen beautiful stalactites hanging from the roof, with here and there a crystal column connecting roof and floor together. In the left-hand corner as you enter, there is a spring of cool and limpid water. The small plateau in front of the mouth of the cave measures 30 mètres long and 6 in width. Thence is a magnificent view of the whole Lassithi basin. It is remarkable that one of the rocks which block up the entrance of the cave seems to have been rudely hewn into the form of a sacrificial altar, like that I found before the Idæan grotto. It measures 2.50 mètres by 1.50. The accompanying sketch will give some idea of the form of the grotto I have described.

An accidental discovery made by the peasants of Psychrò in 1883 was the first intimation we had of the existence of votive offerings in this place. Here they had found some small figurini in terra-cotta and bronze,

several axes, lance-heads, and fragments of other arms, as well as a number of small earthenware vases. This discovery was the occasion which led Dr. Hazzidakis, president



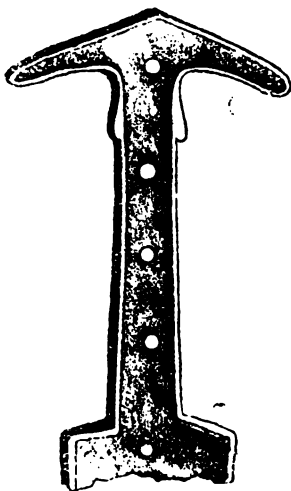
of the Greek Syllogos of Candia, and myself, to undertake the exploration of this locality in the summer of 1886. Although the ground was unfortunately much disturbed by the tumultuary operations of the peasants, our researches were not without some results.



In a stratum of black earth formed of charcoal and ashes, mixed with half-burnt bones and horns of oxen, rams and goats, at a depth of 0.30 to 0.80 mètres in the outer

chamber, we collected some fresh votive offerings. These were chiefly picked up near the foundations of a pilaster of Roman brick-work, built in order to sustain a piece of rock which threatened to fall in from the vault. Amongst the remains of ancient sacrifices or banquets was found a stag's horn, a fact of some importance, as it establishes the existence of this animal in the island during Hellenic times, the species being now extinct. These objects, together with what could be recovered of those previously found, are now safely lodged in the museum of Candia. The terra-cottas included a very rude small idol or figure of which only the torso and head remain, as may be seen in the above illustration.

The rest of the terra-cottas may be described as follows: Several votive animals, with ornaments painted with the brush; fragments of large and small vases; a great



number of small rude cups of common form (a truncated cone inverted); a tripod foot, etc. In the rather rich collection of bronzes were some small votive shields, or *ἀσπίδισκαι*; lance-heads, knife-blades, two sword-handles with triangular termination, as in accompanying illustration; a great number of small votive animals, like the numerous examples discovered at Olympia and in other ancient sanctuaries; a bronze statuette of a nude man, with only a covering around the loins, and a kind of *pilos* on the head; a

large two-edged hatchet and a small one; and a fibula with spiral bow.

Dr. Orsi, on seeing my drawings, is of opinion that these objects are to be attributed from the twelfth down to the seventh century B.C. The double-edged hatchet is to be found engraved amongst the figures on the gold work of Mycenæ, and small votive examples in thin sheet were found in the lowest strata under the *opisthodomos* of the Heræon at Olympia. These objects have reference to sacrificial rites, with an especial symbolical allusion to Jove. The specimens found in our grotto are identical in character with the bulk of the other objects discovered here, and refer to a very primitive form of worship directed almost certainly to Jove. In the bronze statuette we must observe that the upper lip is shaven, the beard being confined to the cheeks and chin, in strict conformity with the Greek custom of the Mycenæan period. An "island" stone was also found in the same place, which is a further confirmation of the epoch to which all these objects have been referred. It is of the shape of an almond in hematite, and bears the representation of a horse lying on one side, with head and throat thrown back and pierced with an arrow.

The surrounding mountains furnish some other examples of caverns, many of which are deep and lofty, but, unlike the one I have described, they furnish no signs of ancient worship.

Returning from the mountains to the plain of Pediáda, and following the road which leads to Candia, we leave to the right in a hilly district the remains of an ancient town of which a good piece of the fortification wall is still preserved. This wall is in the neighbourhood of the village of Sabà; but no inscribed stone or other monument has so far made us acquainted with the name of this early settlement. I acquired upon this spot an "island" stone, which is in itself a sign of very primitive foundation. Not far from here, towards the coast, near a Greek monastery, there is another ancient site now called Anopolis, evidently an ancient name. Here was found a large quantity of vases of the Mycenæan epoch, which now form the nucleus of the pottery collection of the museum of the Greek Syllogos at Candia. It would be very desirable in the interests of

science that excavations were made in the necropolis whence these vases came, especially for this reason that no necropolis in Crete has been hitherto subjected to systematic exploration.

Not far from here, in a hill village called Episkopi, some vestiges of the Venetian domination are to be seen. Amongst these is an inscription of the year 1588, in which mention is made of an earthquake which destroyed a church, and of a Franciscan bishop, whose name cannot be well made out, who undertook its restoration.

On a height of the south-western frontiers of the province, Admiral Spratt thought he was able to fix the position of Lykastos, one of the ancient Cretan cities mentioned by Homer. The village nearest to this place is called Kastritzi, but no ruins from which any positive conclusion can be drawn are to be found in this place. On leaving the territory of Lyttos westwards, we come to the still larger city—indeed, the most powerful of all Cretan cities of the most ancient period—Cnossos, to which the next article will be dedicated.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XXVII.—ILKLEY.

By ROACH LE SCHONIX.

IN August 25, 1892, the public spirit of a few antiquaries and men of letters resident in the town or neighbourhood of Ilkley, in Wharfedale, brought about the opening of a local museum. This achievement, which reflects much credit on this delightfully situated but small town (Pop. 1891, 5,700) was duly chronicled in the columns of the *ANTIQUARY* for the following October. After an existence of eight months, a visit was paid to this museum in order that its progress might be duly noted for the encouragement of other small towns which may be near to interesting or historical localities.

The building, which occupies a fairly good position on the Addingham Road, was formerly a Wesleyan chapel. Although a new portico has been added, containing the

necessary offices, the building, both externally and internally, plainly tells the tale of its original, and is by no means an ideal structure for the services to which it is now devoted. Nevertheless, the good folk of Ilkley are much to be commended for having made so promising a start, and for having so well utilized the fabric at their disposal. The wide gallery that runs round three sides of the building has been wisely retained.

A board affixed to the wall near the entrance tells us that the museum is open daily from 10 to 12.30, and from 2 to 8, at a charge of twopence. It is further intimated that "children under twelve and inmates of the Ilkley Hospitals and Convalescent Homes are admitted at half-price." This is a somewhat strange greeting, and the timorous visitor begins to wonder if patients from the infectious wards are rigorously excluded; but, as a stranger to Ilkley, we can only suppose that its "hospitals" are all of a hydropathic character.

Within the building is a well-arranged and representative selection of geological specimens, with special reference to Yorkshire and the district of Wharfedale. Some attention is also paid to the botany of the neighbourhood, there being a small collection of dried specimens.

With regard to archæology, prehistoric times are but sparsely represented. There is a flint arrow-head from Rombald Moor, as well as a variety of flint shards and scrapers. There is also a small assortment of flint spear and arrow heads from the great prehistoric rampart of the Danes Dike, Flamborough. Of the Bronze Age, there is a bronze spear-head from the British camp at Bucknell, Salop, and part of another like spear-head found at Ilkley when excavating for the gas-tank. A cinerary urn, 8 inches high, partly filled with calcined human remains, the remains of another urn, and a few jet ornaments and beads, were found in 1874 near the Ilkley railway station, and are supposed to belong to the later Celtic period.

Against the wall on the left-hand side of the ground-floor are a series of careful drawings of the various noteworthy and celebrated "cup and ring" marked stones in the vicinity of Ilkley. These drawings, which are the work of Dr. Godfrey Carter, the president of the Ilkley Museum and Antiquarian Society, are

on the scale of one inch to the foot, and are sufficiently large for study by students who desire to solve the mystery of their meaning and workmanship.

The identification of Ilkley with the Roman station of Olicana is now generally accepted by antiquaries. The site of the station, embracing an area of about 160 yards by 100, and including the parish church, can be traced without much difficulty. But we strongly recommend all visitors to Ilkley of an antiquarian turn to first visit the museum, and there to study the excellent coloured plan of Ilkley and Olicana (with the site of the various finds of coins, pottery, etc., marked thereon) which hangs on the wall. It is the property of Mr. Cudworth, of Bradford, who uses it to illustrate his lecture on Olicana. As might be expected, there are a fair number of Roman remains in the museum. The more important relics of the long-continued Roman occupation are those that bear inscriptions. Of these several have been found at different times on the site of, or adjacent to, the station of Olicana; they are fully described in Collyer's *Ilkley, Ancient and Modern*, the last edition of which was published in 1885. The museum authorities have not yet been fortunate so as to secure the more important of these finds which still remain at Myddleton Lodge; but it is anticipated that ere long the Myddleton relics will be removed here. An inscribed stone that wandered away years ago from Ilkley to Bolton Abbey, where it used to stand in the rectory porch, was, however, restored to Ilkley by Archdeacon Boyd, and is now in safe custody at the museum; it is thus lettered:

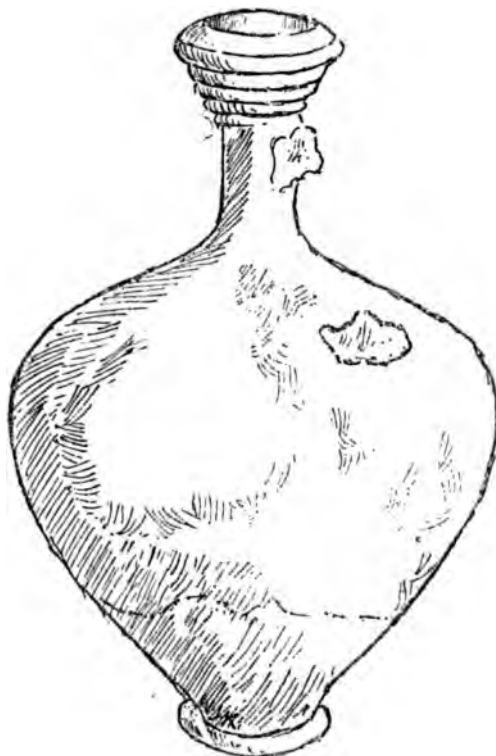
D . M.
PVDE
JESSEI
LEG . II . A.

Another large but rude monumental stone, 6 feet by 2½ feet, which was found in 1884 behind the Rose and Crown Inn, is carved with the seated figure of a female and the following inscription:

[DIIS M]ANIBVS
VEN . . . NCONIS FILIA
ANNORVM XXX C. CORNOVIA
H . S . E.

If there is any doubt about the inscribed stones from Myddleton Lodge finding their way here, it might be well to obtain casts of them, as well as of the Hercules and Serpents stone in the north wall of the church tower.

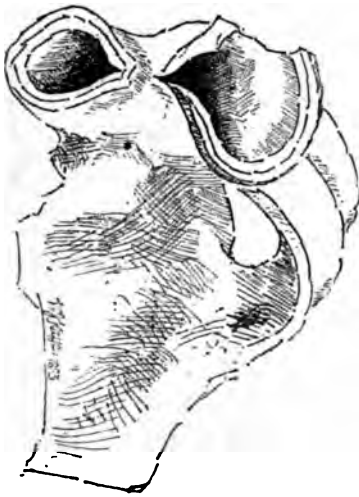
The Roman relics include, as might be expected, a considerable store of fragments of Roman pottery, as well as a few perfect or almost perfect specimens. One of the rarities is an example of the triple vase, in



VASE FROM ROMAN WELL.

which three small vases are united in a group. There is another instance, from Vinovium (Binchester), in the Durham University Museum, two at Carlisle Museum, two at York Museum, and four at the Guildhall Museum, City of London. They have probably served as flower-vases. Readers of the *ANTIQUARY* will remember an account of this vase, with an illustration, in the number for January, 1892, from the pen of Mr. Walter J. Kaye, junr. To Mr. Kaye we

desire to express our great indebtedness for the various drawings that accompany this paper. The most elegant vessel that remains in any degree of completeness is a water-bottle or vase, which was found in July, 1887, when digging the foundations of a restaurant in Brook Street, at the bottom of a Roman well. It is not altogether symmetrical, as is indicated in the drawing, but of a most graceful shape, and is perfect save for the handle. The marks which appear upon it are not the remnants of ornamentation, but are caused by the action of the water. The vase stands $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The sides of the well were supported by oak slabs, as was the case with all the wells at Silchester; two of these slabs are fortunately preserved



PINCHED-UP MOUTHPIECE OF ROMAN PITCHER.

in the museum. Among the larger broken vessels are the upper portion of a great amphora, and the greater part of a fine example of a mortarium, 16 inches in diameter.

A drawing is given of the pinched-up mouthpiece of a small Roman pitcher, showing the way in which the edges have been drawn together so that the contents would run, as it were, through a spout. The size of the fragment is 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. There is also a small example of a perfect Romano-British lamp from Addingham, which is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

There are many fragments of the beautifully glazed Samian ware, several of the

pieces bearing the stamp of the potters' names. Some of the pieces have rivet-holes, showing that the Roman householder set sufficient store on this foreign ware to have



ROMANO-BRITISH LAMP.

it mended when fractured. Most of the fragments are more or less richly ornamented. The collection includes some pieces of Romano-British pottery, made at Castor, near Peterborough, as well as various kinds of commoner home-made earthenware.

There is a good collection of Roman querns and grooved millstones, two or three of the querns being possibly of earlier Celtic date. There are also several small stone mortars of a later period. Some portions of floor cement or concrete, formed from powdered tiles, stones, and ashes, embedded in lime, are undoubtedly of Roman date.

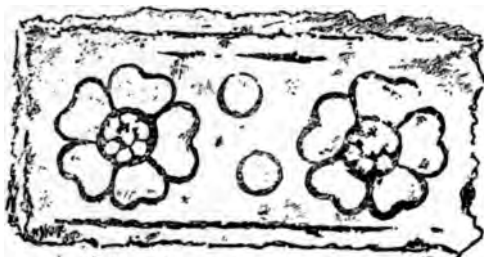
In the gallery are several Roman coins found at Ilkley, such as Constantine, Antoninus Pius, Constantine II., Gallienus, etc., as well as six Roman coins, varying from A.D. 70 to 250, found at Otley when digging the foundation of the offices of the *Ilkley Free Press*.

The three interesting pre-Norman cross-shafts now placed together in the churchyard at Ilkley (where they are sadly exposed to the drippings of the lime-trees, and for whose removal under cover we strenuously plead) are well known. Three fragments of similar crosses, beautifully carved with interlacing work, are to be found in the museum, to which they were presented by Rev. H. Kempson, the vicar. The foliage treatment of the scrolls shows that they are late examples, and almost certainly not earlier than the tenth century.

Among the few relics of mediæval days may be noted a good specimen of an unusual-patterned tile from Bolton Priory of fifteenth-century date, bearing a pattern of incised

cinquemoils or roses and circles. The actual size of this tile is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. There is also a piece of a palimpsest brass showing parts of an inscription on each side, which has been placed here by the vicar. In our opinion it ought to go back to the church, and be put against the wall on a hinge, so that both sides could be seen. There are, too, a few English mediæval coins, including a gold noble of Richard II. A late cross-bow hangs on the wall near the top of the stairs.

An unusual feature, which might be extended and made conducive to a course of lectures on mediæval palæography, is the display in cases of several local deeds of interest of the seventeenth century.

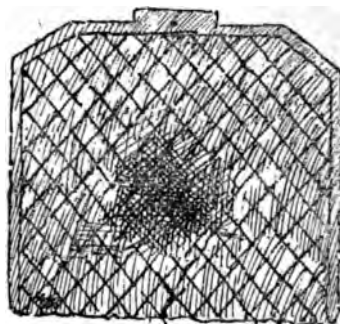


Tile from Bolton Abbey

Among varieties of a later date, we noticed rubbings of the Shakespeare brasses of Stratford-on-Avon; pewter altar vessels from the parish church (which ought to be retained there); a Breeches Bible, 1579; a Geneva Bible, 1605; early copies of *Leeds Mercury* of last century; and one-guinea bank-notes (1806-7) of the Wharfedale and Pontefract banks. A portrait of James Fletcher the fiddler, a well-known local character, popularly called "Blind Jim," finds here an appropriate resting-place, as well as his chair, which is a good example of an arm-chair of the end of last century; he died in 1826.

We were glad to see among the relics of domestic appliances now gone out of use, and which certainly ought to be preserved most carefully in our local museums, not only a tinder-box, flint, and strike-light, but also a spinning wheel, and another wheel for spinning cotton for candle-wicks. On the very day that we visited the museum,

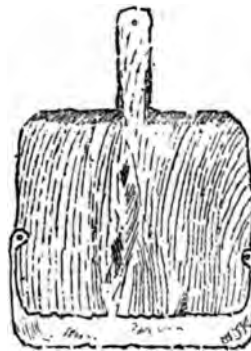
May 23, the collection was enriched by the addition of the implements necessary for making old-fashioned oat-cake, once the staple food of these districts, and now so very rarely seen. Mr. Kaye's drawings of these utensils are given to encourage other museums to find room for like relics of the



GRIDDLE

passing domestic customs of the people. The dark place in the centre of the griddle shows where it has been burned.

Another matter that it is pleasant to note is the use of this museum for the purposes of lecturing. A syllabus card of the lecture course of the late season was hanging near



SPITTLE



LADLE

the entrance, showing that lectures have been here given, among others, by Mr. Horn, on "Old Yorkshire Customs and Home Industries"; by Mr. Cudworth, on "The Romans in Ilkley"; and by Mr. Riley, on "Old China and Pottery."

Ilkley is much to be congratulated on the

start it has made with its museum, and on having secured so able a curator as Mr. H. L. Oxley. The average attendance for a month before our visit was 22 per day, exclusive of 107 subscribers, most of whom hold family tickets. No doubt the arrangement and the labelling might to some extent be improved, but this will doubtless be seen to as the collection grows.



Art Furniture at Shoreditch.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE visit of an antiquary to Shoreditch has not an attractive sound for archæologists, particularly if that visit is confined to the very modern Town Hall and adjacent buildings. Circumstances, however, led to a visit (and a most enjoyable one) being paid to Shoreditch on May 6, 1893, with the result that it seems good to chronicle certain observations in these columns.

The occasion was an exhibition of Shoreditch art furniture, in connection with the opening of the Shoreditch Municipal Technical Schools. It is to be regretted that these remarks will appear too late to enable any of the readers of the *ANTIQUARY* to visit the exhibition, as it was only open from May 5 to May 13. The exhibition was divided into two sections, the one that was arranged in the Council Chamber, consisting of antique specimens of wood-carving and furniture lent by collectors naturally attracting our chief attention. A considerable portion of this section consisted of loans from the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum. As these can be best studied in their usual resting-place, it will suffice to say that they consisted of well-chosen and handsome examples of Italian, French, German, Flemish, and English work in furniture of the fifteenth and three following centuries. Some of the other articles, however, brought together from private collections, and which can but rarely be seen and are little known by the old furniture loving public, deserve special mention.

The Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company lent a small octagonal carved oak table, three feet three inches in diameter, with the year 1606 and the initials of the master and wardens carved in the spandrels of the arches between the legs. This is of much interest, as the oldest dated piece of Jacobean furniture; it is illustrated on page 95 of Litchfield's *History of Furniture*.

Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., contributed a variety of excellent examples of carved panels of both ecclesiastical and civil or domestic origin. The descriptions in the catalogue, for which each contributor was responsible, were singularly meagre and misleading, particularly as to this series of panels. Mr. Colman should have employed some expert or good connoisseur to label them correctly and fully. For instance, No. 55, described as "panel in the vine and linen pattern, *very old*," was only fifteenth-century; whilst No. 60, "*very antique* panel scroll and foliage," was certainly not older than the beginning of the fourteenth century. Several of Mr. Colman's panels came from Costessey Hall, Norfolk, and others from old houses in Norwich.

Mr. F. Litchfield lent some choice examples of early Portuguese, Spanish, German, and French work. His collection included a Spanish *terema*, or large flat wooden frame studded with metal knobs, containing a brazier to hold charcoal for heating rooms; it is of eighteenth-century date.

Mr. E. Benjamin sent a perfect gem of the exquisitely delicate carving of Grinling Gibbons (1648—1721), consisting of a large mirror frame carved with a profusion of cupids, fruit, flowers, and leaves executed in pearwood.

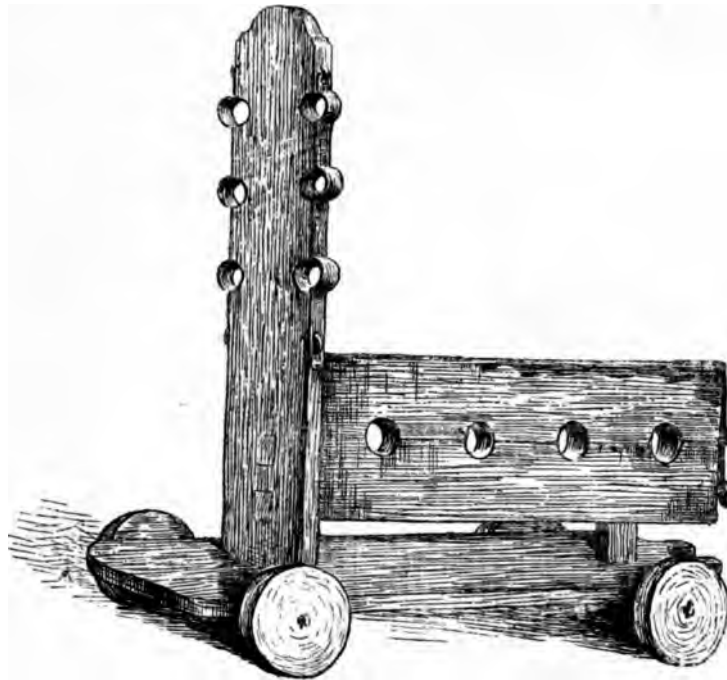
A plain oak stool, of narrow oblong dimensions, attracted much attention because of its personal associations. It was described in the catalogue as "Milton's stool, from his house at Chalfont St. Giles', Bucks," and was lent by Mr. James Gurney and the trustees of Milton's Cottage. The date of the stool was obviously of Milton's period, but that he used it for sitting purposes (for which it would be highly inconvenient) is exceedingly doubtful; it seemed to us to be one of a pair of small coffin trestles or rests, which were often kept in English manor

houses, as well as churches, during that period. Close to "Milton's stool" stood "a quaint chair said to have been Cowper's from Olney." A far older personal relic was an "old chair said to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, from Henry VIII.'s Palace, Fleet Street"; all that can be said is that it appears to be early sixteenth-century workmanship.

Mr. George J. S. Lock lent a variety of early and good samples of the furniture-maker's art, but here again the catalogue was

lished by a little more careful observation than we had time for) that it is not older than the fifteenth century.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's examples of rich Louis XVI. work were singularly fine and nearly priceless. Other good pieces were a large press with carved front and ends of walnut wood, with marqueterie panels, German, middle of eighteenth century, lent by Mr. Hochbrunn; a Louis XVI. writing-table, with marqueterie in stained and natural



SHOREDITCH STOCKS AND WHIPPING-POST.

at fault in several of the dates and descriptions: No. 104, which was a cabinet, was foolishly described as a "credence." The greatest mistake, however, was the description of a beautifully-carved Prie-Dieu, with a traceried canopy over a large crucifix; it was catalogued as "of the thirteenth century, and for six centuries in Conway Castle." It was lent by Dr. Heinrich Felbermann, and it is a kindness to point out to him his error. It is just possible that the Prie-Dieu may be of late fourteenth-century work, but it is far more probable (as could readily be estab-

lished by a little more careful observation than we had time for) that it is not older than the fifteenth century.

woods, with gilt-bronze mounts, lent by Hon. Claude Hay; and an old French satinwood harp, Louis XVI., carved with laurel wreath, and decorated with musical trophies and landscapes, lent by Mr. D. L. Isaacs.

A hexagon table of beautiful inlaid oak, 1680, was made from the pulpit sounding-board of the old church of St. Mary's, Thames Street. Various good examples of the works of Chippendale, Sheraton, and other of the great cabinet-makers of the last century made the collection more complete.

In a lobby stood an old-time relic of peculiar interest to the antiquary, and which may, we suppose, be rightly classified under the generic term of "furniture." The Shoreditch parish stocks and whipping-post, which are kept in a crypt beneath the church, were lent by the vicar and churchwardens. In 1735 these stocks used to stand outside the watchhouse, then situated outside Shoreditch parish church, on the site used for the present kiosk at the corner of Old Street and High Street. It will be noticed from the illustration that in this case, as in several others, the stocks were constructed so as to serve not only for the purpose of fettering the feet, but also for restraining the wrists during whipping, the common punishment for sturdy beggars and vagrants. One of the posts has been made sufficiently high to hold the wrists of the culprit whilst being flogged in iron clasps. In this case there are three sets of wrist-holes, to suit the stature of the condemned rogues. The height from the ground to that of the footboard is 8 inches; the height of the whipping-post from the level of the footboard is 5 feet 8 inches; and the length of the stocks is 4 feet 3 inches. We do not recollect another instance of this combined instrument of punishment being placed on wheels; this arrangement would allow of the stocks being moved to different places as occasion required. The space is shown in the drawing wherein a handle for drawing the stocks used to be fixed. Sometimes whipping was ordered at the site of some cruel assault, when such an arrangement as this would prove useful. These old Shoreditch stocks are of seventeenth-century date, but have been repaired at later dates.

In the large hall was a well-arranged collection of high-class examples of modern work representative of the art furniture industries of this district. The very short period of three weeks available for organizing this exhibition prevented any show-pieces or special work being made for it, so that it was rendered all the more interesting and valuable, as the exhibits were examples of the everyday work of the locality. All that can be said here is that, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of the antiquary for past art, it was delightful and surprising to find English

workmen capable of turning out so much that was admirable in design, in taste, and in finish of execution. The adoption of some of the best old methods and shapes to more modern requirements was most commendable. The delicacy of the marqueterie work and of the ivory inlaying, as well as the occasional freedom and boldness of design surprised us. Those desirous of possessing genuine art furniture of English design had far better visit Shoreditch than the large west-end establishments, for by so doing they would be surer of obtaining good work, and save at least 25 per cent in its cost.

This exhibition was the outcome of a movement to improve the industries of Shoreditch by providing technical instruction for the artisans therein engaged. The movement was commenced by the Shoreditch Vestry petitioning the London School Board to provide a centre for manual instruction in the parish for the benefit of the children it contains, of whom there are 43,842 under fifteen years of age, who will, in most cases, have to earn their livings in the local industries. The School Board granted the request and established a wood-work centre at the Catherine Street Board Schools, Hoxton.

Further inquiries showed that there was no technical instruction whatever provided for the apprentices and artisans of the district, of whom there are 42,832 engaged in different trades, 16,046 being occupied in various branches of the furniture and wood-work industries. The Vestry have been able to appropriate a small sum out of the rates to open technical schools, which are the first municipal schools of the kind started in London. They have secured some very suitable workshops at 35, Hoxton Street, and have organized classes in carpentry and joinery, drawing and designing, wood-carving and manual instruction, at the modest fee of 2s. 6d. per term of eleven weeks. These classes only began on March 25 with forty-eight students, and by the beginning of May the students numbered 139. It is hoped that these municipal schools will shortly be benefited by a grant from the London County Council. It was with great interest that we looked over the beginning of this most important municipal undertaking,

under the guidance of Dr. H. Mansfield Robinson, the courteous hon. sec. of the committee. May all success await their spirited public action! The greatest interest was taken in the old exhibits by the artisans of the district. This bringing of a special museum to their very doors was an admirable enterprise.



Discovery of Caves at Lavant, Sussex.

By JOHN SAWYER.



DISCOVERY of importance has recently been made on a farm at Lavant, near Chichester, in the occupation of Mr. D. Waddington, of Hayes Down, East Lavant, a series of galleries and chambers dug out of the solid chalk having been met with just below the surface of the ground at the bottom of Roache's Hill, close to Goodwood.

The first intimation of the existence of these subterranean passages was given as long as three years ago, when a shepherd, pitching hurdles, sent his crowbar so far into the ground that it disappeared, and on search being made it was found that the bar had gone into a chamber connected with some passages, but little notice was taken of the incident until last Christmas, when Mr. Waddington took it in hand.

Early in the present year Mr. Charles Dawson, F.G.S., of Uckfield, who has a *penchant* for explorations of the kind, and Mr. John Lewis, C.E., of Shoreham, who has done some good work in the same line, especially in India, undertook to investigate the caverns, and report the result to his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the owner of the ground.

From a published copy of this report, and from a personal visit to the caves, I am enabled to furnish a few particulars that may at least suffice to call attention to the matter, if they serve no other useful purpose.

The investigation, I may remark, is being carried out under most favourable circumstances, and full details may be confidently expected. A hole having been dug in the

ground almost close to a solitary yew-tree in the ground near the Trundle Hill, entrance was obtained into a gallery about 100 feet long, 5 feet in depth, and, as I judge, from 4 to 6 feet wide, but in parts widening out so as to form a series of chambers. The largest of these chambers found as yet, connected with another gallery, is 18 feet in diameter.

From the gallery first cleared others radiate, nor is it easy to say how extensive the excavations may be, since the passages are, for the most part, nearly choked with loose chalk, all of which it may be hoped will eventually be cleared away, and the whole extent of these singular caverns be explored and mapped out.

There is no trace of masonry, and but little indication of the marks of tools, the surface of the chalk having scaled away, but the tunnel-like passages are arched, roughly, of course, and the circular chambers roughly domed.

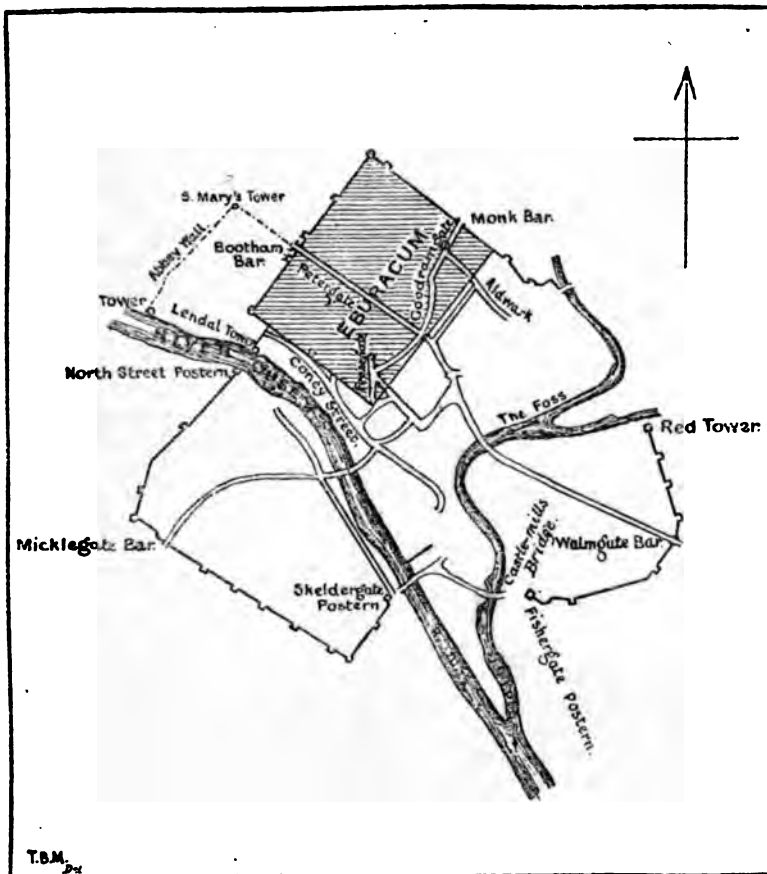
The date and origin of these singular recesses will, no doubt, be at least approximately arrived at as the result of the careful examination the gentlemen already referred to are making, and by the help of comparison with similar excavations in other places, but so far there are many theories and a considerable amount of speculation upon both of these points. From a Celtic settlement to a smuggler's cave mark, at present, about the "limits of deviation"—a range that is, it will be admitted, fairly wide. The difficulty in deciding upon either the time when these underground passages were dug, or upon the purpose for which they were constructed, is rather increased than diminished by the various finds already made in removing the *débris*. These finds include *inter alia* worked flints, fragments of Samian and pseudo-Samian pottery, ornaments, pins, etc., thought to be Celtic, Roman or Romano-British bronze articles, including a mask or boss $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, some tesserae, and various odds and ends belonging to mediæval and later times.

It is thought the discovery is unique so far as Sussex is concerned, but in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., a number of illustrations are given of some similar caves found in co. Cork as long ago as 1829.

The Martial Annals of the City of York.*

THE author claims for this book the merit of an honest endeavour to make it at once a volume of antiquarian worth, and of a suitable character for popular reading. This ought not to be an impossibility, for true archæ-

elaboration of trifling details. The effort has, moreover, in this case been on the whole successful; the book is eminently readable throughout, though occasionally at the expense of omission of matter that we would gladly have seen chronicled. It is divided into nine sections, corresponding to a like number of epochs in English history. These nine periods are the Roman, the Saxon and Danish, the Norman, the Plan-



PLAN OF EBURACUM AND MODERN YORK.

ology, as well as historical facts, are rather impeded than advantaged by the too free use of technical terms, and by the too great

* *The Martial Annals of the City of York*, by Rev. Cæsar Caine. C. J. Clark, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Super royal 8vo., pp. xii, 287, sixty illustrations, price 15s. We are indebted to the publisher for loan of blocks.

tagenet, the Lancastrian, the Yorkist, the Tudor, the Stuart, and the Hanoverian.

From Roman days down to the present time York, has been an important military centre, and will therefore well bear the specially martial treatment of these pages, wherein the rise and growth of the fortifications and defences of the city are enumerated, together

with accounts of the chief sieges, battles, and revolts wherewith it was connected in the days of yore. "The site of York," says Mr. Caine in his introduction, "lacked nothing that was needed to attract to it the ancient

few of many advantages which no other place in the country, perhaps, possessed in an equal measure. Eburacum, or York, in Roman days was the capital of Britain. London was the great seat of commerce



ROMAN MARTIAL STATUE.

conquerors of our country. Its central position in Britain, the conjunction of two rivers which readily lent themselves to the purposes of defence, its easy access to the sea, and the fertility of the surrounding plain, were a

even then, but the Northern city was the principal garrison, and consequently the seat of imperial rule. York and York alone, of all the cities of Britain, can boast of having been the dwelling-place of the Cæsars of

Rome!" No less than four of the Roman emperors who came to Britain on military expeditions resided for a time at York, namely: Hadrian, who rested here on his northern march in A.D. 120; Septimus Severus, who, after his defeat of the Caledonians, tarried in York for more than two years, dying here on February 4, 211; Constantius Chlorus, who died at York in 306, when on an expedition against the Picts; and Constantine the Great (306-337), who hastened to York to attend his father's death-bed, upon whose decease he was instantly,

grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The Roman part of this work is 15 feet high, the upper part being of thirteenth-century construction. The full account given of this tower is chiefly based on the very excellent paper by Mr. G. T. Clark on "The Defences of York," which forms the last paper of his *Medieval Castles*. Mr. Caine gives as a frontispiece to this work a conjectural restoration of "Eburacum, A.D. 100." This plate, which is well drawn, possesses much interest; we believe it is the first time that



ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.

with enthusiasm, elected emperor by the Roman and British troops of the York garrison.

The exact site of Eburacum (Mr. Caine adopts the spelling which undoubtedly prevailed up to the time of Severus), and the way in which it was eventually surrounded by the mediæval city of York, comes out clearly on the plan here reproduced. All the Roman defences have disappeared, save the well-known Multangular Tower and parts of the adjacent walls. This notable relic of Roman York formed the west angle of the fortifications. It is now enclosed within the

anything of the kind has been attempted. The river Ouse is in the foreground. Across the water is a stretch of sward, and then there rises the low continuous line of the Roman walls. The tower nearest the spectator is the surviving one of multangular or nine-faced form. The two bonding courses of red tiles or brick are shown by dark lines running the whole length of the walls. The south-west gate and a bridge over the river are just discernible in the distance. The small projecting towers are also shown. It would be interesting to know if students of Roman fortifications would

generally agree in Mr. Caine's delineation of the walls and towers of Eburacum as being at a dead level of 15 feet throughout. In our opinion the extant walls of Silchester, though constructed on a very different site and amid older earthworks, give some probability to the truth of Mr. Caine's frontispiece.

Mr. Caine has compiled an interesting account of the presence and exploits of the Ninth and Sixth Legions in Yorkshire. A photographic plate is given of the martial statue of a Roman, in remarkably good preservation, which is placed in the vestibule of the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It is probably an ideal statue, and not a memorial or personal representation. It is deservedly spoken of as the finest specimen of Romano-British workmanship that has been found in Britain.

In the succeeding section it is stated that the original foundation of the present walls and bars of York are supposed to be of Danish origin. There is a vivid account of the bloody battle of Stamford Bridge, with the true explanation of the local "pear-pie feast," which puzzled Mr. Leadman in his recent *Pralia Eboracensia*.

Under the Norman period a careful description is given of the castle and keep, and in the latter part of the Battle of the Standard and the rise of the Knights Templars. The desire for illustration is here, in our opinion, carried to excess, particularly when many of the plates and text illustrations are original and of true value. To give the figure of a Knight Templar from the well-known and certainly inaccurate representation in the *Monasticon* is hardly worthy of the book; whilst to add as a tailpiece to the chapter a poor little general view of Jerusalem, labelled "The Templars' First Headquarters," savours far too much of the scrap-book. On the whole, this book pleases us, but that does not make us blind to certain blemishes. For instance, at p. 123, under the description of the ruins of the Hospital of St. Leonard, it is stated that "the income of the monks at the time of Edward IV. must have been very considerable." But those who had control and charge of the Hospital of St. Peter, which was afterwards rededicated to St.

Leonard, were Austin canons, who lived with secular clergy, and were no more monks than they were cardinals. We are surprised, too, in the latter part of the book to find no reference to the continuous and cruel treatment of the Recusants or Romanists in York Castle during much of the Elizabethan and Stuart periods. The Yorkshire "plot," one of the meanest ramifications of the Titus Oates infamy, ought also to have been named, as it centred in York. Curious details could have been given of the seventeenth-century use of the gaol on Ouse Bridge for political prisoners.



MICKLEGATE BAR, WITH BARRICAN.

The important part that York played in the Great Civil War is worthily treated of in these pages, and we do not remember to have met with a more interesting or careful account of the decisive battle of Marston Moor. The map illustrating the movements of Prince Rupert previous to the critical engagement adds much to the value of the description of his strategy.

Within St. William's College, Minster Yard, founded for the cathedral chantry priests in the fifteenth century, Charles I. set up the royal printing presses, from which issued a cloud of those fierce political pamphlets and news-sheets which were in-

tended to counteract the like activity in London on the part of the Parliamentarians.

Considerable space is given to the preparations made at York in 1745 to resist the Stuart rising. The full details as to the provision of arms from each parish of the Ainstey is the only bit of dull reading, and might with advantage have been put in an appendix. Some of the graphic letters dealing with the sentiments and action of the city of York at this crisis, which have been recently published, particularly the Garforth correspondence in the *ANTIQUARY*, might with advantage have been quoted.

One of the last chapters deals with the present aspect of the defences of York and their late renovations, with an account of the various bars and their comparative dimensions. In the drawing which is given of Micklegate Bar, the barbican is shown in front of it. This feature was removed in 1826-27. The barbicans of all the four principal gates or bars were standing in 1813.

This handsome volume in printing, plates, and general appearance reflects much credit on the publisher as well as the author.

N. S.



Gainsburgh During the Great Civil War, 1642—1648.

By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.



AINSBURGH has not made a great name in history. For two events, and two only, it will ever be memorable—King Alfred was married here, and on the low hills eastward of the town Oliver Cromwell won his first battle. It is of this latter event we propose to treat. Historians and biographers, one and all, have been without accurate local knowledge, and therefore their accounts of what took place on that memorable occasion are all, more or less, out of perspective.

At the beginning of the contest between Charles I. and his Parliament, Lincolnshire was a distinctly Puritan county. We use

Puritan in its political, not its religious, signification. Of theological Puritanism of the more extreme kind there seems to have been very little. Many of the peasantry were still Catholic, and there was a sprinkling of country squires who held the same form of belief, but the great mass of the people were Protestant, and had not, except in a very few instances, separated themselves from the worship of the Church of England. Puritan as Lincolnshire was, all things did not go on smoothly for the Parliament. At the beginning of the troubles Charles Dallyson, the representative of an old Lincolnshire family, visited the King for the purpose of making an offer of service from certain loyal Lincolnshire gentlemen. The good intentions of these men do not appear to have met with a warm reception. On this occasion, as on so many others in the earlier days of the great struggle, Charles and his advisers were blind to the gravity of the occasion, and thus let slip the opportunity of attaching loyal and brave men to his cause.

Lord Willoughby, of Parham, whose home was at Knaith, a little straggling village about three miles south of Gainsburgh, was Lord-Lieutenant of the county. He was a calm and moderate man, but with decided Puritan proclivities. To him the Parliament entrusted the organization of the military force of the shire. No one was better fitted to discharge so difficult an undertaking. As the representative of one line of an illustrious house which took its name from a little Nottinghamshire village among the willows, he was equal in social position with the greatest of his neighbours. He had also that which, at the beginning of the struggle, must have counted for much—he had received a military training. He had served in the German Wars, although, as far as is now known, he had not earned distinction therein. His actions in Lincolnshire show that he was a good man of business, who was anxious to do the best he could for the cause he had espoused, with as little violence as possible to the men on the other side.

In the early days of the war there does not seem to have been any fighting at or near to Gainsburgh, but the inhabitants

must have been in constant dread of having war in their midst, for Gainsburgh is situated on the extreme edge of the county. The river Trent, then unbridged, alone separates it from Nottinghamshire, which was then a Royalist centre of action. The people of the town felt it necessary to do something for their own protection, and in their simplicity cast up certain earthworks, and appointed a company of six score of the inhabitants to defend the place alike from the inroads of Roundheads and Cavaliers,* thus anticipating by several years the action taken by the Southern and Western clubmen who were equally opposed to both of the contending factions.† Such feeble military defences must have caused a smile to flit across the face of Lord Willoughby, who had seen many a

Tower and battlement and bastion'd wall,
surrounding the towns of Germany and the Low Countries. Slight protection as these embankments must have proved if the place were approached by a regular army, they were probably quite a sufficient defence against a wandering troop of Royalist horse from Newark, or the plundering guerillas which Puritan Sir John Hotham was wont to send out across the Humber to harry the Lincolnshire Royalists.

One morning early in 1643 a Scotchman called Sir John Henderson took quiet possession of Gainsburgh. He had become a prominent man among the Nottinghamshire Cavaliers, and inspired the opposite side with fear and dread, not only because he understood and practised strict discipline, and was a good fighter, but also because he had the reputation of being a "Papist." The Earl of Kingston, the nobleman whom Charles had nominated commander of the Lincolnshire forces—a body which only existed in the Royalist imagination—took up his abode here, and tried to strengthen the fortifications. He also constructed a bridge of boats across the Trent on the north of the town for the purpose of keeping open his

communications with the Royalists of the West. Gainsburgh was the only Cavalier outpost which could be held in the northern parts of Lincolnshire. It therefore became a city of refuge for the terrified Royalists of those parts, who, as passions became fiercer, were in no little jeopardy while living among Puritan surroundings.

In Nottinghamshire the sun of success shone brightly on the Royal cause. The forces, under the command of the Earl of Newcastle—the Queen's army, or Popish levy, as it was called, because Henrietta Maria, by the sale of her jewels, had raised the money with which the soldiers were armed and paid—was making incursions into the Eastern counties, and seldom fought without success. On Lady Day they took Grantham, and very soon afterwards Major Griffith's whole troop revolted from the Parliament, and joined the Royal standard. Peterborough, Grantham, and Stamford were all now in Royalist hands, and forces from Newark were even threatening the strongly-fortified castle and city of Lincoln. As the days passed, the Puritan cause in Lincolnshire became less and less hopeful.

Oliver Cromwell was as yet an almost unknown man. He had, it is true, won the regard of many of his immediate neighbours for his vigorous action in regard to the complicated concerns of the great Bedford Level drainage, but this was mere local fame, which did not extend beyond the very small area of his own personal influence. At this time there were scores of officers whose names pass and repass in the pages of the old newspapers who had as much claim on popular regard as he. As, however, those at the head of affairs knew his heart to be in his work, and he had not, thus early in his career, aroused jealousy among his superiors, the difficult task of driving the Cavaliers out of Lincolnshire was entrusted to him.

There were many impediments in his way. Not only did he find the Earl of Newcastle with his "Papist army" threatening his borders from Nottinghamshire, the Cavendishs, as they were called under Captain Cavendish, and a large and active body of light horse under Lord Camden, but in command of the garrison at Hull there was old

* *Autobiography of Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely.* Oxford: Parker, 1839. Bishop Patrick was son of a Gainsburgh tradesman. He was born there in 1628, and was in early life well acquainted with the town.

† S. R. Gardiner, *History of Great Civil War*, ii. 230-241, 278.

Sir John Hotham, still nominally a servant of the Parliament, but now, along with his son, plotting with the other side for the purpose of betraying a cause he had but a little time before so ardently espoused. A letter is still in existence, sent from the younger Hotham to the Earl of Newcastle, written at Lincoln on April 31, 1643, in which he undertakes to do all he can to hinder Cromwell from entering the northern part of Lincolnshire.* This he was not able to effect, but it would seem that he did succeed in preventing other troops of the county from uniting with him, and he certainly sent word to the Earl of Newcastle that Cromwell was holding Grantham with a very insufficient force. Acting on this traitorous message, a large body of troops from Newark and Gainsburgh endeavoured to surprise Cromwell. In this they were unsuccessful, for they not only suffered a severe defeat, but were chased almost to the walls of Newark.†

For some weeks after this Royalist disaster skirmishing was going on in many parts of Lincolnshire, and Lord Kingston was employing his time to the best of his ability in making his hold on Gainsburgh as secure as possible, endeavouring, without much effect, we apprehend, to get help from the Hickmans, Bolles, Dallysons, Dolmans, Tournays, and other gentry in the neighbourhood of Royalist proclivities. Having done this, he determined to act on the offensive. The desire of taking Lincoln was the chief object of his thoughts. With this in view, a body of 3,000 men from Gainsburgh and Newark sallied forth, having promises of help from someone within the city.‡ The only persons who acted as traitors on this occasion whose names are known were two officers of the name of Purfrey, who served under Hotham. It was arranged that at a certain time a number of Cavaliers, disguised as rustics, should be let in by a back gate. This was to be done in the depth of night. Unhappily for the plotters, their schemes were discovered, and when the pretended peasants made their appearance, they were

fired upon, and most of them killed. Although the Parliamentarians suffered nothing from this plot, it convinced them of the absolute necessity of driving the King's forces out of Gainsburgh. While that town was in Royalist hands, a great part of Lincolnshire was at the mercy of Cavaliers from the West whenever they should have leisure to direct their energies in that direction.

Lord Willoughby may have been the more anxious that Gainsburgh should be in safe hands because his own home lay so near. He does not, from the little we know of his private life, seem to have been a selfish man; it is, therefore, but fair to assume that he acted solely from strategic motives. He attacked the place on July 16, and took it with little loss. No details of the action have, as yet, been come upon, but the literature of the time, both printed and in manuscript, is so vast, that it is highly probable a circumstantial record of what took place may some day be discovered. Thus much we know, that Lord Kingston and the whole Royalist garrison were made prisoners, and that the Earl would not surrender till all chance of victory or retreat was impossible; he and forty of his immediate following defending themselves for many hours after the town was in the hands of the enemy. Lord Willoughby took, says the *Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*, "thirty knights, and twenty commanders, six parsons, chaplains of the Cavaliers, got great store of ammunition and arms, and more gold than his red beaver hat will hold." This victory caused great joy at Westminster. Special orders were issued that everything possible was to be done to make the place secure. Lord Fairfax, who was then at Hull, as soon as he heard the good news, at once, without waiting for orders, as it would seem, sent off a pinnace with arms and ammunition for the defence of the town.

(To be continued.)

* *Tanner MSS.*, vol. lxii., pt. i., fol. 90.

† *Special and Remarkable Passages*, May 11-18, 1643; *Mercurius Aulicus*, No. 21.

‡ *Mercurius Aulicus*, June 12, 1643. *Vicars, Jehovah-Jireh*, p. 372.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE second volume of the third series of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, recording the work of the 112th session (1891-2), has just been issued to the fellows. It makes a fine and valuable volume of 532 pages (small 4to.), with 130 illustrations.—Dr. Monro contributes a valuable and well-illustrated paper "On Trepanning the Human Skull in Prehistoric Times."—Mr. J. M. Gray gives "Notes on Examples of Old Heraldic and other Glass existing in, or having connection with, Scotland, with especial reference to the Heraldic Rondel preserved at Woodhouselee."—Mr. John T. Beer writes on some good specimens of Samian vessels in his own collection from the famed Pan Rock in Whitstable Bay, under the title "Notice of a Submarine Deposit of Samian Ware off the Coast of Kent."—Short papers follow "On a Viking Interment (Island of Colonsay)," "On Offering at St. Queran's Well at Cangen," "On a Chambered Cairn in the Parish of Farr," and "On a Sepulchral Tumulus in the Parish of Urquhart."—A more important paper, well illustrated with plans and details of the finds, is that by Mr. James Curle, jun., "On Two Brochs recently discovered at Bow, Midlothian, and Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire."—Mr. William Macgillivray writes "Notices of the Arbutnott Missal, Psalter, and Office of the Blessed Virgin."—A brief notice of excavations in Hareland Cairn is followed by the second part of "The Moles, Forts, and Doons of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire," by Mr. F. R. Coles, a scholarly and painstaking work, illustrated in the many plans and sketches; this paper, continued from the last volume, covers 60 pages.—Another good paper is "Notice of the Discovery of a Hoard of the Bronze Age, consisting chiefly of Personal Ornaments of Bronze, Amber, and Gold, at Balmashanner, near Forfar," by Dr. Joseph Anderson.—"The Fonds, Lawrightmen, and Rauselmen of Shetland Parishes," by Mr. Gilbert Goudie, is dry reading, but well worth printing.—Mr. Alexander Hutcheson has "A Notice of the Recent Discovery of Fragments of Ancient Sculptured Crosses at the Cathedral Church of St. Andrews," which is of much interest to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, as it chiefly relates to the discovery at the base of the inner side of the east gable of the cathedral on the day of their visit in 1891 (August 14) of a large fragment of a cross-shaft 8 feet long. About this there was then much animated discussion. Mr. Hutcheson considers that its "running foliaceous ornamentation" is so characteristic of North of England examples and so unlike Scotch ones as to give colour to the surmise that it was imported from England.—Mr. A. B. Richardson writes "Notice of a Hoard of Broken Silver Ornaments and Anglo-Saxon and Oriental Coins found in Skye." This was an important find, which was duly chronicled at the time in the ANTIQUARY.—"Notes on a Heraldic Panel found in the Parish Church of Prestonpans in November, 1891," by

Mr. J. F. Hislop, is of much interest.—Next comes Mr. J. Romilly Allen's "Report on the Sculptured Stones older than A.D. 1100, with Symbols and Celtic Ornament in the District of Scotland South of the River Dee." This is the report of Mr. Allen's survey (under the Gunning bequest) for 1891, the North of Scotland having been surveyed in the previous year. A complete list of the undescribed stones that Mr. Allen has discovered is given. Out of a total of about 500 stones that are known to exist, nearly 130 are undescribed.—A highly valuable paper, covering about 100 pages, is on "The Inscriptions and Language of Northern Picts," by Professor Rhys.—Mr. James Mackay describes and illustrates "The Excavation of the Broch at Ousdale, Caithness."—Another well-illustrated and scholarly contribution is that of Mr. H. Morland Simpson's "On Two Rune Prime-Staves from Sweden, and Three Wooden Almanacs from Norway."—"Auld Lang Syne": its Origin, Poetry, and Music," by Mr. James Dick, will have much attraction for many.—Notices of "Stone Implements from Asia and Africa" and of "Hieroglyphic Inscriptions in the National Museum" follow.—Dr. Joseph Anderson describes "A Bronze Bell of Celtic type at Forteviot."—The volume closes with an excellent and well-illustrated article on the interesting "Maces of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, the College of Justice, and the City of Edinburgh," by Mr. Alexander J. S. Brook.



The third volume put forth by the HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY has now been issued to the members. It is "The Martiloge in Englysshe after the use of the chirche of Salisbury & as it is redde in Syon With addicyons: printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1526." It is edited, with introduction and notes, by Messrs. Procter and Dewick. The introduction is exceedingly well done, and the notes terse. The Index Sanctorum is thorough and of much value. There are also "a glossarial index of names of places," and "a glossary of obsolete or unusual words," the latter of which is surely longer than any member of the society can require. "In the ancient cathedral and monastic churches of England the Martyrology was read daily in the chapter-house after prime. For this reading every large church was provided with a book known as the *Martyrologium*, which contained not only the brief notices of saints and martyrs (which were read on the day preceding their celebration, and gave the name to the book), but also the records of the obituary of members of the chapter and of their benefactors, together with memoranda of various kinds." Several of these books are still extant. There are two copies of the *Martyrologium* of Christ Church, Canterbury. There is also a complete example of that which belonged to the Brigettine monastery of Syon in Middlesex. Richard Whytford, a brother of Syon monastery, printed an English version in 1526. The translator also supplied his readers with "addicyons," which have no liturgical authority of any kind. This volume is full of interest for the liturgiologist and the hagiologist. Looking out St. Fremund (about whom Canon Wood has recently been writing so charmingly in the ANTIQUARY),

we find that he was commemorated on May 11. As a specimen of this Englished Martyrology we give all that is stated under that date:

"To Morowe.

The xj day of May. At rome in Solary Strete y^e feest of saynt Anthyne a preest & martyr a noble precher & of many myracles y^t when he was for Chryst cast in to the water of tyber he was brought agayne by an angell unto his own Chirche & there preched & after was taken agayne & heded. At viene the feest of saynt Mamort a bysshop & confessor y^t for the seacynge of a gret plage ordeyned y^e solemne letany to be songe before ascencion. In brytagyne the feest of saynt Fremund kyng therof & martyr. The feest also of saynt Maiole abbot of sylumyake of y^e feest of saynt Montane.

"Addicions

At lyngon y^e feest of saynt Gengolfe a holy confessor & of great myracles y^t was slayne by a clerke y^t kept his wyfe in avowtry whiche wyfe used moche to scorne the myracles & to mocke y^e holynes of her sayd housbonde, in vengeance whereof every fryday (for on that day he was slayne) at every worde she spake came out of her mouth a stynkyng breth that nere hande poysoned y^e people in her preunce, a grete example for mockers of holy persones. At tergest y^e feest of saynt Pryme a preest, & of saynt Marke a deacon y^t by the Emperour Adriane were put to cruell martyrdom, & with them saynt Jason and saynt Celian that by them were converted. The feest also of many other holy sayntes."

The FOLK-LORE SOCIETY have published the Papers and Transactions of the International Folk-Lore Congress of 1891, edited by Mr. Joseph Jacobs and Mr. Alfred Nutt, chairman and secretary of the literary committee. It forms a remarkably good volume of some 500 pages, and is occasionally illustrated (David Nutt). As the congress was duly chronicled in these columns at the time of its assembly, we need not do more than call attention to this valuable and complete report of the whole of its proceedings.

The contents of parts 6 and 7 (double number) of vol. xv. of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY are: "The Book of the Dead" (continued), chapters xlii. to lvi., by Mr. P. le Page Renouf; "Gish-dul-arra, Gibil-garnish, Nimrod," by Professor Fritz Hommel; "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures," by Mr. F. L. Griffith, F.S.A.; "Euphratean Stellar Researches, with Star Map," by Mr. Robert Brown, F.S.A.; "The Story of the Peasant," by Mr. W. Max Müller; and "Lettres de Tell el-Amarna," by Rev. A. J. Delattre, S.J.

The June number of the journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY begins with an illustrated article by Mr. William Bolton on "The Heraldry and Book-Plates of some British Poets," including those of Walter Scott, Earl of Dorset, Robert Bloomfield, and Robert Burns.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his catalogue of "Book-Pile Ex-Libris."—"An Anno-

tated List of Early American Book-Plates," by Mr. C. Dexter Allen, is also continued.—There are, in addition to correspondence and editorial notes, short articles on "Gore Book-Plates" and "Portrait Ex-Libris."

The second part for the year 1893 of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, just issued to members, contains the following papers: "History of Selattyn," chapter iv., by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen; "The Manor of Faintree," by Ralph C. Purton; "Wills of Sir Edward and Lady Margaret Bromley," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; "History of Pontesbury," by the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, the historian of Shrewsbury, edited and brought to date by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; "An Elizabethan Clergy-List for the Diocese of Lichfield, Salop Archdeaconry," by the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A.; "The Goughs of Middle and their Descendants," by F. H. Gough and A. V. Gough; "A Letter of Robert Powell, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1594"; and the first part of a paper on "The Parish Registers of High Ercall," by the Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane. The part is of high interest and varied contents, and contains 150 pages.—Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen gives an extract from a St. Asaph MS., showing that one Griffith ap John was ordained deacon in St. Asaph Cathedral in 1563 on a title given by Thomas Powell, gent.: "Gruff ap John scholaris Assaphen dioc. ad titulum Thomæ Powell de Whyttynton generosi ad sacr. ordin. diaconat. est admissus." She adds, "Ordinations of both priests and deacons seem to have taken place at that time upon the recommendation of laymen. The parishes in which they were to serve are not mentioned."—The High Ercall Register is interesting as containing the baptism of Richard Baxter and the marriage of his parents. It also has entries of the "six men of our parish," the baptisms of filius and filia homines, and of "the Creature of Christ" in 1590, and in 1589 the burial of "John Wade, an olde man of the chamber."—Pontesbury is noted for having three portioners from time immemorial, and for the great battle fought here in 661 between Wulfhere of Mercia and Cenwalch of Wessex.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTI-QUARIES on June 8 the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the society: "Some Original Papers and Memoranda connected with the Erection of the Monument of Sir Richard Scott, *obit.* 1638, in Ecclesfield Church, Yorks," by Sir H. H. Howorth, M.P.; "On Two Egyptian Portrait Mummy-Coverings of the First Century A.D.," by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A.—At the ordinary meetings on June 15 and 22 the chief paper was "On the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus," by Mr. Edmund Oldfield, M.A., F.S.A.

At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on June 7, Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell read a paper entitled "Further Remarks on the Nature and Use of Colour by the Ancient Egyptians." The colours exhibited had been collected by Dr. Flinders Petrie in his late excavations at Tel el Amarna, and

were all of the eighteenth dynasty. They consisted of crude minerals—red, yellow, blue, green, and white; prepared pigments obtained from the yellow minerals—ochres and orpiment—with lampblack and gypsum. All the prepared reds of many varieties were the result of burning yellow ochres; the colour obtained by grinding these greatly exceeded in beauty the hæmatites similarly ground. The blue and green frite, though in greater variety and made with more precision, did not exceed in beauty those used in the sixteenth dynasty. Details of the processes employed in preparing the colours and the identification of the particular ochres yielding the best reds were deduced from a critical examination of numerous specimens.—Messrs. Petrie, Baylis, and Somers Clarke took part in the discussion.—Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., read a paper "On a Visit to Deir el Abiad, Sohag, and Deir Mari Gergis, above Akhmim, Upper Egypt." Mr. Clarke exhibited plans, and drew attention to the fact that none of the published plans are correct. A further communication was also promised by Mr. Clarke.



BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, May 17, Mr. S. Rayson in the chair. The preliminary programme of arrangements for the congress at Winchester, to begin July 31, was laid before the meeting. Mrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, exhibited some photographs taken during the recent excavations at Winchcombe Abbey, showing portions of the remains which have been found. Dr. Fryer reported the recent subsidence of part of the area of the ancient camp on Clifton Down, and rendered particulars of the interments which still remain. Mr. J. T. Irvine described a recent discovery at the external angle of the north transept and north aisle of Peterborough Cathedral. Excavation for a vault for the gas-engine of the new organ-blower has revealed two curious slabs of Norman date. Besides these, five stone coffins were seen next the transept wall, most of which still retained their heavy lids. A sketch of one of the slabs was exhibited. Mr. Irvine also reported the existence of an early sculpture in Warden Church, Northumberland, of much interest. A paper was then read by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., on the recent discovery of the remains of Winchcombe Abbey, Gloucestershire, the excavation of which he had superintended for Mrs. Dent. The outline of the abbey church has been traced, and it was found to exist almost in line with the parish church, the two buildings having been close together. Nothing was visible above-ground, the site being an orchard and gardens belonging to various owners. The church consisted of nave and aisles, transepts, and presbytery; at the west end were two large tower-like pinnacles, and the existence of the lofty tower at the crossing, mentioned by old writers traditionally, has been proved by the discovery of the massive foundations of the supports. The nave had cylindrical piers of Norman date, as at Tewkesbury and other neighbouring churches. Only the rough foundations remain, so completely was the huge building demolished.



The members and friends of the ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY had an excursion to Castle Hedingham on May 25. Arriving at Castle Heding-

ham about noon, the party at once proceeded to the castle, where a number of friends had already assembled in the old banqueting-hall. Rev. F. W. Galpin showed some curious bronze relics lately discovered in a ditch at Hatfield Broad Oak. They were found by a boy on the estate of Lord Rookwood, and it appeared that they were encased in some black substance, at first thought to be charcoal. Mr. Laver said the discovery had many parallels throughout Europe. The relics had been, no doubt, concealed by some travelling merchant manufacturer in the Bronze Age. It was a pity the discovery had not been made by someone who understood the subject, as it was possible the moulds were there too. In the unsettled times of that period those who travelled might sometimes be in straits, and might have to hide their goods to prevent robbery. The remains belonged to the Bronze Age; they were not of the Roman period, but prehistoric, and the broken pieces may have come from India or Greece, or anywhere else. Anyhow, it was almost certain they had lain where they were found for at least 2,000 years. The black substance encasing them was, no doubt, an earthenware urn. Rev. E. F. Gepp reported a find of fifteen skeletons under the roadway near the churchyard at High Easter, and gave reasons for supposing that they were probably the remains of excommunicated persons buried in pre-Reformation times in accordance with the custom of that period. There were no traces of coffins. The Rev. H. T. Armfield read an interesting and very suggestive paper on the "Influences of the Essex Dialect in the New World." Mr. C. Foster Hayward gave a sketch of the history of Hedingham Castle, followed by some particulars as to its architecture. He said that what now remained was merely the keep, around which had been a series of buildings surrounded by a large bailey. If the future purchaser of the estate would investigate the mound, he would probably find a quantity of cut and wrought stone belonging to the ancient buildings, for it was impossible, with all the magnificence of the Earls of Oxford, that there were not other and finer rooms than remained in the keep. The keep was a very fine example of the enriched Norman period—almost the Transitional times, but there was not a trace of Early English work. The chief features were enumerated—the great thickness in the walls, the large size of the windows, the magnificent arch spanning the room in which the meeting was being held, the fine fireplace, and the zigzag moulding used so unsparingly on the windows. The stone had been brought from Barnack in Northamptonshire, and had admirably stood the test of time. After luncheon the visitors were conducted over the church of Hedingham by the Rev. H. A. Lake (vicar), who explained the various interesting points of the building. He pointed out a piece of stone in a glass case, which was supposed to bear upon its surface the portrait of Maud, wife of King Stephen (who died at the castle in 1151), and which was formerly kept in a niche on the north side of the church. In the structure itself they had an example of the building which followed the construction of the castle, the church being of a little later date. It was a specimen of the Transition period, and there was a distinct advance, both in the foliage and carving, as compared with the work in the castle. The fact

of the church being built just after the castle pointed to the fact that a great number of masons and builders must have resided in the district at the time, when the churches at Great Tey and other surrounding places were also in process of erection. The chancel arch was one of the finest pieces of Transitional work to be found anywhere, the zigzag work being as good as could be seen in any place, and the ironwork was also very fine. The roof had a double hammer beam, which was much later; it was of the Perpendicular period, and was very beautiful work. The chancel screen was one of the finest in the county, if not in the kingdom, and was also of Perpendicular design. It was true that richer carving might be found, but no finer. Its date was put at 1450.



On May 30 the members of that promising young society, the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held the first of their series of summer meetings. The chief feature of the day was the opening of a barrow on the Marton estate of Mr. Ralph Creyke. The experienced supervision of that great barrow-digger, Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, had been secured on the previous day, and a great opening about 20 feet square made in the summit of the mound. The barrow, which is a low one of circular form, is about 200 yards to the south of Marton Hall, on high ground, commanding, down a little glade, a view of the sea. It was found that the artificial heap consisted chiefly of good-sized boulder stones that must have been collected together from some distance. These stones with the soil had originally been raised some 6 or 7 feet above the natural surface. A little to the south of the centre of the barrow a round-headed skull was found, and a variety of human bones. The flat-worn teeth were singularly perfect. Near by were three circular vases, marked with the usual patterns in lines, of the type that are termed "food vessels." As it is never known that more than one of these food vessels were placed by a single interment, it is probable that two other interments, perhaps of children, had been made in this place, the remains of which have disappeared. A considerable variety of flint chippings and rude flint implements were also discovered. When the members arrived (about fifty in number) shortly before noon, it was found that the deep digging in the centre of the mound for the primary or principal interment was not yet completed. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. (Rector of Barton-le-Street), president of the society, proposed a change in their arrangements, so that they should visit Danes Dike and Flamborough first, returning to the mound in the afternoon. Thereupon the members adjourned to luncheon at Marton Hall, which was provided through the hospitality of Colonel and Mrs. Armytage. The members then proceeded to the nearest point of Danes Dike, where a most interesting paper was read, illustrated by specially prepared maps and diagrams, by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, Vicar of Wetwang. He spoke of the Dike as the greatest prehistoric earthwork in Yorkshire, stretching from sea to sea a distance of 2½ miles, and enclosing an area of about 5 square miles. The original average height of this great rampart he supposed to be 35 feet. Mr. Cole contended with much ability that the age of the Dike was approximately

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that of the long earthworks of the Wolds, and of the barrows with which they are so plentifully besprinkled; that it was erected by neolithic man, who knew only of stone implements; and that it was thrown up as a great line of defence and shelter by an invading tribe who had the sea as their base. At the conclusion of the paper considerable discussion took place, in which Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., Dr. Stephenson, of Beverley, and Dr. Cox took part. All agreed as to the early date and military character of the so-called Danes Dike, but there was much diversity of opinion as to the earthworks of the Wold, Mr. Boyle thinking they were British roads, and Dr. Stephenson tribal boundaries. Flamborough Church was next visited. Mr. Broderick, diocesan surveyor, was prevented by illness from describing its features, and his place was taken by Dr. Cox. Special attention was directed to the very beautiful rood-screen, now in two parts, of date *circa* 1400, which it was hoped might soon be put together again. White paper funeral gloves which used to hang in the church, a hand-bell of 1710, some pewter altar vessels, and Sir Marmaduke Constable's brass of 1530 were all described; whilst considerable extracts were given from the old parish registers, which date from 1564. On returning to Marton Hall late in the afternoon, it was found that Mr. Mortimer had completed the excavation of the barrow. The primary interment had been discovered in a grave in the centre about 4 feet below the surface. The complete skeleton was uncovered, and lay in the usual crouching position with the knees drawn up. The measurements of the thigh-bones proved that the original occupant of the barrow had been a well-developed man about 6 feet high. No ornaments or implements were found by his side, but two excellent examples of flint knives were found among the interments previously mentioned. The company, which now numbered about eighty, gathered round this great opened-out prehistoric grave, whilst Mr. Cole and Mr. Mortimer explained the general features of the Yorkshire Wold barrows, with particular reference to the interesting find at Marton. The cremated bones of a child were also found on the edge of the central grave, offering another instance of the strange intermixture of style of burial. Conjectures were hazarded as to the probable date of the death of this mound-covered prehistoric hero, with the result that a choice was given between 2500 B.C. and 500 B.C. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Cox, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Creyke, the owner of the barrow, and to Colonel and Mrs. Armytage for their hospitality.—Mr. Creyke said that he handed over to Mr. Mortimer the results of the excavations with a hope that they might eventually be used towards forming the nucleus of an East Riding Museum. The weather was beautiful, and the society is much to be congratulated on the whole arrangements and success of its first summer meeting.—*Yorkshire Daily Post*.



The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on May 31. Mr. J. P. Gibson read a letter on the Roman Wall from Mr. Smith, of Bengarth, near Broughton Ferry, of which the following is the concluding paragraph: "I look, then, at the Wall and

D

Vallum as a part of one defence, the one necessitated by the other. Perhaps there may have been a period of time between them, but I put the Wall as the first erection, and this leads me to the conclusion that Hadrian was the builder. I cannot conceive that the stones found in the mile castle show anything else. The surmise that they were taken from the Vallum and built into the mile castle, where they were found, is trifling with the subject. No other name has been found. Severus may have built the stations I have referred to, but who knows? I am apprehensive that the nature of the building in the Wall, mile castle, and stations has not yet been sufficiently examined by a practical man. The size of stones used and the peculiarities of the work in each might reveal such differences as to throw light on the matter."—The Rev. C. E. Adamson, M.A., then read his "Notes on Haltwhistle Church."—The Secretary (Mr. Blair) read the following notes by the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., "On the Discovery of Skeletons and an Ancient Key found at Hartlepool": "The workmen of Messrs. Allison and Pounder, builders, Hartlepool, are at present engaged in building a conservatory for Mr. Pearson, The Lawn, Hartlepool. On Saturday, May 13, whilst excavating at the corner of the garden at the rear of the house, they unearthed a number of human skeletons. I examined the spot carefully with a friend (Dr. Moss). The interments were made six feet in depth, till the limestone was reached, which had been cut out in a U shape to receive the bodies, five in number, a thickness of five inches of limestone between each. The bodies had all been placed lying side by side looking eastward. From the appearance of the bones Dr. Moss thinks they may have been there for hundreds of years, the dry stone helping much in their preservation. This discovery has been made very near to the friary (now the hospital) where in 1833 the cemetery which belonged to the monastery founded by St. Begu was discovered. I also report the discovery of an ancient key. It was found in a pudlog hole in the thirteenth-century wall, under the great arch of the tower facing east of the parish church."

An evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held, on May 17, at 22, Albemarle Street, the President (Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.) in the chair. The secretary read a variant of the story of "The Green Lady," sent by Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Great Yarmouth, and told by an old Norfolk woman aged ninety-five, upon which Mr. Jacobs and Dr. Garter offered some observations.—The President next read a tale entitled "The Enchanted Gentleman," told in the summer of 1892, by a working woman living at Deptford, to a lady who communicated it to Mrs. Gomme, the tale having first been written down and read over to the narrator and corrected by her.—Mr. E. H. Baverstock read a short paper on "Some May Day Observances in a Mountain Village in Co. Sligo," by Mr. Bree, and a discussion followed in which the President, Dr. Garter, and Mr. Baverstock took part.—Dr. Garter then read his paper on "The Oldest European Fairy Tale," and subsequently the tale itself translated from the Hebrew. Fairies in tales, said Dr. Garter, are of comparatively recent origin. The fairy itself, with its

peculiar qualities of beauty and kindness, conceived as a distinct ethereal being, belonging to a special family of spirits, half-human and half-divine, does not appear on European soil before Spenser's "Faerie Queene." It is of Asiatic origin, and it is not to be confounded with the *witch-fairy* or *nymph-fairy* of the mediæval romances. The oldest tale in which such a fairy and a kingdom of fairies are mentioned is an anonymous tale, preserved in Hebrew, and printed for the first time in Constantinople, 1518; thus more upon a century older than Basse and Perault. The tale itself is of a man who had sworn to his father never to travel over the sea, who, however, breaks his vow, is shipwrecked and carried by a bird to the land of the genii. There he marries the king's daughter; at his request and upon an oath to return he is sent to his old home for one year; breaks this oath too, and refuses to return. Spirit-wise takes leave of him by a kiss, which kills the man. At the conclusion of the paper there was a discussion, in which Messrs. Nutt and Jacobs and the President took part.—A "Folk Tale from Kumaon," by Pandit Bhagwan Das Sarma, was also read.

A meeting was held of the SOCIETY OF ST. OSMUND at the Church House on May 30, the Rev. H. C. Williams in the chair. Mr. I. U. Comper read a paper on "Some Practical Suggestions for the Ornaments of an English Church, particularly of the Altar," laying especial stress on all such ornaments being in conformity with what seemed the most beautiful and average English mediæval use, and such as is covered by the ornaments rubric. He dwelt at length on the particular value of fifteenth-century pictures as helpful to this end, and made an earnest appeal to the principles of Pugin and the early Tractarians as against the theatricalism and mixture of styles that have prevailed since their time. Amongst the details brought forward were the pyx for the Eucharist, hanging in front of the large east window, with its sill low down and unencroached upon by the low reredos or upper frontal, in their turn unblocked by gradine or other ornaments; the old use of tapers and flowers against the modern; a return to the rood-loft or other galleries, in parochial churches, for the musical instruments and all singers other than the singers of the ritual music, and the consequent gain in dignity of space in the chancel. We understand that arrangements have been made for the publication of the paper at an early date.—Mr. R. A. Macalister, of the Cambridge Association of Brass Collectors, will read a paper entitled "The Shapes and Embroidery of Ecclesiastical Vestments as represented in Mediæval Monuments," on July 18, at 7.30 p.m., at the Church House. The address of the hon. sec. is 67, Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

Mr. F. J. Bliss, B.A., in connection with the PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND, delivered a lecture on June 5 at 20, Hanover Square, on the newly "Recovered City of Lachish." Professor Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., was in the chair. The site of the ancient city of Lachish, which is mentioned as having been taken by Joshua, was unknown till three years ago, when Professor Flinders Petrie made some diggings

on a mound known as Tell el Hesi, and he came to the conclusion then that it was the site of Lachish. Mr. Bliss has since carried on the explorations at the place during the last two years for the Palestine Exploration Fund, and his discoveries there have amply confirmed Professor Flinders Petrie's conclusions. The mound is 60 feet high, and about 200 feet square. One-third of this mass has been cut away, revealing the existence of eight towns, each constructed upon the remains of the other. The lowest of these is supposed to have been built by the Amorites, and must be at least as early as the seventeenth century B.C. The lecturer described these various cities, and the objects found in them were shown and described. One interesting find is the tablet, with cuneiform inscription on it, which dates back to the time of Sennacherib's invasion.

THE LINCOLN AND NOTTINGHAM, NORTHAMPTON AND OAKHAM, and LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES held a joint meeting at Melton Mowbray on June 7 and 8. Amongst the places visited were Melton Mowbray, Wymondham, Edmondthorpe, Teigh, Ashwell, Oakham, Langham, Whissendine, Stapleford, Wyfordby, and Brentingby on the 7th; and Thorpe Arnold, Freeby, Garthorpe, Coston, Sproxton, Stonesby, Waltham, Goadby Marwood, Croxton Kerrial, Knipton, and Belvoir Castle on the 8th. A public meeting, at which papers were read, was held at the Colles Memorial Hall, Melton Mowbray, on Wednesday evening, June 7.

The two Shropshire Field Clubs, known as the Caradoc and the Severn Valley, have now been united under the title of the CARADOC AND SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB, the first president being W. E. Garnett-Botfield, Esq.—On May 30 a successful field meeting, the first of the season, was made to the Stiperstones. Two tumuli were noticed, and the British camp called Bodbury Ring. A small circular enclosure, called Belmore Ring, which is not marked on either the new or old one-inch Ordnance map, was examined; and it was thought that it could not have been used for defensive purposes, on account of its small size and exposed situation, but that it was probably originally a stone circle, and used for purposes of worship. The British camp on the Stiperstones, known as Castle Ring, with its well-defined foss and vallum, was also carefully examined. On the north-east side the ditch is not continued, the precipitous and inaccessible hillside rendering it needless.—The club, in addition to its field meetings, holds weekly meetings at Shrewsbury in the evenings, when papers on archaeological and scientific subjects are read and discussed.

On June 3 the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Otley, Weston, and Leathley in Wharfedale, upwards of 150 joining in the excursion. Mr. J. A. Clapham, hon. secretary, had issued a most attractive illustrated programme, which no doubt helped to secure so good an attendance.—At the parish church of All Saints', Otley, they were received by the Vicar (the Rev. John Trower) and Mr. C. J. Newstead, solicitor. The latter gentleman, who is well versed in the history of

Otley and its parish church, officiated as guide. Mr. Newstead gave a brief description of the church, and referred to the probable periods of its construction. Several ancient crosses found during the restoration some years ago indicated the existence of a former church of considerable antiquity, but the older portion of the present structure is Saxon or Early Norman. The north door and the chancel are the oldest parts of the existing building. The east window, however, is of more modern introduction, probably about Henry VII.'s time. The monuments were then described, particular attention being given to that of Lord and Lady Fairfax, the grandparents of the great Parliamentary general, and to the genealogical mural brass of Francis Palmes, 1593.—The party were next conveyed in waggonettes and other vehicles to Weston Hall, the residence of Colonel Dawson. The right wing of the Hall contains four deeply-embayed windows, with a rich mantling of ivy, and is exceedingly picturesque. This wing contains a room with a ceiling bearing the red dragon as a prominent feature of ornamentation, and is generally ascribed to the period of Henry VIII. In the garden is another picturesque structure, namely, a casino or banqueting-house, of a date contemporary with the old Hall. The family of Stopham was associated with Weston as early as 1250, and by intermarriage the estate passed to the Vavasours, of Hazlewood, in whose line it continued for five centuries. It was one of the Vavasours who erected the present Hall. The last male heir of the old line of Vavasour died at Weston in 1833.—At Leathley the visitors were received and hospitably entertained by the Rector, the Rev. Henry Canham, LL.B. The village is charmingly situated at the foot of the Washburn Valley, about three miles from Otley, and is without doubt the most secluded and delightfully situated in that portion of Wharfedale. The church is of primitive construction, and occupies a knoll near the village green, and closely adjoining the entrance gates are the village stocks, long since disused, and falling to decay. The parish church of St. Oswald is of doubtful but ancient origin. The lower portion of the tower is evidently Saxon, the style of rubble masonry and small rounded windows bearing out the inference. At the west end of the church there is a doorway entering to the tower, containing an ancient door worth attention. The ironwork is just as it was left by the smith, showing the marks of the hammer without any attempt at finish.

THE DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made an expedition to the church of Walton-on-Trent on May 31, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. F. C. Fisher, who read a most interesting paper upon the history and architecture of the church. [We propose next month to give drawings of the remarkable early window above the nave arcade, which will compare with that of Terrington given in this issue.—ED. ANTIQUARY.]—The visitors then proceeded to Walton Hall, where, by kind invitation of the owner, Miss Disbrowe, they were received and entertained at tea.

At Whitsuntide about thirty members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., hon. secretary, paid a series of interesting visits to Bury St. Edmunds, Ely, and Cambridge.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY held on June 6, four new members were elected, and the president read a continuation of his former papers on the "Egyptian Book of the Dead."

MEETINGS IN JULY.—The following arrangements have been made for meetings in July, in addition to those of the Archæological Institute and Archæological Association :

THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY hold their annual meeting at Appleby, on July 4 and 5. There will be a two-days' excursion along the Roman road through Westmorland, commencing at Bowes on the 4th inst., and ending at Plumpton on the 5th inst.—Amongst the places to be visited will be Bowes Camp and Castle, Re Cross and Camp, Maiden Castle, Brough Camp, Castle, and Church, Roman fort at Copeland Beck, the camps at Redlands and Kirkby Thore, St. Ninian's Church, Brougham Camp and Castle, and Plumpton Camp.—The following papers will be laid before the society during the two days, and the places visited will be described by the president, Rev. Canon Mathews, and other gentlemen : "The Seal of the Borough of Appleby," W. H. St. John Hope ; "Brasses in the Diocese of Carlisle," Rev. R. Bower ; "The Second Iter," the President ; "The Old Records of Appleby Grammar School," R. E. Leach ; "Late Roman Inscription at Carlisle," F. Haverfield, F.S.A. ; "Queen Katherine Parr," F. B. Garnett, C.B. ; "Gleaston Castle," H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. ; "Roman Pottery with *Graffiti*," the President ; "Effigy of Bishop Penny at Leicester," Rev. J. Wilson ; and "An Archæological Survey of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North of the Sands," the President and H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.

The annual meeting of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will be held this year at Warminster, on July 26, 27, and 28. Lieut.-General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., is the president this year, and it is hoped that he may be able to give an account of his most recent excavations at Rushmore—where he has lately been busy with a camp—probably of the Bronze Age.—Other papers are to be read "On the Architecture of Longleat," by Mr. Talbot ; "On a Recent Important Find of Pottery," by Mr. B. H. Cunningham ; "On a Sundial from Ivychurch," by Mr. Dixon ; and "On the Corporation Plate and Insignia of Wiltshire," by the Rev. E. H. Goddard.—The excursions will include a visit to Longleat and to several other country houses, Boyton and Stockton probably among them ; whilst amongst the churches to be seen are Maiden Bradley, Heytesbury, Knook, Upton Lovell, Boyton, and Stockton.—The fine camps of Battlesbury and Scratchbury will also probably be visited if time permits.—An energetic local committee is working vigorously to make the meeting a success.

THE EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY have adjourned their second summer meeting (owing to the

Royal wedding) from July 6 to July 31, when it is proposed to visit the fine churches of Hedon and Hemingborough and the castle of Wressle.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CINDERELLA : Three Hundred and Forty-five Variants of Cinderella, Catskin, and Cap o' Rushes, abstracted and tabulated, with a discussion of mediæval analogues and notes, by Marian Roalfe Cox ; with an introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. Published for the Folk-Lore Society by David Nutt. 8vo., pp. lxxx., 535. Price 15s.

This is among the most important works the Folk-Lore Society has ever produced, and a woman may be pardoned for a little exultation at the fact that it is the work of a woman. We have here 345 versions of the story of Cinderella, told in about eighty countries or provinces, and gathered from 185 different sources ranging in date from 1544 to 1892, while eighty-nine other volumes (specified) have been searched in vain. The preface gives a tabular view of the distribution of the story in various countries, and deals with its occurrence in saga and heroic legend ; the notes contain a number of parallels of minor details, and a characteristic introduction by Mr. Lang is prefixed to the whole. Nevertheless Miss Cox tells us she would have wished to do still more, but *le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*, and it seemed best to bring the work to a close.

Valuable as the book is to the student, anyone who should take it up with the expectation of reading an entertaining volume of fairy tales would be disappointed. Its contents resemble the tales as they are told, only as Liebig's Extract of Meat resembles the roast beef of old England. The stories are given in abstract only : first briefly, as "Menial Heroine, Helpful Animal, Meeting-place (ball)," etc. ; then more at length, but still as concisely as possible, without an unnecessary word. The abstracts are arranged in six principal groups : A, stories of the *Cinderella* type proper, 132 in number, in which an ill-treated heroine is recognised by her lover by means of a shoe ; B, 76 "Catskin" stories, opening with the flight of the heroine from her unnatural father ; C, 22 "Cap o' Rushes" stories, in which the opening is that of King Lear, a test of filial affection, and the consequent expulsion of the heroine from home ; D, stories combining these several types ; and E, stories in which a boy meets with adventures resembling Cinderella's.

The glass slipper, so identified with Cinderella in our minds, only appears in six out of all these variants, besides that of Perrault. Miss Cox expresses her opinion that these versions have all been subjected to French influence, and quotes with apparent approval the old guess that the glass slipper was in reality a "pantoufle de vair" instead of "de verre." But as

Mr. Hartland pointed out at the Folk-Lore Congress of 1891, these six versions differ almost as widely as possible from Perrault's in every other respect. If they had borrowed this detail from France, they would surely have borrowed others too. And as to the supposed mistake of *vair for verre*, the plot of the story requires that the slipper should be made of some resplendent and unyielding material. It is the foot, not the shoe, that is injured when the wrong girl tries it. In the majority of cases in which it is described the shoe is golden. Fur shoes would surely be the most unsuitable dancing-shoes that could be chosen to set off a small and pretty foot, nor would they have helped to disguise a heroine whose daily mean attire, in not a few cases, is a cloak of skins.

The fairy godmother, too, appears but rarely. She is replaced sometimes by a simple fairy not specially attached to the heroine, sometimes by the Virgin Mary or a saint or angel, by the "Lime-tree Queen" (Norway), the "Fir-tree Lady" (Poland), by an old woman, a giantess, or a mannikin; but usually by a supernatural lamb or other animal, which is often killed by the cruel stepmother and her daughters. Frequently the helpful animal is the gift of the heroine's dead mother, sometimes it is the ghost of the dead mother herself reappearing in animal form; and finally we come to a Gaelic story from Inverness-shire (p. 534), discovered barely in time to be included in the volume, in which the mother, who is killed and revives to help her daughter, is actually a sheep herself. That this is a very ancient form of the story is plain, for in it the heroine's royal husband is the son of her father by another wife, showing that when it took shape kindred was only reckoned on the mother's side.

Now it is to be observed that though our familiar *Cinderella* conceals her beauty only by the ashes and dirt of the kitchen-wench, yet in many, if not most, of the stories she is disguised by some peculiar garment, from which the story often takes its name ("Katie Woodencloak," "Allerleirauh," "Peau d'Ane"); and that this disguise is generally made, as we have before remarked, of the skin of some animal, often of the same animal which helps her. Not without significance in this connection (though Miss Cox does not mention it) is a detail preserved in one of our English ballad-versions, "The Wandering Young Gentlewoman, or Catskin," a broadsheet copy of which, "printed by J. Evans, Long Lane, London," is now before us. Catskin, having a basin of water thrown over her, runs out of doors *shaking her ears*, an action which, as a previous editor observes, is impossible in a human being, and characteristic of a cat. Miss Cox sets us a good example in her avoidance of theorizing, but one is greatly tempted to think that the root of *Cinderella* may be a "husk-myth," or transformation story, like "Beauty and the Beast"; the "White Cat," or "Melusina," developed out of even cruder and earlier beliefs in the kindred of mankind with the brutes.

The geographical distribution of the stories is interesting, but in commenting on it we must beware of generalizing from data which, however abundant, are yet confessedly incomplete. Still one cannot help noticing the limited range of the "Cap o' Rushes" variant, of which no specimen is recorded outside of Italy (where it is frequent), France (including Brittany

and the Mauritius), the Peninsula (including the Basque provinces), Southern Germany (two instances only), the Low Countries, a single instance in England, and another in Sweden. Again, we find, as we should naturally expect, that neighbouring versions are apt to show great similarity to each other; on the other hand, two or three distinct types of the story are often found in the same country. For example, the contribution of England to the stock consists (besides a "hero-tale," widely removed from any of the standard types which, as it was obtained from gipsies, can hardly be reckoned English) of: *a*, several ballad-versions of "Catskin"; *b*, a story from Lincolnshire, so barren of incident that it amounts to little more than "King Cophetua wedded the beggarmaid" by the help of a herd-boy (the heroine is a *goose-girl*, a thoroughly Fenland detail); *c*, "Cap o' Rushes," recovered in Suffolk, whither, one cannot help remarking, it may very easily have been imported from Flanders, where it has been recorded four times. Possibly a native variant of the normal *Cinderella* type may have been extinguished among us by the popularity of Perrault's version; but in Scotland, on the other hand, six variants of the *Cinderella* type have been recorded, together with three "Catskin" stories, in all of which the shoe incident occurs.

Another point that comes out very distinctly is the influence of "environment" in deciding the details of the story. A Spanish *Cinderella* is set to shell millet and beans; a Lithuanian one to carry straw to the prince at his toilet to stuff into his large winter boots; a Tyrolean one is thrust out into the forest and meets with the Green Huntsman. The part of the fairy godmother may be played by dwarfs in Germany, by a troll or a hillwoman in Scandinavia, by a priest or confessor in Italy and Spain, and the Pope himself comes to the rescue in a Sicilian variant. But all Miss Cox's industry and perseverance and skilful arrangement of her materials do not seem to have very much advanced the solution of the "Problem of Diffusion." So far from being able, as a correspondent of the *Echo* newspaper last autumn innocently supposed, to tell him "who was the author of *Cinderella*?" we are still unable to say where and how the story is likely to have originated, whether it was invented once for all and spread from country to country, or whether it arose independently in different places. Some day perhaps some one will study the habits of professional story-tellers in countries where they are still to be found, and will tell us whether they exchange stories, or whether each jealously guards his own stock; whether they scrupulously repeat them as they received them, or whether they vary and recombine incidents and details to suit their own tastes and those of their audiences, with other such particulars. This should, at any rate, throw some light on the disputed question; but for the present we must be content with Sir Roger de Coverley's famous decision, "that there is much to be said on both sides."

CHARLOTTE S. BURNE.

BOOK-PLATES. By W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. xi., 175. Thirty-six plates. Price 6s. net.

The second volume of the short series entitled *Books about Books*, edited by Mr. Alfred Pollard, ministers to the rapidly-growing taste in the study and

collection of book-plates. Mr. Hardy has undoubtedly produced the best general treatise on this subject that has yet been written, a subject with which he has for several years been conversant as a collector. Moreover, Mr. Hardy has had the exceptional good fortune of securing the advice and assistance of Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., and in obtaining the loan from Mr. Frank's matchless collection of the various exceptional book-plates, reproductions of which are given in this volume.

The introductory chapter gives a good general sketch of the question, the second dealing with the early use of book-plates in England. Illustrations are given of two out of the three sixteenth-century book-plates that have hitherto been found in England, namely, those of Sir Nicholas Bacon (1574), and Sir Thomas Tresham (1585). In the seventeenth century examples rapidly multiply. A fine example, done for the Marriott family of Whitchurch, Warwickshire, by William Faithorne, the celebrated portrait engraver, is here given; it affords one of the finest instances of heraldic mantling with which we are acquainted.

In the chapter on styles in English book-plates Mr. Hardy adapts the nomenclature chosen by Lord de Tabley in his monograph of 1880, but adds thereto a new one—"Simple Armorial," for the earliest plates, and indeed for the great majority of those anterior to 1720. The other early styles are "Jacobean," "Chippendale," and "Wreath and Ribbon." The last illustration to this chapter is quaintly exceptional. It is that of the book-plate of Birnie of Broomhill, 1715, and is given by Mr. Hardy as the only Scotch instance that he knows of the introduction of figures. Here, below a shield which is finely mantled, kneel at opposite desks two kirk ministers, in cassocks, bands, and skull-caps, of a singularly sour appearance!

The next chapter deals with allegory in English book-plates, examples being engraved of those of University of Cambridge (George I.'s gift), George Lambert, Dr. Thomas Drummond, and H. F. Bessborough. English "picture" book-plates forms another section, Bewick's design for Southey's books being given as a specimen for the introduction of landscape bits into the ex libris of that famous engraver.

Succeeding chapters deal with the book-plates of Germany, France, America, and other countries; with the inscriptions on book-plates in condemnation of book-stealing or book-spoiling, and in praise of study; with personal particulars on book-plates; ladies' book-plates, the more prominent engravers of book-plates; and with a final and entertaining chapter on "Odds and Ends."

Mr. Hardy pleads that he need not treat on modern examples, as that has already been done *con amore* by Mr. Egerton Castle in a similar work. He does, however, make mention of some of the well-known artists who occasionally turn out work of this kind. Of the modern heraldic designers of book-plates we know of no one who can turn out better or more charming work than Mr. George Bailey, of Derby.

We have just one small bone to pick with Mr. Hardy. The most interesting and earliest dated example of German book-plates is that of Dr. Hector

Pömer, provost of the church of St. Lawrence at Nuremberg, 1525, of which he gives two pages of description. This plate was described and illustrated by Rev. A. W. Pereira in a recent volume of the *Antiquary* (and as we believe nowhere else), and yet no mention is made of our columns. But this we are sure is only an inadvertence.

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A BOWER OF DELIGHTS; being interwoven Verse and Prose from the works of Nicholas Breton; the weaver being Alexander B. Grosart. *Elliot Stock*. 12mo., pp. xxii., 176. Price 3s. 6d.

The third of the series of the charming and dainty little volumes that form the Elizabethan Library is appropriately given to extracts from the writings of Nicholas Breton, "a fine old English gentleman" who died in 1626, aged eighty-three. Mr. Grosart has already edited Breton's whole works, with a long memorial introduction, in two substantial quartos of the Chertsey Library (1879), so that he is excellently qualified for this smaller task. He has used his judgment well in the selections he has made, though some of the more familiar passages are looked for in vain. The prose bits throw a good deal of light on the condition of things in the muchly-exaggerated "Merry England" of Elizabeth's days. Under the head of "Parson" is the following: "It may hap in a little field near unto a church in a country town to overtake a little old man in a gown, a wide cassock, a nightcap, and a corner cap, by his habit seeming to be a Divine; of whom I was in hope to find that sacred font of charity, that might be some comfort on my return, whom beginning to salute with a few Latin words, 'My friend,' quoth he, 'don't deceive yourself, I understand not your Greek; we here that dwell far from the city, and are not troubled with fine ears for our reading, care for no more but to discharge our duties in our places—I mean of a vicar, for I am no better. . . . And for my parishioners, they are a kind of people that love a pot of ale better than a pulpit, and a cornrick better than a church door, and who, coming to divine worship more for fashion than devotion, are content after a little capping and kneeling, coughing and spitting, to help me to sing out a psalm, and sleep at the second lesson, and awake to stand up at the Gospel and say Amen at the 'fear of God'; and stay till the banns of matrimony be asked, or till the clerk hath cried a pied strayed bullock, a black sheep, or a gray mare; and then, for that some dwell afar off, be glad to be gotten home to dinner." The notes are not well arranged; sometimes easy words, such as "dug," are explained in italics within brackets, directly after the expression; sometimes there are comments in the same type as the text; and only very occasionally are there proper footnotes.

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MEMORIES OF MALLING AND ITS VALLEY. By Rev. C. H. Fielding, M.A. *E. Marlborough and Co.* 8vo., pp. xiv, 291. Price 7s. 6d.

These pages form an *olla podrida* with regard to Malling and about a dozen of its adjacent parishes. We should doubt if anything of a like character had ever been issued on a worse or more confused plan. Jottings of information, under different historic periods, are heaped together after an utterly undigested fashion, and without the slightest intimation

as to the source from which these muddled and muddling paragraphs are taken. True, on a page of the introduction a list is given of "Books Consulted," but as these books include so large an order as "Records of Lambert and Rochester," and "Manuscripts of the Antiquarian Society" (*sic*), it is at once obvious that we have to do with a careless compiler. The references that are made to ecclesiology and architectural periods show remarkable ignorance; the author yearns for "a thorough renovation" of one old church, and tells us that a chancel arch in Norman days was an uncommon thing. He writes about the "reconsecration" instead of the "reconciliation" of a desecrated church. In short, the pages are thickly sown with blunders. We are told that the digging out of chalk as an industry commenced at Malling in 1538; whereas it began two centuries earlier, as can be found in the Pleas of the Public Record Office. But this writer seems to know nothing of the great national storehouse in Fetter Lane, either at first or second hand. About the only indirect reference to its stores is a mention of the *Inquisito (sic) post mortem*! He is a great student of parish registers and other records, but knows very little about them from a comparative point of view. It would evidently much surprise him to learn that a full list of Collections on Brief could readily be compiled, and that as a rule they are the same throughout England. The time has quite gone by for commenting at any length on briefs in local histories. Nor are our author's blunders compensated for by any grace of diction or correctness of style. Contrariwise, the reviewer who has conscientiously gone through these pages is to be distinctly commiserated on his experiences. The two following sentences, absurdly foolish in themselves, are almost casually selected as average specimens of the confused and remarkable style affected by the writer of this book: "From registers we have examined previous to writing this work, we have been struck by the attempt to introduce the Church of England into Poland and Russia, as we have several entries of briefs for helping the churches in Lithuania and Courland, where Protestant." . . . "In concluding this chapter, the author would state that, were the curious old records preserved in our parish chests cherished and studied as he has studied them, he has no doubt that much valuable information upon the lives, manners, customs, and names of our forefathers would be gathered—enough to fill twenty volumes far more interesting than much of the literature of the present day, and giving some idea as to how deservedly the Church of England has received and maintained the name of the nation, which she bears as her distinction, as one branch of the Holy Catholic Church of Christ."

SEVERAL REVIEWS OF IMPORTANT BOOKS, as well as shorter notices, have to be held over, owing to this being an Index number. We have merely space to give a cordial welcome to the first number of the *Illustrated Archaeologist*, a quarterly 2s. 6d. venture of Mr. C. J. Clark; the editor is Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.).

Correspondence.

NORMAN WORK IN THE TRIFORIUM OF BEVERLEY MINSTER.

I should like to make a few remarks upon Mr. Bilson's letter in your April number.

I fail to perceive the force of the argument advanced by Mr. St. John Hope and by himself against the *in situ* theory, from the great height at which the work appears. It is true that in a group of East Anglian Norman churches—Norwich, Ely, Peterborough—the principal arcades are kept low, and the triforium arcades start in consequence from a low level; but, then, they are carried up to an equal height, or nearly so, with that of the main arcades, probably to form a large and convenient gallery.*

But when we turn to Durham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, etc., we find the triforium quite a subordinate feature, and comparatively "skied" on the top of a very lofty main arcade. The Tewkesbury pillars are the highest in the kingdom. The Norman nave of York was of similar character. A portion of a shaft and base which belonged to the Norman clerestory remains attached to the north-west angle of the north-west tower-pier above the aisle-vault. Beverley would be much more likely to resemble the other Northumbrian churches of York and Durham than Norwich or Ely.

Great Norman churches were by no means low in their general proportions, though the later Transitional ones were, such as the naves of Fountains and Worksop. The Norman nave of York must have been about the same height as the present one, viz., 93'. If my "theory" be right, the Norman nave of Beverley would also have corresponded in height pretty nearly with the present one, which is 67', exactly the height of the vaulted nave of Gloucester, within 1' of St. Alban's and 3' of Durham. The other great Norman naves are all higher still (except Tewkesbury), viz., Ely and Norwich, each 72', and Peterborough 78'. Of course I know that some of these are not vaulted, but ceiled; but the height of the ceiling is just about what that of the centre of the vault would have been, so it comes to the same thing.

The height of the Norman work here, it may fairly be argued, makes against the rebuilding theory. This implies that the rebuilders carefully sorted out from the debris of the demolished structure the vousoirs of two wide and two narrow arches, and sent them up aloft to be used again, and the higher they had to go the more unlikely the proceeding.

* I have often thought that herein may lie the best solution of the question, "What is the best style for a nineteenth-century cathedral?" I have heard of a classic cathedral being suggested for Liverpool. Might not our architects do well to turn their attention to some of our Norman churches, with their large naves, short choirs, and great triforium galleries? Might it not be possible to produce a Norman cathedral uniting the acoustic and congregational advantages of the classic styles with the Christian feeling and association, and much of the beauty of the later "Gothic"?

2. Mr. Bilson says that I have not attempted to traverse any one of the arguments which he has advanced against the *in situ* theory. But some of those arguments are directed against what I never contended for, such as the *filling up* of the arches being *in situ*; and others I have certainly endeavoured to answer in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of my last letter. At the same time, my main object in writing was to show that the subject was too wide to be enclosed within the limits of those four patched-up Norman arches.

3. The roof weathering alluded to is a straight groove, cut 5" deep in the rubble masonry, running down diagonally from the top of what remains of the base of the original central tower, till it is lost in the "pocket" of the vaulting. Yesterday I measured its pitch, and found that it had the usual slope of Norman roofs, viz., 52° (76° at the top); exactly the same as that of the Norman roof of St. Alban's, which, it has been pointed out, is practically that of the Great Pyramid ($51^{\circ} 50'$). I can see nothing to show that the piers were rebuilt after the fall of the tower. Had they fallen, a large portion of the church must have come down too; there would be traces of the junctions; and, above all, the piers would have been solidly rebuilt, and a central tower of greater or less height and finish would assuredly have been erected; whereas all the superstructure above the vaulting was left rough, and is very badly cracked in several places, probably portions of the very cracks which had to do with the fall of the tower.

4. I said that the ground-plan (from the sacristy west) was Norman; Mr. Bilson says it "is certainly not." This is discouraging; but let us look at it. Now, the distinguishing features of a Norman ground-plan were the length of the nave as compared with its width, the shortness of the choir, and the number of its thick pillars. Compare Beverley with York. The choir proper here has 5 bays to the nave 11; York 6 to the nave 8; and the whole eastern arm of York is longer than the western. Again, the Beverley nave is 187' by 64'—i.e., the proportion of the length to the breadth is nearly 3 to 1. Now add up the lengths and breadths of the six great Norman naves, Norwich, Peterborough, Ely, St. Albans, Durham, and Gloucester; strike the averages, and you will arrive at exactly the same proportion, 3 to 1. But the "Gothic" nave of York is 225' long by 106' wide, or very little more than 2 to 1; Salisbury gives much the same result; Chester is exactly 2 to 1; Bath is only 112' long, with a width of 72', etc. If the aisle-widths are left out, and the nave centres only are compared, the result will be still more favourable to the Norman proportions of Beverley.

The length of the great transept at Beverley is 161'. The average length of the transepts of the above six Norman cathedrals is 173½'; as all are larger than Beverley, the proportion is just what we might have expected. It is rare, at any period, to find both east and west aisles to the transept. The west aisle here may have been added at the restoration,* but the east aisle Sir G. Scott found still rested on its Norman foundations, though Mr. Bilson says, "I know of no

evidence to indicate that any of the foundations are Norman work." Yet he owns in a foot-note that "some of the masonry in the lower part of the south aisle of the nave has every appearance of being Norman work *in situ*," and then adds, curiously enough, that "this does not in any way affect the question under discussion!"

5. I added that the proportions are Norman. "As unlike as possible," replies Mr. Bilson. Well, let us look at them. I have dealt with the proportions of the ground-plan, also with the general questions of height, the size and position of the triforium, and the large number and narrowness of the bays, than which no characteristic can be more thoroughly Norman. (York has only 8 bays in a length of 225'; Beverley has 11 in 187'.) The height of the central vault of Beverley compared with its width is 2.57 to 1. That of the three Eastern Norman cathedrals of Norwich, Durham, and Peterborough averages nearly the same, viz., 2.34 to 1. A still more remarkable Norman proportion is to be found in the lowness of the arches compared with the height of the shafts and pillars. The arches of the centre vault and of the two crossings are nearly round, and if you take an elevation of one of the bays of the arcade, you will find that a semicircle resting on the centres of the two capitals lies entirely within the arch-mouldings.

I should have been glad to go into two or three other points, but my time, and, I expect, your space, forbid.

H. E. NOLLOTH.

The Vicarage, Beverley Minster,
May 18, 1893.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

We regret that owing to the illness of the author, the "Roman Britain Quarterly" article is delayed.

* Since writing the above, I have found one of the junctions, showing this to have been the case.



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THE Museum Association met in London for their annual session from July 3 to July 8, under the presidency of Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B. As the discussions related almost exclusively to natural history, no detailed account of the meetings of this most useful body is given under "Proceedings." But it seems desirable here to chronicle briefly the session, for much of the work they accomplish, and the suggestions they discuss, apply equally to archæology. The most valuable discussions arose as the outcome of Mr. H. M. Platmauer's paper "On the Management of Insect Collections for Museums." The simpler principles of classification for museum purposes were strongly advocated in preference to the constantly-changing ones that try to keep pace with ever-advancing science. One point was generally insisted upon, namely, that rate-supported museums must be of general interest and educational value to the community which supports them. This is, in a sense, a blow at the theory that a provincial museum should merely illustrate its own district. It is only when the student has advanced beyond the elementary stage that it becomes possible to appreciate the district. Thus, before true interest can be roused in the birds of a county, some general knowledge of ornithology must have been mastered. The same applies, *ceteris paribus*, to archæology. We hope to return to this subject on another occasion.

We are particularly sorry for any annoyance that has been caused to Mr. E. P. Warren

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by our remarks on his use of the much-puffed French cement in connection with Magdalen Tower, Oxford, in our May issue, and beg to refer our readers to Mr. Warren's long explanatory letter in the correspondence columns of this number. This explanation makes it clear that Mr. Warren's only use of a material—warranted to "match the colour of the original stone of buildings," and "to restore to their original design finials, gargoyles, statues, and all decorative work at a cost less than ordinary stone"—was legitimate and fair, as he merely used it as a substitute for good mortar or ordinary cement.

But what are we to think of a trade circular so calculated to mislead and deceive its readers? The circular, which was in our hands when the May notes were written, has a long list of "Restorations done in England (in this patent Tabary cement) since 1884." In that list occurs: "Ornamental figures, etc., Tower of St. Magdalen College, Oxford; E. P. Warren, Esq., Architect." The English language is useless unless this is intended to imply that Mr. Warren restored ornamental figures on this tower with the cement. More especially is this conclusion almost certain to be arrived at when it is known that some architects have used this stuff to imitate the mouldings, etc., of old stone-work. Now that Mr. Warren has had the opportunity of repudiating the implied use by him of this stone-imitating and petrifying putty, perhaps other architects, who are described in this trade circular as restoring old buildings in French metallic stucco, may desire a like opportunity of repudiation. If so our columns are at their service. Here are some that are named in the circular now on our table:

Columns and Arch Mouldings, Interior of Wittersham Church, Kent, E. Haddon Parker, Esq., Architect; Base of Column, South Portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, F. L. Penrose, Esq., M.A., Cathedral Architect; The Church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, Messrs. Ford and Hesketh, Architects; Stone-work of the Structure, Church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, J. F. Bentley, Esq., Architect; Doorway and adjoining portions, Church of All Hallows, London Wall, R. H. Carpenter, Esq., Architect; Old Font in the Parish Church, Worlingworth, Suffolk, Augustus Frere, Esq., Architect.

If the gentlemen here named are not using this cheaper and more easily worked material

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as a deceptive substitute for stone, it is certainly high time that they disclaimed, with Mr. Warren, the language of the trade circular, and clearly stated that they are only using the stuff in the place of ordinary mortar or cement as a means for bringing about the due adherence of stone to stone, or of stopping up a hole. With such a use we have no quarrel; but we shall continue fearlessly to expose the humbug of its use when it is intended to imitate quarry-cut and mason-tooled stone.

Attention has lately been drawn to what appears to be the remains of a hitherto unnoticed stone circle at Coate, about two miles from Swindon. The stones are sarsens, as are those of all the megalithic monuments of Wiltshire. They are not of any great size, but it is difficult to account for the positions in which they lie in the centre of a pasture ground, except on the supposition that they formed part of one side of a circle, with a diameter of about 200 feet, the other side of which has been destroyed to make way for a road and farm buildings which now occupy part of the site. It is hoped that a plan of this circle—the credit of the discovery of which is due to Mr. A. D. Passmore, of Swindon—may be given in a future number of the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*.

With respect to the subsequent use of Roman altars as fonts, stoups, etc., writes Mr. Blair, F.S.A., there are one or two instances in the North of England which may interest your readers. At Chollerton, a village about a mile and a half north of the Roman station of Cilurnum, there is a church with aisles, the columns on the south side being monoliths, and probably brought from the Roman station in question, while standing in the churchyard is a large Roman altar, the top of which has been hollowed out and made use of as a font. In the churchyard of St. John, Lee, near Hexham, there is also a large Roman altar. But the most interesting of all these subsequent uses of Roman altars is a carved stone in Warden Church. Here a large Roman altar, showing traces yet of the "horns," has been turned upside down in pre-Conquest times and a human figure carved in relief upon it. Under his out-



stretched arms is interlaced work, while at each side of the head is a *triquetra*, as is shown in the drawing.

During some excavations on the site of the ancient church of St. Anastasia, at Winchester, now occupied by the new one of St. Paul's, several chalk coffins were uncovered in the area of the old cemetery, and in one, which contained the skeleton of a man in the prime of life, with splendid teeth, were found a pewter chalice and paten, denoting a parish priest, and also a metal button which fastened the vestment in which he was buried. Large quantities of Norman remains without vestiges of coffins were also found in the excavations requisite for a mission hall near the new church. The site of the old building is shown by the Episcopal Registers and very old title deeds.

"Benefit of Clergy" is curiously alluded to in the following extract from the "Hampshire Sessions Books of Epiphany, 1637." It is also remarkable to find a court of quarter sessions sentencing a prisoner to death. The offences were chiefly of poultry stealing, and the poor fellow's inability to read was fatal to him, as the 'order' sets forth :

"An order for the execution of Henry Whitely convicted of felony having had judgment of death, etc. Whereas Henrie Whitely, now prisoner in the Comon Gaole for this countye hath been here att the present Sessions indicted and uppon his tryal in that behalfe convicted of foure Seuerall felonys viz., for the felonious Stealinge of twelve turkyes price viis. a piece of the goodes and Chattles of John Stampe gent. by one indictment and for the lyke stealing of tenn henns price viiij. apiece and Seven Capons price xiiij. a-piece of the goods and Chattles of a man unknown by another indictment and for the lyke Stealinge of a Sacke value xviiiij. of the goods and Chattels of Humprey Sutton by another indictment and alsoe for the lyke Stealinge of two value iis. viij. apiece, of the goods and Chattels of Ann Willyscot Wydowe, by another indictment. And thereupon the sayd Henry Whitelye having prayed the benefitt of Clergy which was allowed him according to the lawe if he could have read, but forasmuch as the sayd Henry being tried could not read, and so was incapable of that the benefit of clergy it is therefore considered and adjudged by the corte that the sayd Henry shalbe from hence had to the Gaole from whence he was brought and shalbe from thence had to the place of execution and shall there hang be the necke untill he be dead according to the lawe and the Sheriff is here comanded to see execution done upon him accordinglye."



In continuation of the subject of bull-baiting, Mr. T. H. Baker sends us the following late instance of the "sport" from the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of June 18, 1821:

"On Monday se'nnight at Rumwell near Taunton, a bull was taken to the stake and bound, but not securely enough for the intentions of his persecutors, for after some time, he broke loose, and gored and tossed some of the bystanders in so serious a way that they will have reason to recollect a bull-bait for the rest of their lives. Not satisfied, the followers of this cruel sport afterwards succeeded in leading the poor animal to the scene of his torture, two or three times in succession, when on each occasion he escaped, causing considerable mischief to

eight or nine individuals, and to one young man in particular, a recruit, who had his leg most seriously broken and splintered."



"With regard to the slab at St. Hilda, Hartlepool, illustrated in the *Antiquary* for June," writes Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., "might I suggest that the object sculptured by the side of the cross on this slab at Hartlepool, is intended for a book in its case or *chemise*? It greatly resembles the leather-cased volume



in the hand of St. Sitha, as she appears on the rood-screen at Somerleyton, Suffolk, of which I forward a sketch." Mr. Bailey, of Derby, makes another suggestion, namely that the symbol is intended for a fuller's bat or club.



Our valued correspondent, Mr. George Bailey, of Derby, when passing through Bath last June noticed the extensive excavation in progress at the Old Baths, which still further prove what magnificent baths they must have been in the time of the Roman occupation. Among the great quantity of stones recently turned out, which formed

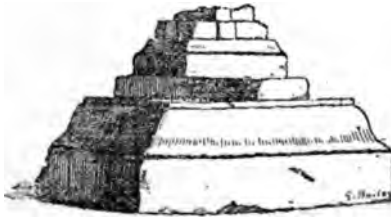
parts of the old buildings, Mr. Bailey found time to make a sketch of an old gable stone



or finial. The round pillar, or whatever formed the apex is broken, but the stone is a curious and interesting example.



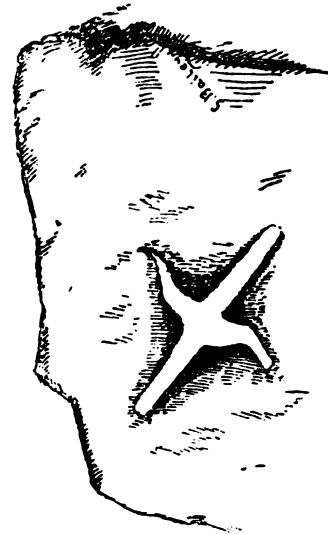
This stone at Bath at once reminded Mr. Bailey of one he had seen at Little Chester, and on his return to Derbyshire he was good enough to sketch this midland example, which he thinks is also of Roman date. Both stones are cut out of a solid piece.



Neither of them are of any particular size, being only about a foot square. The Derbyshire example seems also to be a ridge or gable-stone. The sketch gives the front view, the back of the stone being left unfinished.



Mr. Bailey also sends us another drawing from Bath, consisting of a curious mark in the pavement of the Roman baths. The pavement is of great rough stones laid to-



gether, and not shaped at all. This cruciform mark seems quite sufficiently noteworthy for reproduction.



It is very seldom that antiquaries are found in law courts, but some of the most distinguished of our eminent scholars of the British Museum have recently been through the ordeal of the witness-box. We have received various comments from different correspondents on *Rassam v. Budge*, but prefer to take the liberty of transferring to our columns the excellent comments of our contemporary the *Athenæum* (July 8) with which we find ourselves entirely in accord. More especially do we agree with the concluding paragraph:

"Most people will regret that Mr. Rassam ever went into the law courts against Dr. Budge, and few will think that the latter has been otherwise than hardly treated. Dr. Budge's zeal no doubt led him into accepting hastily statements which were untrue because they seemed to him to account for the poor results obtained by the Museum from the excavations at Abu Habbah. But it is to be remembered that when he first repeated these statements Sir H. Layard was the only person present who was not an official of the Museum; and on the second occasion, when he called on Sir H. Layard

he had been directed by his official chief to tell Sir Henry all he knew. It was evident, therefore, that he had no malice against Mr. Rassam, nor any idea except that of promoting the interests of the Museum. Dr. Budge has done much good work for the Museum, both by his labours in Bloomsbury and his visits to the East. Nor have his services been confined to Egyptology, as it was he who secured the papyrus containing the 'Constitution of Athens' and the other papyri which have lately increased our knowledge of Greek literature. It is to be hoped he may not be left to bear the heavy expenses of a trial in which the administration of the Museum was the real object of attack."



Last month we quoted from an *ad interim* report of the Society for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead an account of the condition of the great Davenport monument in the chancel of Dovebridge Church, Derbyshire. We have since received the welcome assurance that the work of carefully repairing and retaining this monument has been most satisfactorily accomplished under the able supervision of Mr. Lynam, and at the sole expense of Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, who is (so far as can be ascertained) the sole living representative of the families of Davenport and Milward who were, in the seventeenth century, concerned in the erection of this monument. The monument was in a dangerous and highly insecure condition. Its numerous fragments were mainly held in position by iron clamps, the corrosion of which had tended to still further crack the members in many directions. A London "expert" who was consulted, pronounced strongly in favour of removal, but the final satisfactory result is a happy illustration of successful intervention on the part of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, through their members Mr. Wardle and Mr. Lynam. It is, however, due to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society to state that it was through their mediation that attention was first directed to the condition of this noble and interesting example of Stuart monumental art.



The Corporation of Colchester have lately acquired a Roman lead coffin, which was for

many years a prominent object in the Bate-man Collection, and is well known to most of those interested in the antiquities of the Roman period, from its being chosen by Wright, in *The Celt, Roman and Saxon*, and also by Jewitt, in *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, as the example to illustrate the method of formation and ornamentation adopted by the Romans for their lead coffins. It is ornamented by raised lines of bead-like strings, going diagonally across it, and each division has on it a raised figure of an escallop shell, of natural size. This ornamentation is continued over lid, ends, and sides, and is well shown in the works mentioned above. It is not often that the opportunity is afforded of bringing back to a locality so interesting an antiquarian object as this is, after it has been sold into some other district as far distant as Youlgrave, especially after the lapse of over forty years. At the time this coffin was found, no one in Colchester seemed to care in the least what became of the antiquities so frequently being discovered. Fortunately the case is altered now, every effort being made to retain and take care of whatever may be turned up, and the result is a museum of antiquities is being formed, which will soon be second to none in the kingdom for illustrating the history of the period of the Roman occupation.



In these "notes" in our February number some account was given of the exposure of a very daring and extensive series of literary forgeries—a regular manufactory of pseudo-ancient manuscript. The perpetrator, Alexander Howland Smith, was on June 26 and 27 tried in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. He was charged with "having formed a fraudulent scheme of obtaining money from others by fabricating manuscripts or other documents of apparent historic or literary interest, and disposing of these as genuine to parties who might purchase the same or take them in pledge," details of numerous particular transactions being given. Counsel for the defence took preliminary objection to the relevancy, contending that there was no crime in fabricating documents, and that only when money passed on them was there a crime. The Court, in repelling this objection, laid down the broad general

proposition that if a person fabricated documents and sold them for a price on the allegation and representation that they were genuine, that undoubtedly was a crime, because the price was obtained by fraud. After a long trial, somewhat more matter-of-fact and much less interesting than might have been expected, the guilt of "Antique" Smith was made very plain indeed to the gentlemen of the jury, who unanimously found him guilty. The Lord Justice Clerk (giving effect to the jury's recommendation to mercy) passed sentence of imprisonment for twelve calendar months. *Sic semper falsariis!*

At the beginning of May the excavations at the British Marsh Village, near Glastonbury, were reopened. Last year three or four out of the sixty hut mounds of the village were searched with very interesting results, full accounts of which have appeared in the *Antiquary* from time to time. This year Mr. Arthur Bulleid has been working at the border of the village, and has discovered large banks of loose stones, clay, and piled woodwork reaching a considerable depth into the peat; but this work is so intermingled being probably constructed at different dates, that it is impossible to arrive at a definite idea of the system until a large portion of ground has been excavated. There is some singularly complete hurdle work which has been carefully preserved up to the present, but the recent dry weather has rendered this a matter of difficulty. The work thus far has produced very different results from last year, but not less interesting. The peat has been dug to a greater depth, yielding pottery, bones, and worked wood at almost every point. At a depth of 6 feet under the centre of a hut mound, some very finely-designed black pottery has been found, and several pieces of shaped wood, which appear to be part of a loom, and which from their number and good preservation it is hoped a design of a complete framework may be made out. Numbers of other pieces of cut wood of different shapes have recently been found, and objects of bronze, iron, lead, stone, kimmeridge, shale, horn, and bone. An appeal has been made for subscriptions for carrying on this work, which promises to be so important, and it is hoped the response

will be sufficient to enable it to be carried on in a thorough manner. We sincerely trust that many readers of the *Antiquary* will speedily assist Mr. Bulleid in this most laudable work.



The Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society succeeded in securing for their museum, at the sale of the Bateman heirlooms, a specimen of a bronze helmet of the Roman foot soldiery, found near Chichester. It came from the collection of Mr. George E. T. Lane Fox, Bramham. Upon it is pasted the following note: "This rare specimen has been in the sea for some time, as an oyster has attached itself to the crown and ingeniously adapted it to the shape of a projecting boss. One of similar form is in the armoury of Godrich Court, and another is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*." It may be remarked that, although Chichester is to all intents and purposes an inland place, an arm of the sea approaches it closely. Camden, under Chichester, says that city would have "flourished apace had not the haven been a little too far off."



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE French school at Delphi, after clearing out the remains of the Treasury of the Athenians, found, to the right of this building, the marble statue of an Apollo which has all the appearance of an ancient *xoanon*; namely, one of those wooden images which were objects of worship in the most ancient period of Grecian religion and culture. Some statues of this god of an exceedingly archaic style were already known to us, as the Apollo of Tenæa, and those of Orchomenos and Thera. But the one now discovered, to judge from the information so far received, would appear to differ from the preceding in this particular, that it is of more rigid form, resembling the angular and stiff style of archaic Egyptian statues.



The statue is of Parian marble, in size larger than life, standing nearly 2 mètres high. It

was found embedded in a wall, having been used as building material at some not very distant time, in consequence of which the tips of the nose and feet were somewhat injured. Otherwise the statue is in excellent preservation.

* * *

The position of the god is that of a figure leaning on the right foot. The hands fall down close to the body, as generally in Egyptian statues, and the fingers are not separated. The face is long and almost triangular, the ears being particularly long. The hair, bound with a fillet, falls over the shoulders, while small curls hang over the forehead. The workmanship is excellent and most accurate.

* * *

The unexpected discovery, in such remarkable preservation, of so archaic a statue, proves that the ground at Delphi still preserves remains of the monuments of very early times, which certainly bordered on the period when the worship of Apollo was first introduced here from Crete, as we learn from the Homeric hymn to the Delphian Apollo. This religious relationship between Crete and Delphi inclines us to believe that a similar connection in the matter of art may have existed between the two places, and that the flourishing school of Cretan sculptors, if it had not a hand in the fashioning of this very figure, may at least have given the first impulse and instruction to the development of early Delphian art.

* * *

On the suggestion of Dr. Emmanuel Loewy, Professor of Archæology in the University of Rome, Signor Martini, the Minister of Public Instruction, has established in connection with that chair a collection of casts of ancient sculpture. The first instalment has been located in some rooms on the ground-floor of Casa Rabbi, in the street leading to the Gate of St. Paul's.

* * *

The objects selected for this commencement of what will afterwards be a very complete collection represent works which illustrate the transition from the archaic period of Grecian sculpture to the classical period of Phidias. Amongst these we may notice some of the metopes and sculptures of the tympana of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia ; materials

for the reconstruction of the Athena Parthenos of Phidias ; the chief portions of the frieze and of the tympana of the Parthenon, and some specimens of the art of Myron and Polyclethus.

* * *

To these are added some casts of works of the post-Phidian period, as also some reliefs from Northern Greece. In the following years the intention is to represent the development of art down to the Roman times, and to complete the collection of archaic works.

* * *

As subsidiary aids a large number of photographs are displayed, both for the purpose of filling up gaps, and of enabling visitors to make a comparative study of the chief exhibits.

* * *

The selection of objects has been made also with the view of supplying what is wanting in the Roman museums, where archaic Greek art is poorly represented, and to bring out boldly the distinguishing characteristics of each epoch, school and author.

* * *

At Bologna, outside the Porta S. Isaia, the remains of a necropolis have been found with tombs both for cremation and for inhumation, the former being more numerous than the latter. Many objects of terracotta and bronze were amongst the grave-goods, of which we must enumerate some *dolia* and ossuaries with several bronze razors and knives, as also some *situlae*, *cistæ* and *fibulae*.

* * *

At Chios a very important Greek inscription has been discovered. It contains a rescript of Alexander the Great to the Chians, in which the revision of their constitution is imposed upon them on this condition, that it should be democratic. It contains, moreover, a paragraph which is of great historical interest, since it mentions the peace of Corinth, and alludes to the decisions of the Greeks who took part in the Corinthian congress.

* * *

Père Delattre has discovered on the site of ancient Carthage a deep wall, about 4 mètres in width, built entirely of *amphoræ*, one close against the other, and all filled with earth. Some of these ancient jars bear inscriptions that have been carefully painted on them

with a brush, and amongst the names of Roman consuls are those of C. Vibius Pansa and A. Hirtius, who were in office in the year 43 B.C.

* * *

Monsieur Carton, in his campaign of excavations near Dugga in Tunis, has disinterred part of the ancient Roman city that formerly occupied that site. A temple dedicated to Saturn, a theatre and a private dwelling, have already been completely cleared out, and a large number of inscriptions recovered. The temple of Jupiter is now being brought to light, and the works will then be carried on in another part of the buried city.

* * *

One of the most important recent discoveries at Cologne is that of a large Roman building from which some very fine architectural fragments were obtained, together with bronze utensils of considerable artistic value. In a tomb discovered at the same time amongst the grave-goods were a coin of Gordian III., a silver sword handle, and a richly-decorated bronze inkstand.

* * *

Near Hierapytna, in Crete, at a place called *Laountes*, some ancient marbles have been found. The most important of these consists of a slab 1.40 mètres high, and somewhat longer. The upper rim is ornamented with flowers, the lower and the central part with figures. One of the figures represents, in a sitting position, a man with a dog's head. The head-gear resembles the Egyptian *pshenti*. On the left hand is a sceptre with an eagle's head on the top. Another human figure has the same head-gear as the former, one hand falling at the side, the other placed across the breast. Three other well-preserved human figures are to be seen in other parts of the slab, one with the natural head, the other two being eagle-headed and dog-headed. Other human figures are in a too fragmentary condition to be clearly determined. Of the animal figures one is an eagle, another a lion.

* * *

The character of these scenes cannot be well determined, but the subject would appear to be Oriental or Egyptian, referring probably to the myth of Anubis, or to the worship of Isis and Osiris. The discovery of this relief

in Crete may be explained by the known relations between Egypt and this island at the Ptolemaic epoch. Amongst the other fragments found at the same time may be enumerated many portions of animals, and two pieces bearing the figure of a winged girl bearing a lion's head.



Gainsburgh During the Great Civil War, 1642—1648.

By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 29, vol. xxviii.)



IEUTENANT-GENERAL KING, a Scottish soldier of considerable experience in the art of war, was now governor of Newark. A stern active man, he left no means unemployed for the recovery of the key of Lincolnshire. On July 18, but two days after it had fallen into Lord Willoughby's hands, King made an attack, and did much injury to the fortifications. A few days after this it became known that a considerable force had been detached from Newcastle's army, and was moving in the direction of Gainsburgh. This being the case, and feeling that his own hold of Gainsburgh was, in the present state of affairs, very uncertain, Lord Willoughby was naturally anxious to place beyond means of rescue the person of his most valuable prisoner. He therefore placed Lord Kingston in a pinnacle—probably the one in which Lord Fairfax had shipped the munitions of war, which Lord Willoughby had received a few days before—and despatched him by water to Hull. The unhappy prisoner never reached his destination, for when the vessel was but a little way on its course down the river Trent it was noticed by a body of men belonging to the Earl of Newcastle's army, who fired upon it with a "Drake,"* killing the good old Earl and his servant, a man of the name of Savil, by a chance shot, in revenge for which accident, for no one really seems to have been culpable, the Royalists, when they at length took

* A small cannon.

the pinnacle and discovered what they had unwittingly done, put everyone they found on board to the sword.

The precise point in the river where this sad event occurred has not been discovered. There are strong reasons for believing it to have taken place where the river was narrow—that is, not far from Gainsburgh. The discovery of a stone canon-shot, such as was used in those times, in the village of East Stockwith, has led some persons to think that we have here an object pointing to the part of the river where this unhappy tragedy occurred.* Thomas Gent, writing more than ninety years after the event, tells an absurd story that the Earl was shot by the Parliamentarians while stepping into a boat at Gainsburgh. He afterwards gives a contradictory account, also palpably inaccurate, making out that he was killed in the Humber.† We have, after long-continued search, been unable to find a scrap of contemporary evidence in support of either of Gent's allegations. He probably trusted not to written evidence of any sort, but to vague and conflicting oral traditions.

The Earl of Newcastle did not march on Gainsburgh in person. He, however, sent a large force under the command of his relation, Lieutenant-General Cavendish, second son of the Earl of Devonshire, a young man of much promise. Had he attacked Gainsburgh at once, before Cromwell had time to come up, it would have been better for the Royal cause, and the life of his young relative would not have been sacrificed. The Earl of Newcastle was a man of unquestioned honour and courage, but, as he showed at Marston Moor, he lacked the promptness which is, before all things, needed in a leader of men.

Hours even were now precious; Cromwell acted as rapidly as possible. On Tuesday, September 26, he was in possession of Stamford. The next day he took Burleigh House by storm, wherein he acquired a great quantity of arms and provisions, as well as a number of Royalist officers and

men of distinction—Sir Wingfield Bodenhams, the High-Sheriff of Rutland, and members of the old Lincolnshire houses of Welby, Sheffield, and Coney*—all of whom were at once sent under a strong guard to Cambridge, where they were imprisoned in the tolbooth there.† Burleigh was no sooner made safe for the Parliament than Cromwell proceeded further north by forced marches. Passing through Grantham, he arrived at the Nottinghamshire village of North Scarle, about ten miles from Gainsburgh, on the evening of Thursday. On his way thither he fell in with Sir John Meldrum, a Scottish officer, who had with him some 300 horse. With these, and some reinforcements from Lincoln, he moved on towards Gainsburgh, leaving North Scarle soon after midnight. When he was about a mile and a half from that town—probably somewhere near Lea—he fell in with a body of Cavalier horse, whom he drove back on the main body. Cromwell then pressed forward until he reached the bottom of the hill which overhangs Gainsburgh on the east. On the top of this hill the Cavaliers were assembled in force, under the command of Lieutenant-General Cavendish.

The Lincoln forces, the members of which there is reason to believe were most of them natives of the county, led the van of the Parliamentary army. Notwithstanding rabbit-holes which abounded there, thorn, scrub, and the natural roughness of the ground, they succeeded in climbing that steep ascent without falling into disorder. Had the Royalists been posted immediately on the

* A list of these prisoners exists among the *Tanner Papers*, vol. lxii., part i., folio 196.

† There is an impression on the minds of many persons that the word tolbooth is confined to Scotland. This popular mistake has been confirmed by more than one inaccurate writer. As well as at Cambridge, there was a tolbooth at Skipton and at Durham. The first example of the word we remember to have met with occurs in a curious vocabulary of the fifteenth century, the only known manuscript of which is in the possession of Lord Lonsborough. It is printed in Wright's *Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies*. To those interested in the history of this word, the following references may be of service: Dawson's *Hist. Skipton*, p. 203; Walford, *Fairs*, p. 78; Gent's *Mag. Lib., Dialect*, p. 178; *North Riding Record Soc.*, III., ii. 316; Thoresby's *Diary*, i. 140; Raine's *Hist. Hemingborough*, 10, 149; *Hist. MSS. Com.* viii. 630, 1; *Athenæum*, July 19, 1884, p. 74.

* *Vicars, God's Arke Overtopping the World's Waves*, 1646, p. 7; Lloyd's *Memoires*, p. 435; Collins' *Peerage*, 1735, vol. i., p. 278; Whitelock's *Memorials*, 1732, p. 72.

† *History of Hull*, 1735, pp. 156, 199.

brow of the hill, they might have easily prevented the Puritans making good their position on the top, and then the fortune of the day must have been widely different. They were not there, however, but for some reason, now impossible to explain, about a musket-shot to the east. Cromwell, with the instinct of a true soldier, saw at once the advantage this gave him. He instantly charged the enemy, leading the right wing in person. For some time, to the non-military eye, all must have seemed confusion, but a definite result was soon visible. The Cavaliers gave way, and fled in wild confusion, the greater part, as it would appear, taking the direction of Corringham and Blyton. "Our men pursuing them, had chase and execution of about five or six miles," as Cromwell himself tells us.*

Though the main body of the Royalists was scattered, the reserve, under the command of Cavendish in person, yet remained steady. They were probably picked men, not raw recruits, and, it may be assumed, were posted a little to the south of the main body. When Cavendish saw his troops fly in wild disorder, he hoped to retrieve the fortune of the day by charging the Lincoln forces. This for the time he succeeded in doing. The Lincolners were completely routed, but Cromwell fell upon his rear, which was entirely unprotected, and drove him down the hill in the direction of the Trent. It was a complete rout; no one knew where he was going, and many a Cavalier found a watery grave

In Trent's death-loving deeps.†

Some swam over the river, and saved themselves. Cavendish became entangled in a quagmire. One of the pursuers cut him on the head, and as he lay wounded, Lieutenant Berry, of Cromwell's own regiment, ran him through the body. Still breathing, he was borne to Gainsburgh, where he expired in a few hours. Had this high-spirited young nobleman been killed in fair fight, he would have been mourned for by his friends and then forgotten, as was the fate of hun-

dreds of others as brave as he who laid down their lives in the same cause; but the unfair manner in which he received his death-wound, so like a murder, if, indeed, murder it was not, threw a halo of romance around the young man's memory. Poets sung of him, preachers were eloquent in his praises, and even we, two centuries and a half after his death, cannot call to mind Lieutenant Berry's action without indignation, and pity for his victim.

This relief of Gainsburgh had hardly been carried out before Cromwell discovered that a large body of horse and foot had made good their position on the north side of the town, somewhere near Morton. It was, in fact, a great part of the Earl of Newcastle's "Papist army," which had made their way across the Trent on the bridge of boats. To fight such an overwhelming force with his handful of now wearied soldiers seemed to Cromwell an act too dangerous to be ventured upon. He consequently determined to forsake the place, and fall back upon Lincoln. Two letters of the future Protector descriptive of these events still exist, and have been many times printed. Sir John Meldrum and Lord Willoughby also wrote narratives of what had taken place.

As soon as Meldrum and Cromwell had retired from the scene of conflict, the Earl of Newcastle attacked Gainsburgh with his ordnance. In the evening the town was on fire at several points, and the inhabitants and garrison were so terrified that there was imminent danger of mutiny. At five the next morning the town capitulated to the Royalists. It is said that the victors behaved dishonourably to Lord Willoughby and his retreating soldiers, stealing his lordship's horse, and stripping and disarming the privates. This, however, like so much else which still passes current for history, may well be pure calumny. On the departure of Lord Willoughby, Colonel St. George* was made the Royal governor. Shortly afterwards Lincoln was evacuated by the Parliamentary forces, but the triumph of the Royalists was

* Letters to Sir Edmund Bacon, etc.: Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, III., ii. 278; Carlyle, *Letters and Speeches*, Ed. 1857, i. 124.

† P. J. Bailey, *Festus*, 1854, p. 446.

* Colonel St. George was a brave and active soldier. He was blown to pieces at the siege of Leicester, June 4, 1645, when leading the assault on a part of the fortifications called The Newark. Joshua Sprigg, *Anglia Rediviva*, Ed. 1854, p. 27.

of short duration. On Wednesday, October 11, Sir John Henderson and Sir William Widdrington were defeated at Winceby, near Horncastle, by forces under the command of the Earl of Manchester.*

The Royalist garrisons of Gainsburgh, Newark, and Lincoln were much weakened by this now ruined force being withdrawn from them. About ten days after the victory at Winceby, the victorious Earl of Manchester laid siege to Lincoln. The city was at once surrendered, on the condition that the garrison, without arms, were to be conveyed to Gainsburgh. All ardent Puritans now took it as a matter of course that Manchester would, without delay, march on Gainsburgh, and root out the malignants. For some unexplained reason he did not do this, and it therefore became the duty of the governor of Gainsburgh to make the next move in this intricate game of war. Colonel St. George saw that if no diversion were promptly made, the Royal garrisons would be eaten up one by one. He therefore entered into a now-unintelligible plot with the keeper of a public-house in Lincoln named Towle, who engaged that the city should be handed over to him. This Lincoln inn-keeper had not the least hesitation in taking Colonel St. George's money, but when the time came for stirring in the matter, he did nothing whatever.†

The chief danger to the Royalist garrison at Gainsburgh was not Lincoln, but the energetic Fairfaxes, father and son, who now had possession of the greater part of Yorkshire. To protect his charge from an attack from the north by means of the river Trent, Colonel St. George built a fort, or cast up an earthwork—whatever it may have been, it cannot have consisted of durable material, for no traces of it now remain—at Burton-upon-Stather, near the junction of the Trent with the estuary of the Humber. Sir John Meldrum attacked this post on December 18 with a body of horse which he had brought by water from Hull, and landed on the steep bush-covered bluff known as Alkborough Cliff, about a mile to the north. At the

same time Sir William Constable assaulted the place by water from armed pinnaces. This combined force was so overwhelming that there seems to have been no serious fighting.

After this outpost was taken, the vessels pursued their course up the river as the tide served, and Sir John Meldrum took a land route.* There were then, as there still are, three ways by which Sir John and his cavalry could reach Gainsburgh from Burton-upon-Stather. We have no record which was chosen. When, however, we bear in mind that in the depth of winter the roads by the side of the Trent would be well-nigh impassable, and that what we may term the middle route across the commons would in all probability be in many parts of its course submerged by the winter rains, we may assume it as highly probable that the course selected was that of the present highway through the townships of Crossby, Scunthorpe, Frodingham, Brumby, Ashby, Bottesford, Messingham, Scotter, and Blyton. Meldrum with his horsemen, and Constable with his little fleet, seem to have arrived at Gainsburgh about the same time. The storm began at once; Gainsburgh was taken on the 20th. Colonel St. George, the governor, sixteen other officers, four brass guns, and 500 common soldiers were captured.

Sir John Meldrum now became governor of Gainsburgh, and at once set to work to clear the neighbourhood of the enemies of the Parliament. The Isle of Axholme especially demanded attention. It was an important place for several reasons. The peat mosses with which it abounded supplied in a great measure "malignant" York with fuel, and it had in recent days become a stronghold of Royalism through the zealous action of Robert Portington, of Barnly Dun—Robin the Devil, as he was nicknamed. The dashing valour of this Cavalier gentleman, coupled with the fact that he was well known to many of the Lincolnshire Royalists, and a connection by marriage of the brave Yorkshire knight, Sir Ingram Hopton, who

* Vickers' *Parliamentary Chron.*, ii. 46; Wier's *Horncastle*, 1822, 10-21; *Reports of Associated Architectural Soc.*, 1865, 40.

† *Scottish Dove*, December 8, 1643.

* Stark's *Hist. of Gainsburgh*, 1843, pp. 155-160. The authority used has not been ascertained. It was, doubtless, one of the newspapers or pamphlets of the time.

had fallen *ex parte regis* at Winceby fight, had given him a far greater influence over the men of the Isle of Axholme than his social position would have warranted. He was, however, a near neighbour, and the state of utter disorganization into which that district had lapsed since the war broke out, gave a brave man with popular manners great facilities.

In our own quiet times it requires an effort beyond what many of us are capable of to conceive any part of England being in the utterly lawless condition that the Isle of Axholme presented during many years of the seventeenth century. In the early part of the reign of Charles I., a great attempt had been made to drain and reclaim the waste lands of that region. Sir Cornelius Vermeuyden, a Zealander, was the chief agent in this undertaking. He was a great engineer, but from local circumstances, for which he was in a very slight degree responsible, the work was most unfortunate, not only for himself, but for the Dutch and Flemish emigrants who came over to settle on the newly-recovered lands. For years the two parties—that is, the old inhabitants and the new settlers—carried on a little civil war of their own, quite independent of the two great factions, the conflict between which was distracting all the rest of the island.

At one time a tumultuous armed rabble, which made the name of the Parliament a shield for its evil doings, met at Epworth a little before harvest, and destroyed the crops on upwards of 4,000 acres of land. At another, a mob in war array forced open the flood-gates of Snow Server, one of the main arteries of the Isle of Axholme drainage, and flooded many thousand acres of fertile land.* The same set of ruffians, or others in a like state of revolutionary fury, under the mask of religious zeal, defaced Epworth Church, tore up the Ten Commandments, and buried filthy carrion in the chancel under the place where the communion-table was accustomed to stand.†

Deeds such as these went very far beyond anything which the Parliament could desire,

* Hunter's *South Yorks*, i. 166.

† Account of Riots in Isle of Axholme in *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. vi., p. 488.

or even tacitly sanction, but this fury, like the madness of other fanatics, was only to be restrained by force. When the Parliamentary Committee sitting at Lincoln sent a stern message to the rioters, bidding them open the doors of Snow Sewer, so as to let off the water from the "drowned" lands, "diverse people with musquets and pikes defended the doors, and peremptorily refused to yield obedience," saying that the assembly sitting at Westminster was a "parliament of clowts," and that they could fashion as good a governing body for themselves.* Notwithstanding these atrocities, and the fact that the isle remained in a chronic state of rebellion against all authority for years, no one of the rioters was ever seriously punished for his crimes.

Sir John Meldrum, during his tenure of office at Gainsburgh, evidently did his best, but he never had under his command a sufficiently strong force to permanently subdue the isle. In February, 1644, the rioters seem to have been sufficiently powerful to become the attacking party, for we hear of twenty men from the Gainsburgh garrison, together with divers "well-affected" inhabitants of the Isle of Axholme, being betrayed into the hands of the Cavaliers by certain Frenchmen—no doubt Flemish settlers. This daring act stirred up Sir John Meldrum to take prompt means against these turbulent islemen. With "a convenient party," he sallied forth from Gainsburgh on February 4, and took the "Royall Fort," a building which was the chief defence of the isle on its southern side. After this, says a contemporary narrative, "he purged the islands of all malignants therein, and took about three hundred prisoners, most of them men of quality; 8 pieces of ordnance, 300 arms, and a troop of Newcastle's Cormorants; together with 5 Hoyes upon the river, which were going forth with provision for Newcastle's army."†

About six weeks after his successes in the Isle of Axholme, Sir John Meldrum suffered a severe check. He sallied out from Gainsburgh with all the forces under his command, and having effected a junction with Lord Willoughby of Parham near Newark,

* *John Lilburne Tried and Cast*, 1653, pp. 83-86.

† *Vicars' Parl. Chron.*, ii. 147.

they prepared to attack that formidable Royalist centre. They were, however, pounced upon by Prince Rupert, and suffered very severely. It must have been a complete rout had not timely aid been rendered by Colonel Rosseter,* Major Lilburne,† and Captains Hunt and Bethell.‡

On May 3 the Earl of Manchester took the lower part of the city of Lincoln almost without a blow, and on Monday, May 6, the Castle was stormed.§ Lincoln no sooner fell into the hands of the Earl of Manchester than he ordered the old bridge of boats across the Trent below Gainsburgh to be repaired, or a new one to be constructed, so as to enable him to keep open his communications with the great Scottish army, which was now quartered in Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire. On May 25 the Earl's troops left Lincoln, and passed through Gainsburgh. The Earl slept a single night in the town, but the inhabitants were mulct in the sum of eighty-nine pounds towards the support of the army during that short visit.|| Manchester was now on his way to join the army before York, and was soon destined to take a part in winning the great victory of Marston Moor. The main body of these forces, having passed through Gainsburgh, crossed the Isle of Axholme, and from thence proceeded to Thorne and Selby, but it has been affirmed that a portion of them went by way of Doncaster.

From this time forward Gainsburgh had little to do with the war, except that its inhabitants were, like the rest of their fellow-countrymen, grievously burdened by war-taxes. In the summer of 1648 a wild attack was made on Lincoln by Sir Phillip Monckton, Robert Portington, and other dashing spirits among the Cavaliers who were yet holding the great Lacy stronghold

* Edward Rosseter, of Somerby, near Glanford Briggs. He was instrumental in bringing about the Restoration, and was in consequence knighted by Charles II.

† One of the brothers of Lieut.-Colonel John Lilburne, the agitator and tract writer—whether Robert or Henry is at present uncertain. It was, however, probably the former.

‡ Whitelock's *Memorials*, 85; Clarendon's *History*, 476.

§ "Lincoln in 1644," by E. Peacock, in *Archæolog. Journal (Institute)*, vol. xxxviii., pp. 167-177.

|| *Jury Book* as quoted by Stark, p. 166.

at Pontefract for the King. For a time they were successful, taking the Bishop's palace, then used as a gaol, liberating the prisoners, and plundering right and left with a high hand. In the contemporary accounts of these transactions they are said to have retreated to Gainsburgh. If this were so, they stayed but a very short time at that town, as they were very shortly afterwards utterly routed by Colonel Rosseter at Willoughby. The Parliamentary account of this wild adventure and its tragic termination in a "beane field belonging to Willoughby, 7 miles from Nottingham," with a long list of the Royalist prisoners taken on the occasion, was issued by authority of Parliament on July 11, 1648. It is a tract of extreme rarity. A reprint of it was issued in 1884 by the present writer as an appendix to the *Monckton Papers* privately printed for the Philobiblon Society.

(Concluded.)



The Sculptured Signs of Old London.*

EVER since the beginning of the development of the railway system, some fifty years ago, the city of London has been gradually ceasing to be the residence of well-to-do merchants and traders. Its transformation is now proceeding with such rapidity that in a few years it will have lost all interest for the antiquary and the artist. In these pages Mr. Norman has endeavoured, with much success, to preserve a record, ere it be too late, of relics hitherto little known, though full of interest, the Sculptured House and Street Signs. As a rule they date from the time of the rebuilding of London immediately after the Great Fire.

The following list of the chapters will show the character and scope of this entertaining volume: Human Signs; Three Kings; Astronomical Signs; Animals Real and Ima-

* *London Signs and Inscriptions* (Camden Library), by Philip Norman, F.S.A. Elliot Stock. Post 8vo., pp. xx, 237. Twenty-five illustrations. Price 6s.

ginary ; Birds and other Sculptured Signs ; Various Crests and Coats of Arms ; Miscellaneous Signs, Dates and Inscriptions ; A few Suburban Spas ; and Two Old City Mansions.

The existence of similar relics in the northern suburbs has attracted Mr. Norman to Clerkenwell and Islington, and has been his excuse for giving an interesting account of some spas and places of entertainment outside London, with which in the eighteenth century these regions abounded. He also glances at that interesting collection of signs which is preserved in the Guildhall Museum, and incidentally describes two remarkable City mansions lately destroyed, the homes respectively of Olmius and Lawrence, which for reasons given in the text deserve a place in the work. The volume is incidentally full of pleasant chat concerning Old London, its citizens and their life and surroundings in the old times.



THE BOY AND PANYER.

One of the most noteworthy and best known of these Old London signs is that of the Boy and Panyer, which may still be seen let into the wall on the east side of Panyer Alley, which is a narrow passage between Paternoster Row and Newgate Street. It represents a naked lad astride a pannier or

basket, with the inscription below, within an ornamental border :

When ye have sought the Citty round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.

August the 27, 1688.

Mr. Norman gives good reasons for supposing that this sign is but the successor of a



THE NAKED BOY, COCK LANE.

far older one, of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, when the bakers were not allowed to sell bread in their houses, but only in panniers or large bread-baskets in the open market.

A statuette carved out of wood, which also represents a naked boy, but in this case standing erect, may be seen on a pedestal fastened to the wall of a public-house, the Fortune of War, at the corner of Cock Lane and Giltspur Street. This spot used to be known as Pie Corner, where ended the Great Fire of London. This figure was put up after that event, and used to carry on its breast the following inscription :

This boy is in Memory Put up for the late Fire of London, occasioned by the Sin of Gluttony, 1666.

Burn tells us that its propriety was on one occasion thus supported by a Nonconformist preacher on the anniversary of the Fire. He

asserted that the calamity could not be occasioned by the sin of blasphemy, for in that case it would have begun in Billingsgate; nor lewdness, for then Drury Lane would have been first on fire; nor lying, for then the flames had reached them from Westminster Abbey. "No, my beloved, it was occasioned by the sin of gluttony, for it began at Pudding Lane and ended at Pie Corner." The little wings with which this cupid was originally furnished have long since disappeared.

The second chapter opens with an account of the interesting group of City signs connected with the sacred story of the Three Kings, or Wise Men, from the East. The Three Kings was a favourite and appropriate sign for an inn, because on account of their long journey they were looked upon as the patron saints of travellers; and it is also said to have been much used in England by mercers, because they imported fine linen from Cologne.

Animals, real and imaginary, afford material for two interesting chapters. In the section

1652. The material of this sign is of cast-iron, and was placed a few years ago in front of No. 16, Church Street, Chelsea, having been dug up in the small back garden. A sign, the facsimile of this, was dug up in 1874 in the foundations of Messrs. Smith and Payne's bank, No. 1, Lombard Street.



THE MITRE, MITRE COURT.

Another interesting sign, carved in stone with a good deal of artistic merit, which very rarely attracts the attention of the most curious passer-by, is the sign of the Prince of Wales's Feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien," and the date 1670. It is on a level with the fourth-floor windows of a shop at the corner of Canon Alley, and No. 63, St. Paul's Churchyard.

There are various carvings and stone bas-reliefs of mitres in different parts of England. One of the oldest of these is in Mitre Court, a narrow passage between Hatton Garden and Ely Place, where, let into the front wall of a comparatively modern public-house, is a large mitre carved in bold relief. On the stone which bears it is lightly cut or scratched the date 1546, which, however, appears to be a later addition. Possibly the cutter of the date had some evidence of a mitre here at that date, but the shape of the present mitre precludes the possibility of it having been carved till about a hundred years after the date it now bears. The house is said to have formed part of the town residence of the Bishops of Ely, the remains of which, with the ground attached to it, was conveyed to the Crown in 1772.

The most interesting chapter of this enter-



THE COCK, CHURCH STREET.

which deals with birds is one that cannot be called a "sculptured" sign, but is rightly included in this volume. It represents a well-modelled cock attempting to swallow a snake which he has seized by the tail, whilst a second snake, in the rear of the bird, raises its head as if to strike. Above is the date

taining volume is the one that treats of a few of the suburban spas, or old places of entertainment, in the then outskirts of London. Many of the public gardens and houses of amusement in the suburbs, which the citizens of London delighted to frequent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were originally health resorts, called "wells," and later "spas," from the springs of mineral water which formed their first and chief attraction. Sadler's Wells Theatre is on the site of a mineral spring discovered by one Sadler in 1684, round which a wooden music-hall was soon built. The tale of "Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells," which must not be confused (as many have done) with Sadler's Wells, is also well told. Some distance to the south of the New River Head, at the corner of Rosoman Street and Exmouth Street, may still be seen the words, "London Spa," as the sign of a public-house erected in 1835 to replace a former building. The Spa-ale brewed here from the mineral spring became famous before the middle of last century, when the water itself had ceased to attract.

At the end of last century one might have had an almost rural walk from the London Spa west to Bagnigge Wells, a more famous place of entertainment. The way would have been along Exmouth Street, then built on the south side only, and called Braynes Row; a relic of its early days remains in the form of a tablet between Nos. 32 and 34, which has inscribed on it "Braynes Buildings, 1765." At the end of this street was a turnpike, and at right angles to it was the Bagnigge Wells Road, the lower part of which had the suggestive name of Coppice Row. North-west from the turnpike it ran between fields as far as a little group of houses called Brook Place, and then a few more steps would have taken one to Bagnigge Wells, within the borders of St. Pancras. Bagnigge House, supposed to have been a summer abode of Nell Gwynne, was "pleasantly situated amid the fields and on the banks of the Fleet," then a clear stream flowing rapidly and somewhat subject to floods. It was a gabled building, with many curious decorative features, some trace of which remained as late as 1844. A long room was built for assemblies and balls, forming the

eastern boundary of the garden, through which flowed the Fleet. Finally it became a mere Cockney tea-garden. All remains of Bagnigge House and Wells have now completely disappeared, save the name, which has been appropriated by a modern tavern at the corner of King's Cross Road and Pakenham Street, and a curious tablet surmounted by a grotesque head, with an illustration of which this notice concludes.



On a Font Bowl with the Labours of the Months.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.



WHEN a church was altered in the fifteenth century, it appears that sometimes, if the font basin was a square one of Norman date, it was made octagonal, as the greater number of Perpendicular basins are, so as to partake of the prevailing form. This was the case at Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, where the angles of a square bowl of Norman work were simply sawn away, leaving four perfectly plain faces, and four covered with mutilated patterns, the newly-formed octagon being then placed on a correspondingly shaped shaft and base, the mouldings of which are clearly of late fifteenth-

century date—the above as a preliminary to the following.

At Warham All Saints there is in the churchyard a kind of ecclesiastical “rockery,” made up of fragments of carved stone, amid which flowers have been planted. Crowning the whole is what at first sight appears to be an octagonal font bowl, but which a closer inspection shows, that, like the Ingoldisthorpe example, was originally square, four only of the sides having mutilated sculpture, and, what is more remarkable, the design of the fragments left exhibits clearly that it resembled that on the font at Burnham Deepdale, having a series of the Labours of the Months enclosed in a similar arcade of foliage work, and having over the whole a band of crouching lions with interlacing tails; moreover, although the fourth side differs, it is only in having a figure as well as foliage work, so that the sculpture on both fonts is almost identical.

As fonts with the Labours of the Months are rare in England, perhaps the above may interest your readers. Also some Norman fonts hitherto considered to have been originally octagonal may probably, upon inspection, be found to have once been square.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XXVIII.—THE COLLEGE
MUSEUM, CHELTENHAM.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

IT is strange that a town of such dimensions, refinement, learning, and wealth, as Cheltenham, should, of all places, be *minus* a rate-supported, or at all events, a public museum. Such, however, is the case. Still, this town of stately streets and foliage is not wholly shut off from the advantages of such an institution. The general public are, and have a right to be, admitted gratuitously to the Museum of the well-known College one afternoon each week. This is the full extent of

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their privilege; the Museum is the property of the College, and primarily exists for that seat of learning. How the public received this privilege is soon told. In 1869 the idea of a museum for the scholars was practically taken up by the council, and thirteen months later it was an accomplished fact. But this movement within was supplemented—perhaps set a-going—by an equally potent one without. There was an old Philosophical Institution in the town, which contained a fairly good collection of fossils, minerals, and other things; *these* its trustees offered to the above council. We will not inquire into the “why and wherefore” of this act of generosity (the institution has long been defunct—perhaps its end was foreseen), but before parting, these gentlemen stipulated that the new museum should be opened, as above, one afternoon a week to the public. They were not the only benefactors. One of the members of the council, Mr. Charles Pierson, presented his own private geological collection, and from other quarters rolled in minor contributions. Since then, this small museum does not appear to have made many acquisitions; so it may be surmised that its present-day condition is not materially different from that when it was opened, nearly twenty-three years ago.

In its educational institutions, Cheltenham has probably gained more than its pump-rooms have lost since the days that princes and statesmen sought the healing virtues of its waters, and Fashion and Folly sauntered in its promenades. But apart from either, the town could not otherwise than have progressed. So charmingly is it situated, so sheltered by the Cotswolds, so genial its climate, so stately its streets, so verdant its avenues and parks, that it is no wonder it should be highly esteemed as a place of residence and a sanatorium. Well may it be called the “Garden Town of England,” and well justified is the motto, “*Salubritas et eruditio*,” of its municipal arms. The College, which is situated in one of the most delightful suburbs of the town, is a well-equipped institution, ranking with Rugby and Marlborough, and forming an extensive and picturesque range in the popular Tudor of the time of its foundation—1841.

The Museum, which adjoins the chapel, is,

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as above intimated, a later structure. It is a lofty and well-proportioned hall about 50 feet long, with a large door at one end opening into the scientific lecture theatre, with adjoining laboratories—a convenient arrangement which allows of the easy transportation of objects from its cases to the lecturer. These cannot be so favourably spoken of, still less the grouping and mounting of the objects. The prime end of the Museum is obviously educational; but it must be admitted that little or no attempt has been made to approximate its educational efficiency to modern ideals. Like so many of our provincial museums, it has a strong flavour of the "curiosity shop," sufficiently so to tempt one to doubt whether the College authorities have attained a higher ideal than that a museum is a mere receptacle for the safe-keeping and exhibition of its contents. It should, of course, be this to the highest possible degree; but it should be more. These contents should be so arranged and so described that they cannot fail to teach the intelligent visitor something definite. That is, the museum should be a great interpreter of nature, or art, or whatever else it is devoted to. Like gems in their settings, the objects should be, so to speak, *embedded* in a system of obvious and significant arrangement (whereby the eye takes in at a glance their relationship, the one to the other, and to the whole group), and of descriptive labelling (whereby the visitor may learn something definite of them individually, which he is not likely to by merely looking at them).

By way of example—about the middle of the room is a glass case containing objects of such latitude as to time and space, as ancient Egypt and Rome, prehistoric Europe, Mexico, mediæval France, and modern England, and of such variety, as rapiers, jugs, stone arrow-heads, mugs, and snuff-boxes made from wood of the *Royal George* and the *Victory*—all in "rich but wild confusion," and terribly lacking in respect to descriptive matter. It is difficult to see how this medley can possibly illustrate any portion of the College curriculum; yet some of the objects could certainly be made to so tell, or rather indicate, their history, as to win a boy's interest, and incite his curiosity to know more. I do

not wish the reader to suppose that this is by any means a sample of the general condition of this Museum; on the contrary, many of the cases, particularly those with natural history objects (which are usually susceptible of easy classification), are highly creditable. Not that a museum should contain no *curiosities*: if the grand aim is loyally carried out, to make it "a place," to use Ruskin's words, "of noble instruction," these will find their true level. Good taste will determine what should be received and what rejected. A case of personal and other relics—as the above snuff-boxes, and even the "identical ring and staple which held the British colours at the first New Zealand War," which is associated with them—could not be otherwise than interesting and attractive, although of little or no instructive value—a pleasing eddy in the general stream. It is pleasant to be able to say that at each of my visits, moths and other objects were brought in by the boys to compare with the specimens, also that the institution has a well-cared-for look.

The first objects to catch the eye upon entering are a series of eleven prehistoric skulls from a long barrow in the vicinity, and they are certainly the most interesting of the antiquities of the collection. The barrow from which they were derived is known by the name of Belas Knap, and is situated on a high tableland of the Cotswolds, in the parish of Charlton Abbots, about seven miles east of Cheltenham. It was opened in 1863-4 by Mr. Winterbotham, and some account of the opening and the contents are to be found in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries for 1866, in the Memoirs of the Anthropological Society, and in Dr. Thurnam's *Crania Britannica*. In shape, this barrow was found to be of that very frequent type in this part of the country—*horned*; that is, the enclosing walls were curved inwards at the blunt end of the oval. At this point, *i.e.*, where the incurved walls terminated, were found three large upright stones, in plan like the letter H, supporting a huge slab 8 feet by 8 feet, and 2 feet thick. There can be no doubt that these stones represented a former chamber, and that the upright ones had been a trifle displaced. Below this cover-stone were found the re-

mains of five children and an adult skull (B 1) now in the museum. In digging down to those, sundry fragments of Roman and British pottery, flint-flakes, and other things were found. Just within the containing-walls, on the east and west, were two more chambers, each apparently entered by a short gallery from the side of the barrow. These contained the remains of no less than twenty-six human bodies. The skeletons are described as having been placed in *sitting* attitudes. But it seems much more likely, from the small size of these chambers (not exceeding 5 feet square) that they were in the usual posture—contracted, and on their sides. A small chamber, or possibly cist, was found at the smaller end of the mound, but it contained no noticeable remains. Near this was another, 6 feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which contained the remains of two male and two female bodies, associated with a bone implement with three perforations at the end, four pieces of hand-made pottery, a few flint flakes, and the tibia of a roebuck. This was probably of later date than the foregoing, and in the true sense of the word, a cist, and not a chamber. Of equally later date than the construction of the mound may also be assigned a small circle of stones about the centre, which contained nothing more noteworthy than wood-ashes. Thus it will be seen that internally, as well as externally, this barrow follows the Gloucestershire type, but it is larger than the average, being no less than 197 feet by 75 feet. In one point it is decidedly heterodox. The larger axes of these barrows are almost invariably approximately east and west; but in the present case it is nearly due north and south, the blunt end being north.

Of the eleven or twelve of the more perfect skulls now in the Museum, all are dolichocephalic with the exception of the one labelled B. I., which came from the first-mentioned chamber, or rather the remains of one. This is brachycephalic by measurement; and from this circumstance it was concluded that the individual (a man) and the children who accompanied him were "sacrificed in honour of those who occupy the more important places of interment." As it lay on the shelf, it struck me that its present shape *might* be due to posthumous pressure, as the distortion of

another (C. V.) was undoubtedly due to this cause. The lower jaws are not, in every case at least, associated with their rightful skulls; for instance, skull B. II. is attached to jaw C. VII. This jaw is noticeably different from the rest, which are poorly developed and feeble, such as usually accompany neolithic dolichocephali. It is more powerful, the chin bolder, and the depth at the symphysis greater. Associated with these skulls are the flint objects found on the occasion, also photographs and diagrams of the chambers.

The shelves above these contain a few skulls of ethnological interest, as those of Hindus, negroes, New Zealanders, etc. Those below are more in harmony with the range of these reports. They comprise Pleistocene and prehistoric mammal bones, as those of rhinoceros, tiger, hyena, bear, elk; urns, etc., from various places, as the caves of Paviland and Bacon's Hole, near Swansea. All, or most—for they form a confused group—were given by Mr. Pierson. On the opposite side of the avenue, and in a low case below one of minerals, is a collection of old newspapers, pamphlets, stereotypes, and other matters illustrative of the art of printing; and among these is an old Bible charred by the Great Fire of London, 1666. This avenue contains nothing else of antiquarian value.

In the next, and intermixed with cases of conchological and mineralogical specimens, birds and their eggs, are a few objects of interest, particularly a small but good collection of coins of various periods and countries. Among the oldest are drachmas of Arcadia, Sicyon, and Histiaea; a fine obolus and tetra-drachma of Alexander the Great; others almost equally well preserved of Antiochus XI. and Arsaces VI., and various Persian coins. There are thirty-six Roman silver coins, and of these those of Fonteia, Titia, Clovilia, Antonia, and Julia Augusta. The Roman copper coins are not so numerous as might have been expected. Coming to English coins, the earliest is one of William the Conqueror; then follow a sprinkling of Plantagenet and Tudor specimens; a penny and twopenny piece of the Commonwealth; an excellent shilling of Charles II.; threepenny-piece of James II.; and half a

crown in the base silver known as "gun-money," which the latter king struck in Ireland in 1689. Some of the specimens of later reigns are particularly good. The rest of the collection consists chiefly of Swiss copper and other foreign coins, tokens, and Oriental money; and besides these there are about a hundred electros of antique gold and silver coins.

The only other objects that the antiquary need pause at in this avenue are a horrible and ghastly dilapidated Egyptian mummy, said to be that of a cultivator of the soil; and some plaster casts of Roman sculpture.

In the next avenue are a greater variety of antiquities and curios. Several, as the snuff-boxes, etc., have been already mentioned. A considerable number of small antique Egyptian objects were probably presented by someone who paid that country a short visit. A few Roman vessels—one of Samian ware—came from places in the district, as Chedworth, Ribchester, etc., a lamp from Pompeii, a bone pin from Bacon's Hole, and other objects from the lake-dwellings of Pfaffikon. There are several of the turned objects familiarly known as "Kimmeridge coal money"; flint cores from Nerbudda, in Central India; stone celt from New Zealand; and obsidian arrow-heads from Virginia, of the ordinary American type. Several medieval encaustic tiles are from Lichfield, Tintern, and Ireland. An old French cashbox of iron, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a secret lock, has, unfortunately, nothing known of its origin. Two delicate rapiers belong to Louis XIV.'s time, and a fine sword of Andrea Ferrara was taken in the siege of Lucknow. Presented by A. A. Hunter, Esq., are nine monastic seals; and there is a very complete set of copies in sulphur of medals illustrating the Napoleonic period, 1796-1815. A glass jar containing a mummified child's hand and arm and a young crocodile (Egyptian) might with advantage be consigned to some dark cupboard.

Elsewhere in the room may be noticed a fine iron chest about 2 feet 8 inches long, and 1 foot 4 inches high; a plan of the Roman pavement of Woodchester; and a small slate headstone, to the memory of Henry Jenkins, the "Modern Methuselah." Nothing is known of the origin and history

of this slab, nor how it came here. The inscription runs:

To the Memory
of
HENRY JENKINS,
Who was interred
December 6th,
1670,
Aged 169 years;

but the lettering is plainly of much more recent date, *i.e.*, the close of the last century or beginning of this. He was buried at Bolton, and in 1743 an obelisk was erected in the churchyard to his memory. It would be interesting to learn whether this monument replaced an older and humbler memento. If so, may not this Cheltenham stone be a copy of that older stone?

I am indebted to the Very Rev. H. A. James, B.D., late Dean of St. Asaph's, the principal of the College, for many items of information about the Museum.



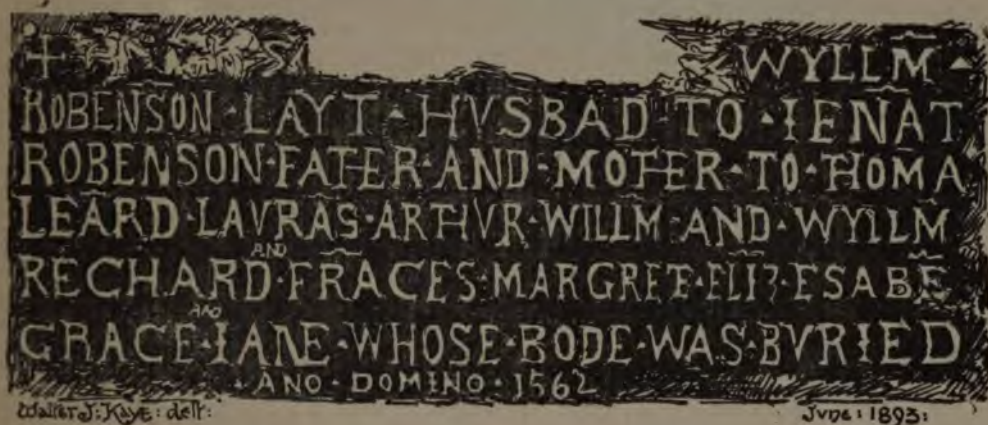
A Palimpsest Brass Inscription at Ilkley.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

IN the last number of the *Antiquary* an account was given of the recently-opened local museum at Ilkley, and mention was made of an epitaph cut in brass, which had on the reverse side portions of an older epitaph. It has been placed in the museum by the vicar, and though no doubt in excellent custody, ought to find its way back to the parish church, where it could be placed against the wall on a hinge, or possibly still more appropriately to York Minster. Of each side of this brass we are now able to give facsimiles from the careful hand of Mr. Walter J. Kaye, whose drawings are one-third the size of the original. The more recent of the inscriptions records, as will be seen, the death, in 1562, of one William Robenson, with the names of his wife and of their numerous children. For the purpose of this memorial a piece of an older

epitaph in Latin black letter was used. The lettering seems to be of the last half of the fifteenth century, and is to the memory of John Reynald or Raynald, who was prebendary of Stillington, a stall of the cathedral church of York.

church of York, a stone to be placed over the place of his sepulchre. He left his best missal to the chantry recently founded at the tomb of his late lord, the Archbishop Rotherham. His executors used the residue of his estate to give new screens to the chapels



John Raynald was admitted to the prebend of Beckingham, Southwell Minster, on February 5, 1492-3, which he resigned in November, 1494. On the 25th of the same month, he was instituted to the pre-

of both the transepts of the minster. They bore touching inscriptions recording the very hour of the death of the good archdeacon. These inscriptions can be found in Brown's history of the minster. We can



bend of Stillington (York), which he held till the time of his death. On August 24, 1499, John Raynald was appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland; he died holding this office on December 24, 1506. By his will he left his body to be buried in the cathedral

only suppose that the wording of the archdeacon's epitaph excited the wrath of the Puritans, and that when it had been broken up, the parts fell into the hands of a brazier, from whom one portion was purchased by the family of Robenson, of Ilkley.

Holy Wells of Scotland: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from vol. xxvii. : p. 218.)

ROSS-SHIRE (continued).

LOCH SLIN.

MANY years ago, a woman of Tarbat was passing along the shores of Loch Slin, with a large web of linen on her back. There was a market held that morning at Tain, and she was bringing the web there to be sold. In those days it was quite as customary for farmers to rear the flax which supplied them with clothing, as the corn which furnished them with food; and it was of course necessary, in some of the earlier processes of preparing the former, to leave it for weeks spread out on the fields, with little else to trust to for its protection than the honesty of neighbours. But to the neighbours of this woman the protection was, it would seem, incomplete; and the web she carried on this occasion was composed of stolen lint. She had nearly reached the western extremity of the lake, when, feeling fatigued, she seated herself by the water edge, and laid down the web beside her. But no sooner had it touched the earth than it bounded three Scots ells in the air, and slowly unrolling fold after fold, until it had stretched itself out as when on the bleaching green, it flew into the middle of the lake and disappeared for ever. There are several other stories of the same class, but the one related, may serve as a specimen of the whole.—Miller, *Scenes and Legends*, p. 61.

SENBOTHENDI FERNS: TIPIA MOEDOC.

Saint Aidus came to a place which is called Senbothendi, and whilst he dwelt there, on a certain day, he saw a wolf going about, and very hungry; then he asked a boy who resided with him, "Have you any food?" The boy answered, "I have one loaf, and a part of a fish." Aidus took the loaf, and gave it to the wolf, and the boy blushed; to whom Aidus said, "Bring me a leaf," which, when brought, Aidus blessed, and thereof he made a loaf, and gave it to

the boy. After these things Aidus came to the Harbour of Ferns, and there sat under a certain tree, in which place there was no water; then Aidus said to his attendants, "Cut that tree," and immediately a fountain of water arose, which unto this day is called Tipia Moedoc.

AVOCH: CRAIGEUK WELL.

This, a well called Craigeuk, which issues from a rock near the shore of Bennetsfield, was resorted to in the month of May by whimsical or superstitious persons, who, after drinking or bathing, commonly left some threads or rags tied to a bush in the neighbourhood. It was necessary to ensure the efficacy of the water to spill a portion on the ground thrice.

MARY'S LOCH OR LOCH MORIE.

A pretty, troutful lake, in the upper part of Alness parish, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N.W. of Alness village. Lying 622 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 2 miles and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs; is flanked to the S.W. by Meall Mor (2,419 feet); took its name from an ancient chapel at its head dedicated to the Virgin Mary; is very deep, and has never been known to freeze further than a few yards from its banks; receives at its head the Abhuinn-nan-Glas; and from its foot sends off the river Alness, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. to the Cromarty Firth.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

ST. BOSWELLS: ST. BOSWELL'S WELL.

The Hier or Sacred Well, vulgarly called the Hare Well, also "The Well-Brae-Well," a chalybeate that has attracted some notice from its reputed virtues in scorbutic complaints.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, N.S., v., 187.

CROMARTY: FIDDLER'S WELL.

For more than a century the well has been known by this name. Its waters are held to be medicinal, and there is still extant a very pretty tradition of the circumstances through which their virtues were first discovered, and to which the spring owes its name. Two young men of the place, who were much attached to each other, were seized at nearly the same time by consumption. In one, the progress of the disease was rapid. He died two months after he was first attacked by it; whilst the other, though wasted almost to a

shadow, had yet strength enough left to follow the corpse of his companion to the grave. The name of the survivor was Fiddler—a name still common among the seafaring men of the town. On the evening of the interment, he felt oppressed and unhappy; his imagination was haunted by a thousand feverish shapes of open graves with bones smouldering round the edges, and of coffins with the lids displaced; after he had fallen asleep, the images, which were still the same, became more ghostly and horrible. Towards morning, however, they had all vanished; and he dreamed he was walking alone by the seashore in a clear and beautiful day in summer. Suddenly, as he thought, some person stepped up behind, and whispered in his ear, in the voice of his dead companion: "Go on, Willie; I shall meet you at Stormy." There is a rock in the neighbourhood of Fiddler's Well, so called from the violence with which the sea beats against it, when the wind blows strongly from the east. On hearing the voice, he turned, and seeing no one, he went on, as he thought, to the place named, in the hope of meeting his friend; sat down on a bank to wait his coming, but he waited long, lonely and dejected; and then remembered that he for whom he was waiting was dead, he burst into tears. At this moment a large field-bee came humming from the west, and began to fly round his head. He raised his hand to brush it away. It widened its circle, and then came humming into his ear as before. He raised his hand a second time, but the bee would not be scared off, it hummed ceaselessly round and round him, until at length its murmurings seemed to be fashioned into words, articulated in the voice of his deceased companion, "Dig, Willie, and drink!" it said; "Dig, Willie, and drink!" He accordingly set himself to dig, and no sooner had he borne a sod out of the bank, than a spring of clear water gushed from the hollow; and the bee, taking a wider circle, and humming in a voice of triumph, that seemed to emulate the sound of a distant trumpet, flew away. He looked after it, but as he looked, the images of his dream began to mingle with those of the waking world; the scenery of the hill seemed obscured by a dark cloud, in the centre of which there glimmered a faint

light; the rocks, the sea, the long declivity, faded into the cloud; and turning round he saw only a dark apartment and the faint beams of the morning shining in at the window. He rose, and after digging the well, drank of the waters and recovered. And its virtues are still celebrated, for though the water be only simple water, it must be drunk in the morning, and as it gushes from the bank, and with pure air and exercise, and early rising for its auxiliaries, it continues to work cures.—Miller, *Scenes and Legends*.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

HELMSDALE: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S WELL.

This is the only well I have found dedicated in honour of the Baptist, but probably some of those under the head of St. John may have been dedicated to him; it is more likely, however, that the great majority were to the Evangelist.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot., N.S.*, v., 192.

LOCH NEAR THE FOOT OF STRATHNAVER.

Here in an unfrequented spot near the foot of Strathnaver lies a small loch, to which superstition has ascribed wonderful healing virtues. Its fame has spread far and wide in the northern counties, and pilgrimages are made to it from many remote districts of Sutherland, from the adjoining counties of Caithness and Ross, and even from Inverness and the Orkney Islands. It is not known when the Loch first came into repute with the sick; but it must have been when superstition had a strong hold in this country and ignorance prevailed among the people; for this belief in the mysterious curative power of the water can be traced back through several generations. The water, and also the leaves of a plant which grows in the loch, are still used by the sick at their homes; but to derive full benefit from these, the "patient" must make a visit to the spot. The tradition as to the origin of this healing virtue is as follows: A woman from Ross or Inverness at one time came to Strathnaver pretending to cure all forms of disease by means of water into which she had previously thrown some pebbles, which she carried about with her. She soon secured a wide reputation in the strath on account of the miraculous cures with which she was credited. Many

persons looked with covetous eyes upon the mysterious pebbles, and would fain have got possession of them; but the people dreaded to expose themselves to the supernatural power with which the woman was supposed to be endowed, by endeavouring to deprive her of the pebbles by unfair means. At length, however, a man named Gordon, in whose house she lived, determined to possess himself of them, and formed a plot for their capture. But the woman, discovering his design, escaped in the direction of the loch. Gordon pursued. Finding that she could no longer escape her pursuer, the woman threw the pebbles far out into the loch, exclaiming in Gaelic, "*Mo-nar!*" (that is "shame," or literally, "my shame!"). From this exclamation the loch is said to have received the name which it still retains, Loch-mo-nar, and the pebbles are supposed to have imparted to the water its curative power. One would suppose from this simple legend, which attaches no conditions to the manner in which patients should avail themselves of the peculiar power with which the water is imbued, that it would be an easy matter for one to test its efficacy. There are, however, many ceremonies to be observed, as strange as they are inconvenient to the unfortunate patients, though how they originated cannot be ascertained. The only condition which appears reasonable is that by which the covetous Gordon and all his descendants are for ever denied any benefit from the water. There are only four days in the year on which cures can be effected, the first Monday (old style) of February, May, August, and November; and the ceremonies must be gone through between twelve o'clock on Sunday night and sunrise on Monday morning. The practice of visiting the loch in February and November has long been discontinued, owing, doubtless, to the extreme unpleasantness of taking a midnight bath at such times. Shortly after midnight the patients begin to arrive in carts, attended by relatives or friends, many of the arrivals having travelled long distances during the previous Sunday. Without loss of time, the sick are transferred to the banks of the loch, and roaring fires are lit in several places. This accomplished, the patients immediately seek a cure by first throwing a piece of money

into the loch as a kind of tribute; then, wading into the water, they plunge three times beneath the surface; and, finally a few mouthfuls are swallowed by each patient. Those who are able to take their bath without assistance may suit themselves as to the length of time they will remain in the water; but their unfortunate brethren who require to be carried in, often narrowly escape drowning, through the mistaken zeal of their friends, who are careful to give them a thorough emersion, presumably on account of these cases being of a more serious nature. Having all regained dry ground, they proceed to dress themselves, and collect around the fires, which have been for some time blazing near the water's edge. The welcome warmth of the fires is supplemented with plenty of *nisgebeatha*; and eatables of various kinds soon make their appearance. These they now proceed to discuss amid lively conversation, interspersed with many stories of former visits to the loch, and the marvellous cures which resulted. The scene at this moment, as the midnight picnic begins, is a very weird and striking one. The blazing fires reveal in a strong light the faces of the company; some of them are still only half dressed, while upon the surrounding heather and the dark water close by is cast a peculiar and ever-changing ruddy glow. Beyond is the blackness of night, nothing being visible except the dark outline of the neighbouring hills, where huge forms show themselves dimly against the sky. As soon as the dawn begins to appear, the gathering breaks up, and all prepare for departure, it being a rule that they must be out of sight of the loch before the sun rises, else their trouble will have been in vain. After filling the now empty whisky bottles with water, for the use of the helpless patients at home, a start is made on the homeward journey, and the scene assumes its usual aspect. These strange proceedings have of late years been gradually falling into disuse, but even still they may be occasionally seen. At one time scores of men and women used to visit the loch, some to try its efficacy, while others went out of mere curiosity, for the "*Loch-mo-nar* night" doings always created great interest in the district. Many cures were attributed to the mysterious power of the

water. It is noticeable, however, that the majority of those who sought such a cure were persons suffering from nervous complaints and disordered imaginations, to whom the excitement of a midnight plunge in the loch, preceded and followed by a long journey in the bracing air of the hills and glens, might contribute all that was necessary to restore them to health, especially when supplemented by a strong belief that a speedy cure would follow. The water gets the credit of all the cures, while, on the other hand, the failure to restore a patient's health is generally attributed to some breach of the observed conditions.

LADY OF ARDVROCK.

Somewhat more than a century ago the ancient castle of Ardvrock in Assynt was tenanted by a dowager lady—a wicked old woman, who had a singular knack of setting the people in her neighbourhood together by the ears. A gentleman who lived with his wife at a little distance from the castle, was lucky enough to escape for the first few years; but on the birth of a child his jealousy was awakened by some insinuations dropped by the old lady, and he taxed his wife with infidelity, and even threatened to destroy the infant. The poor woman in her distress wrote to two of her brothers, who resided in a distant part of the country; and in a few days after they both alighted at her gate. They remonstrated with her husband, but to no effect. “We have but one resource,” said the younger brother, who had been a traveller, and had spent some years in Italy; “let us pass this evening in the manner we have passed so many happy ones before, and visit, to-morrow, the old lady of Ardvrock. I will confront her with perhaps as clever a person as herself; and whatever else may come of our visit, we shall at least arrive at the truth.” On the morrow they accordingly set out for the castle—a gray, whinstone building, standing partly on a low moory promontory, and partly out of a narrow strip of lake which occupies a deep hollow between two hills. The lady received them with much seeming kindness, and replied to their inquiries on the point which mainly interested them with much apparent candour. “You can have no objection,” said the

younger brother to her, “that we put the matter to proof, by calling in a mutual acquaintance?” She replied in the negative. The party were seated in the low-browed hall of the castle, a large, rude chamber, roofed and floored with stone, and furnished with a row of narrow, unglazed windows, which opened to the lake. The day was calm, and the sun was riding overhead in a deep blue sky, unspotted by a cloud. The younger brother rose from his seat on the reply of the lady, and bending towards the floor, began to write upon it with his finger, and to mutter in a strange language; and as he wrote and muttered the waters of the lake began to heave and swell, and a deep fleece of vapour, that rose from the surface like an exhalation, spread over the face of the heavens. At length a tall black figure, as indistinct as the shadow of a man by moonlight, was seen standing beside the wall. “Now,” said the brother to the husband, “put your questions to *that*, but make haste;” and the latter, as bidden, inquired of the spectre, in a brief, tremulous whisper, whether his wife had been faithful to him. The figure replied in the affirmative; as it spoke, a huge wave from the lake came dashing against the wall of the castle, breaking in at the hall windows; a tremendous storm of wind and hail burst upon the roof and the turrets, and the floor seemed to sink and rise beneath their feet like the deck of a ship in a tempest. “He will not away from us without his *bountith*,” said the brother to the lady; “whom can you best spare?” She tottered to the door, and as she opened it, a little orphan girl, one of the household, came rushing into the hall, as if scared by the tempest. The lady pointed to the girl: “No, not the orphan!” exclaimed the appearance; “I dare not take her.” Another immense wave from the lake came rushing in at the windows, half filling the apartment, and the whole building seemed toppling over. “Then take the old witch herself!” shouted out the elder brother, pointing to the lady—“take her.” “She is mine already,” said the shadow, “but her term is hardly out yet; I take with me, however, one whom your sister will miss more.” It disappeared as it spoke, without, as it seemed, accomplishing its threat; but the party, on their return

home, found that the infant, whose birth had been rendered the occasion of much disquiet, had died at the very time the spectre vanished. It is said, too, that for five years after the grain produced in Assynt was black and shrivelled, and that the herrings forsook the lochs. At the end of that period the castle of Ardvrock was consumed by fire, kindled no one knew how; and luckily, as it would seem, for the country, the wicked lady perished in the flames; for after her death things went on in their natural course—the corn ripened as before, and the herrings returned to the lochs.—Miller, *Scenes and Legends*, pp. 168-170.

WIGTONSHIRE.

GLASSERTON: ST. MEDAN.

With this well the following tradition is connected: The Lady Medan or Madana was an Irish lady of great beauty and wealth, and had resolved to devote herself and her substance to the service of God. Sought in marriage by many, she rejected all suitors, and they gave her up in despair, all save one, "Miles Nobilis," to avoid whose importunity she fled to the seashore, and got on board a little ship with two shields, and landed in the Rhinds, on the Galloway coast. Here she spent some time in security in performance of works of charity. Upon a rock are to be seen the marks of her knees, so constant was she in prayer. "Miles Nobilis," however, found and followed her. Seeing no other means of escape, she jumped into the sea, and with two sacred shields swam to a rock not far from the shore. The knight prepared to follow her; she prayed to the saints, and the rock began to float, carrying her and her two maids across the bay to Fernes. When landing she thought herself safe. The knight, however, soon discovered her, and her two maids, asleep on the shore. But the saints who watched her caused a cock to crow preternaturally loud, and so awakened her. To save herself she climbed a tree, and addressed the disappointed "Miles Nobilis" in reproachful terms: "What is it in me that so provokes your evil passions to persecute me thus?" He answered, "That face and those eyes;" upon which without hesitation she pulled them out, and handed them to him. The knight, struck with

penitence, left her in peace. She could find no water to wash the blood from her face, but the saints again befriended her, when up came a spring from the earth, which remains, says the legend, to testify to the truth of the miracle.—Conway, *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, vol. i., p. 505.

KIRKMAIDEN: ST. MEDAN'S WELL.

From the superstitious observances connected with this spot, it seems likely that it was the abode of some Druid or other recluse in times prior to Christianity, and in later times it might have been the retreat of some monk or disciple of St. Medan, who would probably take advantage of its locality and reputation to serve his own interested views. To bathe in the well as the sun rose on the first Sunday of May was considered an infallible cure for almost any disease, but was particularly efficacious in the recovery of "back gane bairns." And till no very remote period it was customary for almost the whole population to collect at this spot as the sun rose, on the first Sabbath in May, which was called Co-Sunday, to bathe in the well, to leave their gifts in the cave, and to spend the day in gossiping and amusements. The well is a natural cylindrical hole in the solid rock, about four feet in diameter and six feet deep, filled with loose stones to about half its depth. Round its mouth are three or four small holes ("pot holes," formed by the action of the waves by rolling about the gravel stones and sand in hollow places in the rock), which were used for bathing the hands and eyes, while the large one was used for the body generally. There is no spring; the well is kept full by the surf breaking over the rock at full tide and spring tides. The inner apartment of the Chapel or Co. (that is cove or cave) is a natural cavity in the rock. The outer is of rude mason work with a door and a window. The walls are greatly dilapidated, and the roof long gone. At its best it must have been a mortifying residence. Strangers on a first visit are still reminded of the custom of leaving a present or a gift at departure; a pin, a blade of grass, or a pebble from the beach, are now considered sufficient, though, no doubt, in the days of our hermit, more substantial offerings were

looked for and bestowed. The attendance on the well on Co.-Sunday was so general that public worship in the parish church had to give place to it. The last minister of the parish, to whom these superstitious observances proved an annoyance, was Mr. Robert Callander. He, though not considered a powerful preacher, was a pious and good man, and made a point while in health of having service in the church on that day, even though the congregation was small. In May, 1799, he, being from infirmity unable to walk on foot to the church, ordered his servant lad, before saddling his horse, to go and see if anybody was waiting. The lad, finding only the beadle, precentor, and two others, the old man did not turn out. From that period the observance of Co.-Sunday rapidly declined. During the last thirty years it has scarcely been named.—*MS. H. of Kirkmaider*, by William Todd, Schoolmaster, aged eighty in 1854.

KIRKMAIDER: PETER'S PAPS.

This is a dropping cave mentioned by Symson in his large description of Galloway.

MOCHRUM: CHIPPERFINIAN WELL.

This is the name always given by the people, but in the statistical account and the Ordnance Survey map, it is called Chapel Finian. The foundations of an old chapel are close beside it, and the word "chipper"—which has been regarded as a vulgar corruption of the word chapel—seems rather to be a form of the Celtic word for a well (Tobar) found in such names as Tobermory and Tipperary. On the right hand, about 16 feet from the stone fence, the foundations of the chapel are seen, of about 20 by 15 feet, inside measure, the walls having been built with lime mortar. It has been enclosed by a wall or fence, the remains of which are seen about 10 feet off at the sides, and 5 at the east end. Two stones at the south-east angle, besides an old thorn-tree, seem to mark the gateway; and at the south-west, close behind the highway wall, there is a circular hollow edged with stones. This seems to have been the well at some early time, and on the 6-inch map it is marked as a well, with the name in black letter, "Chapel Finian Well." Separated from it by the thickness of the highway fence is the well in

its present form, which is a quadrangle, built with stones level with the surface. A stone on the north side bears an inscription, which is difficult of access for the water. It is a date cut in Roman letters, which do not look old; it is said they were cut by a school-master to give the date of St. Finian. The chapel is to the south, the whole being at the foot of a lofty bank of boulder clay, which marks the line of an old sea-beach, 25 feet above the present sea-level.—*Arch. and Hist. Coll., Ayr and Wigton*, iii. 96.

OLD LUCE: ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

This well is on the edge of the highway, just opposite the Abbey, at the foot of a wooded bank. It is called St. Catharine's Well. When the highway was made, about fifty years ago, it was found that pipe-tiles had been laid to convey the water to the Abbey. The old road to New Luce is at the top of the wooded bank, where a cottage bears the name of Auchenmanster, that is, the Monastery Field.

OLD LUCE: ST. FILIAN'S WELL.

"St. Filian's blessed Well,
Whose springs can frenzied dreams dispel,
And crazed brains restore."

Here a white thorn-tree, in the Jerusalem Fe, is supposed to mark the site of the old chapel. There had been a village there, and the Ordnance Survey men, in digging, found a place where the roof had been covered with slates, and marked that spot as the site of the chapel. A little way off, in a marshy place on the opposite side of the brook, on the South Milton farm, is a well, said to have been the holy well of the chapel, but I have not heard the name of any saint connected with it.—*Arch. and Hist. Coll., Ayr and Wigton*, iii. 95.

NEW LUCE: THE LADY'S WELL.

There are two Lady's Wells, one on the edge of the old Port William Road, a little to the east; the other is in a plantation between the highway, and the river Luce, just opposite the fifth milestone from Glenluce.—*Ibid.*

PENNINGHAME: ST. NINIAN'S WELL.

This well is situated on the roadside, on the right hand, going from Newton Stewart to Wigton.—*Ibid.*, 97.

STONEV KIRK : ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

This well is on an eminence near Eldrig Hill. It is influenced by the ebb and flow of the tide. A graveyard formerly lay around or near. Human remains were found in the ground on which stands the threshing mill of Eldrig.

MOCHRUM LOCH.

This loch is very famous; many writers report that it never freezeth in the greatest frosts. Whether it had any virtue of old I know not, but sure I am it hath not now. However, I deny not but the water thereof may be medicinal, having several credible informations that several persons, both old and young, have been cured of continued diseases by washing therein. Yet still I cannot approve of their washing three times therein, which they say they must do; neither the frequenting thereof the first Sunday of February, May, August, and November; although many foolish people affirm that not only the water of this loch, but also many other springs and wells, have more virtue on those days than any other.—Symson's *Description of Galloway*, p. 153.

MONTLUCK WELL, LOGAN.

In this gentleman's (Patrick M'Dowall, of Logan) land, about a mile and a half from the parish kirk, is a well called Montluck; it is in the midst of a little bog, to which several persons have recourse to fetch water for such as are sick, asserting that if the sick person shall recover the water shall so buller and mount up when the messenger dips in his vessel that he will hardly get out dry-shod by reason of the overflowing of the well; but if the sick person be not to recover, there shall not be any such overflowing in the least. It is also reported that in this gentleman's land there is a rock at the seaside, opposite the coast of Ireland, which is continually dropping, both winter and summer, which drop hath this quality, that if any person be troubled with chincough, he may be infallibly cured by holding up his mouth and letting this drop fall therein.—*Ibid.*, 67.

PORTPATRICK : ST. PATRICK'S WELL.

The Ordnance Survey map indicates the site of this well. It flowed where there was a quarry used for the harbour works. The writer of this notice heard from two men,

John Mulholland and Owen Graham, dwelling at Portpatrick in 1860, that they had seen on the rock beneath the well what tradition said was the impression of the knees and left hand of St. Patrick. Besides this well there was another, thus described by Dr. Archibald: "There is a large cave called the Cave of Uchtrie Macken, close by the sea, near Portpatrick, accessible by six steps of a stair entering a gate built with stone and lime, at the end of which is built an altar, at least a structure after that figure, to which many people resort upon the first night of May, and there do wash diseased children with water, which runs from a spring over the cave, and afterwards they tye a farthing or the like and throw it upon the altar."—*Further Account Anent Galloway*, pp. 150, 151.

KIRKCOLM WELL : ST. MARY'S WELL.

Near the site of the ancient kirk called Kilmore, on the shore of Loch Ryan. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

KILMORIE : ST. MARY'S WELL.

Kilmore, or the Chapel of the Virgin, is near an excellent spring of water, of old esteemed beneficial in many disorders. Superstition attached to it the infallible power of becoming dry if the patient for whom its water was to be drawn had a mortal malady, but of appearing in abundance if the disease was curable. St. Mary's Well, into which people used to dip their dishes, has disappeared, but the spring of water which supplied it still flows on. Within recent years it has been diverted into tiles, and forms a spout well.—Stat. Acc., iv., "Wigton, Kirkcolm," in Ilraith's *Guide to Wigtonshire*, p. 109.

STRANRAER : ST. JOHN'S WELL.

Probably in honour of the Evangelist of that name, and not of the Baptist. The annual fair of the burgh falls early in May, and on the 6th of that month is celebrated "St. Joannes apud Portam Latinam."

KIRKCOLM : ST. COLUMBA'S WELL.

Not far from Corswell lighthouse will be found a bubbling spring of pure water, on a grassy bank not far above highwater mark, which bears the name of St. Columba's Well. Pious Roman Catholics who visit it

quaff its waters with some degree of reverence, and a tradition of sanctity still lingers about it. There is every reason to suppose that it is the Cross Well, or Holy Well, which has led to the locality being called Crosswell, Corsewell, or Corswell. The association of St. Columba's name with the well is not improbable; the name of the parish, Kirkcolm, is but a corruption of St. Columba's Kirk.—Conway, *Holy Wells of Wigtown*.

KIRKCOLM: ST. BRIDE'S WELL.

This well lies between east, west, and south of Kirkbride. It is remarkable for its pure water, which never fails in the driest season. St. Bride was one of the most popular of the Celtic saints.—*Bishop Forbes' Calendar*, Feb. 11.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 219, vol. xxvii.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

Norwich.

6. Walton.
Harple.
Northrington *alias* Hardwycke Sedynch.
West Walton.
Bylney.
Woolsoken.
Geywoode.
Geyton.
Estwynche.
Myddelton.
Westwynche.
Tyrington Clementis.
Westnewton.
Alesthorpe.
Flytcham.
Darsyngham.
Babeulee.
North Walton.
7. Wygnall Germyns.
Ayshweken.
Congham Mariæ.
North Lynne Petri.
North Woodton.
South Woodton.
Islyngton.
Westacre.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

- Lesyate.
Sandringham.
Wolverton.
Myntelynge.
Wygnall Magdalene.
Emnythe.
Rydon.
Wylbye.
Estwortham.
Cardeston *alias* Kyrverston.
Hockham.
Besthorpe.
8. Bucknham Veteris.
Snytterton.
Hergham.
Eccles.
Briggham.
Rocklande All Sayntes.
Illyngton.
West Wortham.
Attylburghe.
Bretnham.
Thettforde Petri.
Shoppam.
Larlyng.
Ruddham.
Bucknham Nova.
Elyngham Magna.
Rocklonde Sancti Petri.
Rocklonde Sancti Andreæ.
Thettforde Sanctæ Mariæ.
Frense.
Farcefylde.
Dykkylburghe.
Osmondeston.
 9. Tytleshale Sanctæ Mariæ.
Thorpe Parva.
Dysse.
Reydon.
Bardesden.
Thelneton.
Wynferthinge.
Gyssinge.
Bryssingham.
Shelfanger.
Symplinge.
Tytleshall Sanctæ Margaretæ.
Estderham.
Mattyshale.
Sowthberghe.
Whynbrughe.
Craneworthe.
Westfylde.
Yaxham.
Woodrysinge.
Shypdham.
Est Tuddnham.
Mattshale Brughe.
 10. Hockeringe.
North Tuddnham.
Garston.
Raymerston.
Letton.
Thuxton.
Estraynham.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Shyrforde.
 Norton.
 Helton juxta Harpeley.
 Westruddham.
 Estrudham.
 Tatersell.
 Denton cum Dalton.
 Sydysterne.
 Hempton.
 Westraynham.
 Southrainham.
 Fakenham.
 Ketellston.
 Crowston.
 Fulmerston.
 Barmer.
 11. Bagthorpe.
 Testres.
 Estbarsham.
 Westbarsham.
 Northbarsham.
 Rybrughe Parva.
 Rybrughe Magna.
 Snoringe Parva.
 Althorpe.
 Skulthorp.
 Stybborde.
 Helloughton.
 Taterforde.
 Sowthcreake.
 Northcreake.
 Burnham Ulpe.
 Burnham Fulton.
 Burnham Norton.
 Burnham Thorp.
 Burnham Depdale.
 Burnham Overie.
 Waterden.
 Burnham Westgate.
 12. Donham Magna.
 Weston.
 Donham Marie.
 Hornyngtoft.
 Fransham Parva.
 Fransham Magna.
 Donham Parva.
 Betelee.
 Wesenham Omnium Sanctorum.
 Wesenham Petri.
 Wellingham.
 Standfylde.
 Myleham.
 Westlexham.
 Wyssingfell.
 Howe.
 Testerton.
 Northelmham.
 Bryseley.
 Gresshnall.
 Morley Swanton.
 Estlexham.
 Oxwycke.
 13. Wendlynge.
 Lytcham.
 Worthinge.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Gateley.
 Longham.
 Estbylney.
 Colkreke.
 Rougham.
 Tytlshale.
 Byttringe.
 Skernynge.
 Hunstanton.
 Heckham.
 Holme juxta Mare.
 Thornham.
 Tychwell.
 Brankester.
 Dockinge.
 Stannowe.
 Barwycke.
 Byrcham Magna.
 Byrcham Parva.
 14. Byrcham Newton.
 Fringe.
 Sharnborne.
 Ingaldesthorp.
 Snettysham.
 Sedgisforde.
 Ryngestede Magna.
 Ryngestede Parva.
 Cocklecleye Sancti Petri.
 Newton.
 Nocton.
 Sporle.
 Cley All Saynts.
 Cressingham Magna.
 Dotington.
 Estbradnham.
 Houghton.
 Oxbrughe.
 Sowthacre.
 Bodney.
 15. Narforde.
 Northpykenham.
 Hilberghworth.
 Hallholme.
 Westbradnham.
 Bedney.
 Goodreston.
 Langforde.
 Cressingham Parva.
 Fouldham.
 Swaffham.
 Sowthpykenham.
 Narbrughe.
 Cockthorpe.
 Walsyngham.
 Werham All Saynts.
 Warrham Magdalenæ.
 Warrham Mariæ.
 Walsyngham Magna.
 Howlton juxta Walsyngham.
 Holkham.
 Wells.
 Wighton.
 Hyndringham.
 Styskey Mariæ.
 Styskey Johannis.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued.*)

- Thursforde.
Barney.
16. Snorynge Magna.
Fyldallynge.
Bynnham.
Waxham.
Pallynge.
Horsey.
Hickelinge.
Eccles juxta Mare.
Happesbrughe.
Ingham.
Walkell.
Estruston.
Potter Heigham.
Luddham.
Lesyngham.
Cattfyld.
Hempstede.
Brunstede.
Stallham.
17. Bakonsthorp.
Corpeste.
Skottowe.
Buxton.
Bylaughe.
Erpingham.
Skeyton.
Saxthorp.
Calthorp.
Albye.
Heydon.
Westreckham.
Swanton Abbatis.
Ingworth.
Twayte.
Booton.
Itringham.
Aylesham.
Barnyngham Parva.
Brampton Wyckmer.
Blycklynge.
Totyngton.
Oulton.
Hevyngham.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE third part of vol. xiv. (second series) of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, covering the period from November 24, 1892, to April 20, 1893, has just been issued to the Fellows. It covers 130 pages, and has various illustrations. The following are the more important communications: Shoe-horns carved by Robert Mindum, at the close of the sixteenth century. Paper by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., on The Law of Treasure Trove, illustrated by a recent case. Bone Cave at Grange-over-Sands.

Piece of Sculpture at West Entrance of Peterborough Cathedral (illustrated), by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. Baron de Cosson, F.S.A., on an Italian Sword bearing an Arabic Inscription of the Thirteenth Century. Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., on Some Ornamental Cases of Leather (illustrated). The condemnation by the Society of the destructive work at Lichfield cathedral. The Maces of the Borough of Winchelsea (illustrated). A Silver Medalet or Counter of 1658 (illustrated). The Display of English Heraldry at the Castle of Budrum (Asia Minor), by Mr. Clement Markham, F.S.A. Roman Inscription at South Shields, by Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A. (illustrated); this was illustrated and described at the time in the *Antiquary*. The Shield as a Weapon of Offence, by Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A. Hoard of Bronze Weapons found near Minster, in Thanet, by Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A. (illustrated).



The last number of the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S magazine, issued in June, begins with an account of the proceedings at the combined meeting of the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire societies at Cirencester in August, 1892. Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., first contributes a series of notes on the Wiltshire churches visited during the excursions, dealing exhaustively with the architecture of each. The most remarkable of the series are perhaps Cricklade S. Sampson's, with its fine but very late tower covered inside with heraldic bearings and family badges, and Somerford Keynes, with its very interesting Saxon doorway in the north wall of the nave, now built up, but otherwise remaining quite intact. This, one of the most interesting examples of Saxon architecture in England, has up to the present time never been described or illustrated. An elevation of the doorway accompanies the paper, as well as a drawing of the fine Norman chancel arch of Ashton Keynes Church, taken some years ago, before it was *enlarged* at the "restoration" of the church. There is also a plate of four fonts, two of them remarkably fine Norman specimens, both of the tub shape, one enriched with the chevron, the other with reticulated ornament, from Ashton Keynes and Siddington. —After this there is a deed in Latin, with English translation, relating to the tithes of Monkton, in the parish of Broughton Gifford, of the date of 1232. —And then follows a valuable paper by Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot., "On the Ornamentation of the Early Christian Monuments of Wiltshire," prefaced by some notes by the Rev. E. H. Goddard on the finding, present condition, etc., of the monuments themselves. In these two papers reference is made to the whole of the sculptured stones at present known in Wiltshire of pre-Norman date, and twenty-one illustrations of them are given. Recent discoveries and investigations have proved that Wiltshire, instead of possessing, as was supposed, only two or three examples of Hiberno-Saxon art, has really a series which is probably second to few, if any, in the southern counties (except Cornwall). The Ramsbury and Colerne examples, which are excellently illustrated by photographs, are especially notable. Mr. Allen's numerous diagrams of the various knots and plaits admirably elucidate the patterns on the monuments. Altogether this is the most important contribution in this number.

We hope we may see other subjects, such, for instance, as the Norman figure sculpture of the county, dealt with in succeeding numbers in the same complete way.—Mr. J. J. H. Teale, F.R.S., contributes a short note "On the Petrology of the Stones of the Inner Circle at Stonehenge," in which he points out that it was not necessary to go so far afield as Wales or Ireland for the rocks of which these stones are composed, as has been hitherto supposed, inasmuch as rocks corresponding with those of which most of the stones in question are composed have been proved to exist in many localities in Devonshire.—A long paper on Richard Jefferies comes next, by Mr. G. E. Dartnell, the first part of which consists of a critical sketch of his life and writings, and the latter portion of a very complete and painstaking bibliography of his works—one step towards the bibliography of Wiltshire, which we hope one day to see accomplished.—An in memoriam notice of the Rev. William Collings Lukis, F.S.A., a page or two of short notes on natural history and archaeology, and the record of a number of donations to the society's museum at Devizes, together with the report on the transcription and publication of the parish registers, etc., published by the Congress of Archaeological Societies, brings this number to a close.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has just issued to its members volume vii., part v., of its Transactions. The part contains a full account of the summer excursion to Lambeth and Westminster, and papers on the Family of Story, of Lockington, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., and on the Roman Roads of Leicestershire, by Colonel Bellairs, together with an index to the volume.

The second number of the first volume of the Journal of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY contains upwards of 100 pages. In addition to the record of the annual meeting, rules, list of members, report, etc., the following papers are printed: "The Ford of Ae; some Historical Notes on the Town of Athy," by Dr. Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. "The Round Towers of the County Kildare; Their Origin and Use," by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, wherein a descriptive summary of the five Kildare towers is given, as well as a detailed and well-illustrated description of each example. "A Slight Sketch of Grangemellon and the Story of St. Leger's Castle," by Mr. A. A. Weldon. "Remains in Athy and Neighbourhood," by Rev. J. Carroll. "St. John's Friary, Athy," by Mr. T. J. Hannon. "The Eustaces of County Kildare," by Rev. Denis Murphy. This is an excellent and thorough paper, and is illustrated by drawings and photographs of the Eustace monuments at Kilcullen, Cotlandstown, St. Andeon's, and Barretstown Castle. "Notes on a Recumbent Monumental Effigy in the Churchyard of Timolin, Co. Kildare" (illustrated), by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, a paper characterized by the writer's well-known critical acumen. "On the Art Treatment of the Heraldic Motto-Escroll" (illustrated), by Mr. John Vyncomb, ought to be much appreciated by heraldic students. This good number concludes with a variety of brief antiquarian notes and jottings pertaining to County Kildare.

The eighteenth number of the Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY opens with an account of the Berehaven Chalice of 1597, by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., illustrated from a photograph by Mr. W. R. Atkins.—The second part of "Some Unpublished Records of Cork" is given by Mr. C. G. Doran.—Mr. C. M. Tenison continues "The Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland."—Shorter papers are given on "Local Names, Birds of County Cork," etc., and the three separately pagged works are respectively continued.

THE JULY number of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY contains a second paper on the "Heraldry and Book Plates of some British Poets," by Mr. William Bolton; the three included in this article are William Cowper, John Hookham Frere, and Christopher Anstey. Ulster King of Arms continues his list of "Book-Pile Ex-Libris," and of "Library Interior Ex-Libris," and of "Literary Ex-Libris." The book-plate of Count Maximilian Louis Breiner, which is given as a loose double-page frontispiece to this number, is acknowledged to be the largest known example, measuring 14 by 10 inches. It is of seventeenth-century date. In the correspondence the hon. treasurer continues his attack on the *Daily News* for its sprightly treatment of the book-plate hobby, and still further proves his deficiency in humour.—We are sorry to note that Mr. Arthur J. Jewers henceforth discontinues his labours as heraldic editor for the Ex-Libris Society. Mr. Jewers has given offence by pointing out absurd blazonry on book-plates, and still more by reflecting on arms assumed without license. In this we are much disappointed, for it seemed that this literary society, which so often talks about the historical value and keen interest of true heraldry, was about to take a decided line in the exposure of nonsense and shams which can only falsify history and make a valuable science ridiculous. In our opinion, it is just as snobbish, vulgar, and false to assume arms for which there is no true authority, as to adopt fancy titles, such as "Lord John Sanger," of circus-advertising fame!

PART 1 and 2 of the Transactions of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1892-3) make a most creditable beginning for this new and much-needed association. This double number contains the President's (Mr. W. A. Copinger, F.S.A.) inaugural address, which was delivered last November; Mr. H. B. Wheatley's paper on "The Present Condition of English Bibliography;" Mr. Maclean's most suggestive paper on "Method in Bibliography;" Mr. Stephen Aldrich's paper on "Incunabula;" and Mr. Ashbee's thorough paper on "The Iconography of Don Quixote," which was read at the March meeting. In addition to these papers, and the rules and list of members of the society, a variety of useful notes and memoranda are given. The last of these gives a list of "the important bibliographical works recently issued" (that is, published during 1892 and the first three months of 1893), with prices and publishers' names. They actually number forty-five. As the printers of these transactions are Blades, East and Blades, it is almost superfluous to say that the typography is all that can be desired.

Part 52 of the Index Library, issued to the subscribers of the BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY, contains the following continuations: Pp. 209-256 of Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1383-1558, from Edward Fowler to Robert Harte. Pp. 209-233 of Gloucestershire Inquisitiones post-mortem, for the first eleven years of Charles I., with the preface i.-x., by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore. Pp. 33-48 of Gloucestershire Wills, 1541-1650. Abstracts of Inquisitiones post-mortem for London, pp. 65-80. Pp. 517-564 Wills of Lichfield Peculiars, 1529-1652, from John Alport to George Yellott, and of the Birmingham Probate Registry from 1675 to 1790.

PROCEEDINGS.

The fifth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held on the afternoon of Monday at Burlington House. The chair was taken by Sir John Evans. In addition to several members of the Standing Committee, there was an attendance of about forty delegates of twenty-five societies. Those present included Messrs. Cochrane, J. S. Robinson, and Edward Owen, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; Messrs. C. D. E. Fortnum, G. E. Fox, and James Hilton, and Prof. Flinders Petrie, Royal Archaeological Institute; Messrs. W. J. Nichols, Loftus Brock, Wyon, and Lloyd, British Archaeological Association; Prof. E. C. Clark, Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Lord Hawkesbury and Rev. Dr. Cox, East Riding Antiquarian Society; Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., and Rev. T. Auden, Salop Archaeological Society; Messrs. Ralph Nevill and Mill Stephenson, Surrey; Chancellor Ferguson and F. B. Garnett, C.B., Cumberland and Westmorland; E. W. Brabrook, London and Middlesex; Revs. C. R. Manning and W. F. Creeny, Norfolk and Norwich; Messrs. C. T. Phillips, J. Sawyer, and Charles Dawson, Sussex; Mr. J. Rutland, Maidenhead and Taplow; Mr. A. E. Hudd, Somersetshire; Rev. W. Bazeley, Bristol and Gloucester; Messrs. T. Barraclough and A. Brooke, Lancashire and Cheshire; Mr. W. P. Baildon, Yorkshire; Mr. G. Payne, Kent; Mr. Arthur Cox, Derbyshire; Mr. A. H. Cocks, Bucks; Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, Berks; Messrs. James Parker and Percy Manning, Oxfordshire; Mr. A. M. Whitley, Cornwall; Rev. E. H. Goddard and Mr. Charles Ponting, Wilts; Mr. A. H. Pearson, Birmingham; and Rev. A. S. Porter, Worcester.—The first subject for discussion was the "Continuation of the Archaeological Survey of England." Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and others announced that considerable progress has been made with the archaeological maps of Essex, Lancashire, Cheshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Derbyshire during the twelvemonth. The Woolhope Field Club (Herefordshire) and the Cumberland and Westmorland Society were also engaged in the preparation of maps for their respective counties, whereon were to be marked antiquities of later date, such as castles, parish churches, manor-houses, monastic buildings, bridges, fords, crosses, battle sites, beacons, and gallows. The Standing Committee has prepared a series of symbols indicative of these and other objects, and a resolution was passed expressing a

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hope that this system of symbolism would be adopted by all counties that proposed to undertake such a task.—The second subject was "The Restoration and Preservation of Ancient Buildings." The President, in a few pungent sentences, introduced the question, saying that he believed it was put down on the agenda on this occasion simply to provoke discussion on anything of pressing importance in their own districts. He thought that all genuine antiquaries had now learnt to dread the very name of "restoration," as it usually meant a total alteration in character of the building or part of a building dealt with. There had been some talk of "restoration" of the Wykeham Chantry at Winchester Cathedral, but he believed that wiser counsels had prevailed, and that it would be practically left alone.—Sir John Evans then asked Rev. Dr. Cox if he had anything to say about Lichfield Cathedral. Dr. Cox replied that the whole character and history of the north transept had been irretrievably altered and destroyed, as they were well aware, on exactly the same lines as had been adopted at St. Alban's Abbey; but judging from the exceedingly slow rate at which moneys had been coming in to the Chapter for restoration during the last few months, he believed that the further ambitious projects for change were practically defeated. The protest of the Society of Antiquaries had done much good, and had awakened a considerable amount of local sympathy of a conservative character. The question of Sheriff Hutton Castle, and a rumour of threatened demolition, was next brought forward. Mr. Baildon quoted from a local paper that nothing more than the reconstruction of a modern adjunct was in contemplation, but Dr. Cox said that was not the case. He (Dr. Cox) had recently paid a careful visit to the castle in conjunction with his friend Mr. Blair, of the Newcastle Society. The part that it had been intended to remove was of the fifteenth century, and as old as any part of the fine ruins of this important historic castle; but it was only a low stretch of buildings pertaining to the outer or base court, which had been often altered for farm purposes. He believed the original idea was to pull this down (in which there were many interesting bits), substituting a modern abomination of red brick and blue Welsh slate. But that project had been deferred, and he had good reason to hope that the owner might be induced to clear away all the farm adjuncts, such as piggeries, cowsheds, etc., that now so sadly spoil the great court.—"A Photographic Record of Archaeological Objects" was the title of a thoroughly interesting explanatory paper by Mr. H. S. Pearson, of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. He gave details of the photographic survey of all old objects that they had undertaken of the county of Warwick, certain sections, averaging six square miles, being assigned to different amateurs. All plates were produced in a permanent process and fixed in strong mounts. None was accepted till it had been approved by a competent committee. The results were presented to the Birmingham Free Library, and were always available for reference by antiquaries and others. The issue so far had been that within three years they had produced 1,700 prints of admirable quality.

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The specimens shown to the Congress fully bore out Mr. Pearson's commendation, and were excellent and well-chosen examples of objects of archaeological interest.—Mr. Robinson, a delegate from Ireland, said that last year the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland had resolved to follow in the footsteps of the Birmingham Society, and had issued a circular on the subject to their members in February, 1893. So far the results had been most satisfactory, and a large number of good plates, mounted after the Birmingham plan, with short details on the back, were placed on the table; they included accurate views of cromlechs, round towers, crosses, mediæval castles, and monastic remains. Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., preferred the plan of the Shropshire society in having scrap albums of archaeological photographs, and thought the mounting of each would be too cumbersome; but his views did not receive any support. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope urged that a scale of some kind should always be introduced in the photographs. Mr. G. E. Fox said that archaeological photographers required warning that they must not attempt to produce a pretty picture, but should secure faithfulness in details. Prof. Flinders Petrie hoped that the societies would eventually see their way to classified lists of archaeological objects, either in the county or in local museums. Sir John Evans expressed his warm approval of the example set by the Midland Institute, and said that it was highly desirable that it should be generally followed throughout the country. He moved a resolution empowering the Standing Committee to print the leading details of the Birmingham plan in the Congress report, and requesting Mr. Pearson to allow the whole paper to be printed in the *Antiquary*, a resolution which was cordially adopted.—The Rev. Dr. Cox next introduced the question of "Archæological Education," arguing that it was very easy to interest the working classes in different branches of antiquarian research by means of popular village lectures and explanatory discourses in local museums, with the result that they not only became intelligently interested in the past history of their country, but also proved useful collectors of objects of archæological interest. He spoke with favour of the small museums that not a few village schoolmasters were beginning to form, and showed proofs of large diagrams illustrative of old stone implements and old bronze implements which he had had prepared from blocks kindly lent by Sir John Evans, and which the East Riding Society were about to distribute to the national schools of their district. The Rev. E. H. Goddard (Wilts) said how interested the boys of his village had become in old stone implements, especially when they found that he gave them a penny for every true specimen! He also spoke of the wonderful collection of flint implements and Roman coins, etc., made by Mr. Brooks, of Marlborough, which was almost entirely due to the instructions he had given to the flint-diggers and other workers of the district. Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Loftus Brock, and others, joined in the discussion. The last subject on the agenda was the "Compilation of a List of Sepulchral Effigies," which was introduced by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. An interesting discussion ensued, which

was taken part in by Rev. C. Manning, Prof. Clark, Mr. Ralph Nevill, and Mr. G. E. Fox. The general idea was that it would be highly useful to have a volume or volumes accurately compiled after the plan of Haines's *Brasses*. The Standing Committee were requested, as a preliminary to this, to prepare a small handbook giving illustrated types of effigies of priests, knights, civilians, and ladies of different periods.—Mr. Loftus Brock brought forward a scheme for drawing up a list of "Saxon" remains in our parish churches, but the general impression was adverse to the possibility of such a list being satisfactorily accomplished, as it would of necessity involve much speculative guesswork.—After a useful and practical session of four hours the Congress adjourned, most of the members meeting again an hour later for dinner at the Criterion, under the presidency of Sir John Evans.—*Athenæum*.



The annual meeting, the fiftieth, of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is being held this year in London. On July 11 the members assembled in unusual numbers at the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor held a reception punctually at noon. He has long been a member of the institute and a well-known archæologist, so there was a peculiar fitness in the society visiting the City and its surroundings during his tenure of the office of chief magistrate. Another interesting feature of this year's session was the association with the institute of about thirty members of the Société Française d'Archéologie, under the presidency of that eminent antiquary Comte de Marsy. The Lord Mayor's opening address of welcome, both to the English and French archæologists, was sensibly brief and excellent, and he talked good common-sense with regard to "restoration." He then made way for Lord Dillon, the new president of the institute, who confined his remarks to a practical summary of the work before the meeting, together with various allusions to the changes they would find since the last visit of the institute to London, which was in 1866, and to the enormous strides that archæology had made in its hold on the English mind during those twenty-seven years. Lord Dillon was followed by the Comte de Marsy, and the reception came to an end.—After luncheon, which was served at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, the members, to the number of upwards of two hundred, visited the celebrated church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. Here they were met by Mr. Aston Webb, the architect of the restorations, who carefully explained the history of the church and of its desecrations and recovery, and claimed, with apparent justice, that he had not retouched a single old stone, and that in the cases where a reproduction of Norman work seemed inevitable, he had been careful to introduce differing moulding, which would tell the tale that the work was nineteenth-century, and merely a copy of that of the seventeenth century. The condition of the Lady Chapel, now in squalor and until recently a fringe factory, excited much interest.—A short walk from Smithfield took the company to the Charterhouse. In the chapel they were gracefully welcomed by Canon Elwyn. Mr. Micklethwaite gave a good

lecture, naming the salient points of the Carthusian system, and tracing briefly the history of the monastery after the Dissolution, when it passed into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, and subsequently into those of Sutton, the founder of the hospital. The arrangement of a Carthusian house, the inmates whereof lived almost entirely separate lives in small houses of their own, was well explained by plans from Mount Grace, near Northallerton, the most perfect of the extant English houses of the order. The chaplain, Rev. J. Le Bas, conducted the members through the rest of the buildings. The hall, which is almost exactly as it was left by the Duke of Norfolk in 1570, was much admired.—In the evening the library committee of the corporation held a reception in the Guildhall Library. The upper and lower art galleries and the museum were also thrown open. Among the exhibits were a very complete series of books of the London presses from the time of Caxton. There was also a large collection of books and autograph letters and manuscripts of the poet Shelley. A large series of drawings of old London, by Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., excited considerable interest. At nine o'clock, in the Upper Art Gallery, Mr. Micklethwaite opened the antiquarian section to an inconveniently crowded audience, taking for the subject of his paper "The Growth of Monastic Buildings as illustrated by Westminster Abbey." The elevations and ground plans of the abbey were most carefully prepared, and each section of its history received its special treatment—namely, 1055-1067, 1100-1150, 1245-1260, 1260-1269, 1370-1500, and 1503-1512. A large drawing was given, a quarter full size, of the present remains of a Saxon pier that belonged to the original church.—On Wednesday, July 12, the fine thirteenth-century chapel of Lambeth Palace was crowded soon after ten o'clock, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing in one of the stalls, gave a peculiarly interesting epitome of the history of Lambeth Palace, and particularly of the chapel, from 1197, and told the tales of Archbishop Parker's consecration here and of Archbishop Laud's restoration of the chapel with a graphic simplicity. Laud describes how he found the chapel "very nasty," and the glass of the windows "like a beggar's patched coat." The archbishop then conducted the visitors to the Great Library, which formerly was the hall of the palace, and spoke of the different stages of its history and gradual development to its present use. Mr. S. W. Kershaw had arranged some of the more remarkable treasures of the library for exhibition. One of these was Archbishop Parker's original list of the books then in the palace, in his own handwriting. It is rarely that the institute, in its many excursions, has met with a more able and courteous conductor than the archbishop proved himself to be, and above all one with such a pleasant voice. Sir Talbot Baker thanked his grace for his kindness on behalf of the institute.—On reaching the other side of the Thames, the nave of Westminster Abbey formed the rallying point, where the members were met by Mr. Micklethwaite, who, with characteristic directness and marked ability, rapidly described the leading features and dates of the nave. He pointed out how the work had stopped for some time in the middle of the fourteenth century, as shown by the Decorated

arcade work that could be seen here and there in the occasional spaces left in the monumental wall-screens. Another station was made by the rails in front of the high altar, where the new round window of the north transept came in for well-deserved condemnation. This restoration was described as "totally destructive of all history." Subsequently the circle of chapels round the translated shrine of the Confessor were successively described. Mr. Micklethwaite was also specially good in his description of the thirteenth-century shrine for the saint, and concluded that the true date of its accomplishment by Peter, the Roman artificer, was 1279, and not 1269.—At three o'clock, after luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the company assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, which was speedily crowded. Here Dr. Wickham Legg, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Sacring of the English Kings." It proved to be one of extreme interest and of much novelty to the great majority of the company. He began by pointing out that the English king was no mere layman, but a *persona mixta*, capable of spiritual jurisdiction. This was shown by the three swords which had always been carried before the sovereign when approaching Westminster Abbey for coronation. One of these had a blunted edge, and betokened the quality of mercy, the second denoted spiritual jurisdiction, and the third temporal power. The King of France was considered in some respects the first ecclesiastic in his dominion, whilst the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire had to be in holy orders, at least as a deacon, and was required to sing the Gospel at the Mass, or at least to mix the chalice for the Eucharist. The anointing was a peculiarly sacred ceremony, and was by no means general to all sovereigns. It was used from the earliest days for the Kings of England and France, and was also customary with those of Jerusalem and Sicily. In later times the King of Scotland obtained the privilege of anointing by special Papal permission. But there were many Christian kings who were not anointed. In England a cream, or special preparation, and not mere holy oil, was used for anointing the head of the sovereign, this cream, or chrism, receiving a special benediction at the hands of the archbishop, or some bishop deputed by him. Thus Laud, when Bishop of St. David's, consecrated the cream used for the anointing of Charles I. Dr. Legg then proceeded to compare various parts of the English coronation office with that of the consecration of bishops.—By permission of the Queen, the various coronation robes used at the crowning of her Majesty fifty-five years ago were exhibited. We believe it is the first time they have been seen since that ceremony. Dr. Legg had procured a dress-maker's dummy, and, with assistance, gradually clad the figure in the various garments that pertained to the solemn rite. The first was the fine linen *colobium sindonis*, corresponding to the alb of the cleric or to the rochet of a bishop. Next came the tunicle or dalmatic of cloth of gold. Over this was worn the armilla or stole, put on across one shoulder as worn by a deacon. The splendid mantle of cloth of gold worked with imperial eagles, and richly embroidered with rose, shamrock, and thistle, was compared to the ecclesiastical cope or chasuble. The best authorities are now convinced that the cope and chasuble are but

variants of what was once the original priestly vestment. Bishop Virtue, of Portsmouth, kindly translated the chief points of the paper and explanations into French for the benefit of the visitors from France. Dr. Cox moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Legg for one of the most interesting papers that had ever been submitted to the institute, and desired also to express their acknowledgments to the Queen for her gracious permission to inspect the robes.—In the antechamber were placed on dummies the elaborate set of Westminster coronation copes, of varying dates, the oldest of which cannot date back beyond the seventeenth century. Inquiry of a verger in charge elicited the reply, gravely given, that they were first used at the coronation of Richard II. ! He looked somewhat shocked when a flippant member of the institute asked him if he had not meant to say Nebuchadnezzar. A thorough inspection of the various abbey buildings other than the church was then made, under the capable guidance of Mr. Micklethwaite.—In the evening there was a brilliant conversazione at the Mansion House, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor. A charming feature of the music was that, in addition to the strains of the band of the Coldstream Guards, there was much rendered that specially appealed to antiquaries. The Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society, under the direction of Mr. Richard Mackway, contributed a variety of Early English music, in the shape of rounds, madrigals, ballads, and part-songs. Selections of music written by English composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were also played upon the lute, viols, and harpsichord, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch. Another great attraction was the truly magnificent assemblage of almost every piece of the municipal insignia of the boroughs of England that possessed any archæological, historic, or artistic virtue. In 1888 the Society of Antiquaries had a great gathering of this kind of plate, when 150 articles were brought together; but at the Mansion House there was an array of no fewer than 230 maces, swords of state, caps of maintenance, oars, chains, and other badges. The admirable arrangement of these insignia was due to the zeal and care of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The Lord Mayor during the course of the evening received many congratulations from his brother members of the institute on the baronetcy, the intimation of the bestowal of which had reached him that day.—*Athenæum*.

[The account of the rest of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.]

An evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held on June 21 at 22, Albemarle Street, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme) in the chair. A note on "Key Magic," forwarded by Miss E. Matthews, of Swaffham, Norfolk, and a note on "May-Day at Watford," by Mr. Percy Manning, were read by the secretary. Mr. Leland L. Duncan read a paper on "Folk-Lore in Wilts," and a discussion ensued, in which the president, Mr. Baverstock, and Mr. Higgins took part.—Professor Tcheraz then read a most interesting and entertaining paper on "Armenian Folk-Lore," and in the discussion which followed the president, Mr. Clodd, Miss Hawkins Dempster, Mr. Andrews, and Miss Lucy Garnett took part.—The

meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to all who had read or sent papers.

The second excursion of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE took place on June 21 and 22 to the Leominster district. Arriving at Tenbury, the party crossed the river Teme by an ancient bridge, the original arches of which are ribbed, semi-circular in shape, and probably Norman in date; but they are nearly hidden by modern overhanging iron footpaths on each side, entering at the other end of the bridge the little town of Tenbury. Very little now remains of the old town, and the ancient church was nearly destroyed by a flood in 1770, and has been rebuilt in an ornate Gothic style. In the chancel, however, under a beautiful fourteenth-century canopy, lies a diminutive effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain-mail. His hands were especially noted, as they are bare and hold a heart between them, and the mufflers of mail hang loosely from the wrists, being in this respect probably unique. Another mail-clad warrior (but this an exceptionally large one) is partially built up in the wall of the south aisle; the legs are crossed, and he has a shield bearing the arms of the Sturmeys. In the same aisle is a very elaborate tomb, richly carved in alabaster, with a knight in Elizabethan plate-armour, and his lady in the costume of the same period. There is an inscription showing it to have been erected by Dame Joyce, who married Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, to the memory of her parents, Thomas and Mary Acton. Attention was also directed to the vestry, over which has been a room with a window opening into the chancel, possibly for an anchorite, and to the tower, which retains its Norman character even to the belfry windows.—Returning through the town and re-crossing the bridge, Burford was reached in about a mile, some astonishment being expressed by those who had known the church a few years ago that the simple village fane of those days had been converted into a gorgeous piece of modern architecture by the architects of the Birmingham Law Courts, which building it strongly recalls. The old tombs, however, were always its strongest point, and these were carefully studied. The earliest is a deeply-incised brass within the chancel rails, with the figure of a lady upon it. The Norman French inscription being partly obscured, its date was gathered from the costume to be in the last half of the fourteenth century. Under a fine sepulchral arch, which may have been erected for the Easter sepulchre, is a well-preserved stone effigy of a lady, the Princess Elizabeth, sister to Henry IV., who died in 1426. Near it is a wooden effigy of a knight in plate-armour to Edmund Cornewaylle, who died in 1508. The colour of these effigies has been restored. On an altar-tomb, whose upper surface is a sheet of lead, is incised the effigy of a lady, Elizabeth Debroke, under a curious canopy. It is evidently the work of a maker of incised alabaster slabs. On the north side is a monument in the form of a triptych, externally painted with representations of the Apostles. Within are three figures, life-size, in Elizabethan costume, Edmund Cornewaylle, and his father and mother. There is a corpse depicted below, and many coats-of-arms. There are but two other such triptyches in the kingdom. Round the

chancel walls many other interesting tombs were noted, one to a lady who "lived to see seventeen score and more children raised from her body." Under a pointed arch in the south wall are two cavities with loose lids, another instance of the custom of enshrining hearts in the walls of churches, this one containing the heart of Sir Edmund Cornwaylle, who died at Cologne in the fourteenth year of Henry VI.—From Burford the drive was resumed to Whittton Chapel, which stands by itself among the fields. Its earliest feature is a Norman south door with plain tympanum, and it has a very plain square tower lighted by loopholes, and a few windows of the fourteenth century. About a quarter of a mile beyond, the old park wall and fine groups of gables and chimneys of Whittton Court are visible—a remarkable mansion of great beauty, externally built of the small bricks and stone quoins of the sixteenth century, but containing within the remains of a much more ancient and very interesting house of the fourteenth century. The fine old furniture and valuable tapestry of the chief rooms were greatly admired, also the quaint quadrangle with its rich timber work. The party then drove to Leominster, where the Priory Church was visited. The late Sir Gilbert Scott, who superintended the restoration of the church at a total cost of over £10,000, believed that the Norman portion of the church was standing before the Conquest; it certainly existed many years before the foundation of Hereford Cathedral, and is said to have been the mother church of the whole district. The eastern portion of the original Norman church was entirely destroyed at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and has never been rebuilt. During the thirteenth century the Norman nave was used as the parish church, but the inhabitants, falling foul of the monks, were excluded from it, and for their accommodation a stupendous south nave was erected in place of the old Norman south aisle. Early in the fourteenth century a third nave was added.—After breakfast on Wednesday morning the drive was resumed to the village of Kingsland. The church here is one of remarkable interest, having nave, aisles, tower, and two porches in the Geometrical Decorated style of the earliest part of the fourteenth century, only one window being a century earlier. The clerestory windows of circular design are almost peculiar to this part of the country, and occur again at Pembridge. Opening out of the north porch, and having a window into the church, is a diminutive chantry chapel of great beauty, in which is a well-preserved stone coffin, under a richly-treated arch. On the east gable of the nave is a good example of the sanctus bell-turret. Passing through Kingsland village, which contains many picturesque houses, and crossing the Roman Watling Street, and the celebrated battlefield of Mortimer's Cross, where a pillar commemorates the sanguinary conflict between Yorkists and Lancastrians, the picturesque park of Shobdon Court was soon entered. Through this fine mansion, in the Louis XIV. style, the party was shown personally by Lord Bateman, and the building was eagerly examined. A perfect treasure-house it proved, teeming with objects of art and family portraits of great interest. The church was then visited, and mingled feelings aroused by the extraordinary and

probably unique example which its interior presents of the earliest Gothic revival—a result, probably, of the friendship of a past Lord Bateman for the designer of Strawberry Hill. A fine Norman font and the fine matrix of a brass in the churchyard aroused much interest, and ascending a slight eminence in the park, a group of singular arches proved to be the remains of Shobdon Priory, removed from the site of the present church in 1752. Pembridge, which is now not more than a village, was in ancient times a town. Many old timbered houses, and the steep roofs, tall and graceful windows, and curious bell-tower of a grand old church, give the place quite a Continental look, although the bad taste of owners has in many cases given a brick front and a slate roof to otherwise ancient houses. Dinner having been served at the Greyhound, itself a fifteenth-century house of timber, the village was explored. The market-hall is still standing in an open space, surrounded by old timber and plaster houses, and is a very quaint and exceedingly picturesque object, being simply a hipped roof of stone tiles, with moulded capitals and bases, supported on a number of massive oak columns. The church is of great size, considering the present population, and, with the exception of a thirteenth-century column now built up in the chancel wall, and a very fine thirteenth-century font, the building is entirely of the fourteenth century. It contains some fragments of original stained glass, and four fine freestone effigies, all of the fourteenth century. A very fine carved-oak pulpit, altar-rails, and carved pews of the seventeenth century, a fine brass chandelier of the early eighteenth, and unusually perfect registers, going back 300 years, were examined. A supposed "sanctuary knocker," for the use of the fleeing criminal, and the very singular and imposing belfry, detached some yards on the north side of the church, received attention. The latter was evidently designed for defence, having no apertures but loopholes in the stone base, and the door bearing numerous shot and bullet holes.



A country meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held at Blanchland on June 16. The members assembled at Corbridge railway station and proceeded thence in carriages by way of Dilston, the Linnels and Slaley to Blanchland. At Slaley, where a short stay was made, the party were received by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Sisson, and the church and its records were inspected. A church was built at Slaley in 1312, and an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who contributed to the fabric. The present church was erected in 1832, the old church having become little better than a mass of ruins. Leaving Slaley, the party reached Blanchland at two o'clock, and lunched at the Lord Crewe Arms, which embodies in its structure the old kitchen of Præmonstratensian monastery of Blanchland and other remains. After lunch the remains of the abbey church were visited, the party being met by the Rev. J. C. Dunn, vicar, and the Rev. A. Johnson, Vicar of Healey. Mr. Johnson explained that, like Slaley, Blanchland used to form part of the extensive parish of Bywell St. Andrew. In 1165 Walter de Bolbeck founded the monastery of Blanch-

land. Coming to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, it is said that the Commissioners of Henry VIII. lost their way in the country round about, and they were only attracted by hearing the bells rung. Legend said the people fancied they had escaped the Commissioners, and rang the bells for joy. The Rev. J. C. Dunn, vicar, pointed out several interesting features in connection with the abbey church. There was a double piscina, discovered about a year ago. The tower was twelfth-century work, and was as solid as it possibly could be, having no doubt been built for defence as well as devotional purposes. There was a chair containing fifteenth-century carving. Most of the church had been rebuilt. In altering the chancel they came across a most marvellous system of drainage which had been adopted by the monks. The Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh said: The village of Blanchland in which we are assembled is particularly interesting, as presenting to us almost in its entirety the ground-plan of a conventual establishment of the twelfth century, and even still retaining the greater part of the superstructure, including church, conventual buildings proper, and dependents' dwellings, with entrance gateway tower. The ground-plan is a formal square, of which the church occupied half of the eastern part of the northern side; the conventual buildings the east, south, and west sides of the cloister enclosure south of the church; whilst the dependents' dwellings filled up the circuit of the great square, occupying the remainder of the east side, the whole of the south and west sides, and part of the north, joining on to the great gateway tower, which formed the entrance to the whole and was doubtless connected on its eastern side with the western termination of the nave. The church itself is of pure Early English date, and comprehended choir, nave, and north transept; with massive bell tower at the northern end of this last, and chantry chapel on its eastern side, added at a later date. The nave has almost altogether disappeared, burned (it is said) by the Scots' army, its only remains being a fragment of its northern wall where it joined on to the choir, now fashioned into a buttress, and a portion of the south wall containing a narrow lancet window of pure Early English character, contiguous to the present buildings of the inn. I think it probable that the nave was continued to the western boundary of the churchyard; and, as we see by the depressed base course, it was sunk nearly 3 feet below the level of the transept, to accommodate itself to the fall of the ground towards the south. The church never possessed a south transept, probably because it would have thrown all the other buildings too far to the south, and too near to the river and its floods. The two windows on the western side of the transept are original. The church was entered by at least five doorways. There was doubtless one at the extreme west end, which has disappeared; but there are remains of one opening from the prior's lodgings into the nave, one from the cloister into the nave, one from the cloister into the choir, and two into the basement of the tower, on its east and west sides. Of these last, that on the east seems to have been the more important, as it has had a wide and lofty porch, possibly containing a parvise, or guardian's room, above the door, that on the west

side being without a porch. Both doors are comparatively mean in their proportions, but correspond with the general character of the architecture of the church, which is studiously plain and unelaborated, a characteristic feature, it is said, of the Præmonstratensian Order. On the north side of the west doorway, about 3 feet from the ground, is a recess, about 30 inches high and 18 wide by 12 inches deep, headed with a trefoil moulded arch, and secured originally by two shutters closing on a block in the centre, the socket for which still remains. Much discussion has arisen as to the purpose of this recess; but I believe it to have been a receptacle for a moveable holy-water basin, secured by the folding doors from abuse or violence. The holy-water stoup is usually, I believe, a fixture, part of the masonry, placed either inside the church door, or outside in the porch, as at St. Andrew's, Bywell. Here, there being no porch, it would require special protection. Going inside the church, it will be recognised that the chantry chapel on the east side of the transept has not been part of the original design, the base course of the church running continuously from the eastern base of the transept arch right through the chantry wall and independent of it. In this chapel the noticeable features are the massive font; the grave cover of "Robertus Eglylston," believed to have been a forester of the abbey, incised with a sword, as token of sex, and a hunting horn and bow and arrow, as the insignia of his craft; and the grave-cover of an ecclesiastic, bearing only a pastoral staff of very plain and early form, a simple crook with voluted head, a boss on the staff, and a pointed foot. This crook probably marked the resting-place of an early prior of the convent, and is very similar in character to a pastoral staff accompanying the recumbent effigy of a bishop of the twelfth century in Exeter Cathedral. In the floor of the transept, near at hand, are now placed three grave slabs, one of another forester, with similar insignia, and the initials T. E., probably a son or grandson, Thomas, of the Robert Eglylston mentioned above, and in whose family, possibly, the office of forester was hereditary. Next to the grave slab of Thomas Eglylston lies that of a prior or abbot of the convent, incised with a calvary cross of very intricate form, which has on the left a pastoral staff of elaborate design, and on the right the figures of a chalice and host. Next to this, again, lies another, bearing only a plain calvary cross of five steps, with the sacred monogram IHS at the intersection of the arms. In reference to the internal architectural features of the church, we may remark that the noble and most elegant Early English arch opening from the transept to the tower is happily intact: whereas the arch opening from the choir to the transept, of splendid proportions, has been, it is thought, ruined in the upper portion and rebuilt from the remains lying below it on the ground. There is no doubt that the choir itself has been, at one time, very much in ruins, the south side probably almost entirely; though the north side, possibly, in great part is in its original condition. It is impossible to say whether or not the present sedilia are in their original position or of their original form; at present they are at one level, whereas frequently they were graduated in level, agreeing with the dignity of their occupants respectively, celebrant,

deacon, and subdeacon. They appear to be placed unusually far towards the west. A small portion of their original masonry remains, sufficient to show their character, coeval with the church. A small piscina and aumbry, now built into the south wall of the nave towards its west end, may have come from here. Though now much weathered and decayed by exposure, they have had trefoil-headed Early English arches; and correspond with the arch forming the head of the recess near the west tower door. They seem, however, hardly of dignity sufficient for appendages of the high altar of the abbey church, and may have been attached to some chantry chapel of the nave, which has now disappeared. Further west than the sedilia, a doorway, of which a portion of the eastern jamb may be seen in the south wall, has opened from the choir to the buildings on the eastern side of the cloister, probably into a slype, or passage, giving access to these from the cloister. The south wall of the choir further west, and opposite the transept, has been altogether rebuilt, and is now entirely plain; nor can it now be ascertained whether or not it even contained any windows, though the probability is that it did so. On the south side of the church lies the cloister garth, which possessed, without doubt, a covered alley running round it; indeed, one of the corbels on which the roof timbers rested still remains in the exterior of the south wall of the nave, close to the prior's lodgings, where also may be seen the exterior of the narrow Early English lancet window of the nave, previously mentioned, partly encroached on by the building up, from an ancient basement story, of the battlemented edifice now forming part of the inn. Close by here also a doorway opened from the cloister to the nave of the church. On the west side is the prior's house, with a stone-vaulted passage between it and the church, from which two doors, on the north and east sides respectively, gave access to the nave and cloister garth. At the south end of the prior's house was placed the kitchen, outside of which, and open to the cloister, is what appears to have been the common lavatory of the monks, a recess sunk in the wall under a low and wide arch with Early English mouldings. The source of water supply to the kitchen would furnish this also. The refectory stands on the south side of the cloister, and communicates with the kitchen by a stone staircase, lighted by a square-headed window opening on the cloister. It would contain, in its lower story, the day cells of the monks, opening on to a passage running its entire length, and from which a still existing doorway opened on to the cloister area. It is only of late years that this building has been divided into separate dwelling-houses; for within the memory of inhabitants lately alive it was one long room, partitioned into chambers opening on to a long passage on the north side reached by the stone staircase from the kitchen. A similar arrangement existed on the lower story, the passage in which probably also had connection with the prior's house. As on the west side of the cloister stood the prior's house, and on the south side the refectory, so on the east side might be expected, and doubtless did exist, the dormitory and chapter house, with, probably, library adjoining. These have now been swept away, as far as the walls above-ground are concerned; but

the foundations remain under the turf, and were traced during a long continuance of dry weather in the year 1868, on the occasion of a visit to Blanchland of the Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland; when the parched grass showed plainly that there had been, south of the choir, first a slype or passage, and then two buildings in succession southward, over which, doubtless, was the dormitory. Outside the range of conventual buildings lie the dwellings of the abbey dependents, forming three sides of a square; extending from the east end of the refectory southward, then at a right angle westward, again northward, and once again eastward, meeting the noble tower containing the abbey gateway, which gave admittance to the whole area. Some communication of wall or otherwise doubtless extended from the tower to the west end of the nave of the church, and completed the enclosed circuit of the ecclesiastical foundation. The fish ponds of the abbey, a chain of three, may be seen in a plantation to the west of the village, beyond the Shildon burn. The main approach to the abbey in early times was probably from the west, diverging at Bay Bridge, a mile distant from the ancient road which ran from Corbridge into Wear-dale.—In returning the party passed through the finely-wooded grounds of Minsteracres, where three Roman altars and other relics were inspected.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held in the Castle on June 28, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair. Mr. J. C. Hodgson read a letter given to him by Mr. W. Woodman, vice-president, describing the visit of King George III. and his queen to Essex—General Sir William Crossman exhibited a papal "bull" of Adrian IV. (1156) relative to Neasham Priory.—Dr. Brown of Bellingham (per W. L. Charlton) exhibited a proclamation in black letter of Charles I., 14 inches long, 9½ broad, dated 1623, "commanding the repaire of Noblemen, Knights and Gentlemen of qualitie unto their Mansion houses in the country there to attend their services and keepe Hospitalitie."—Rev. G. E. Richmond exhibited an "Antiphonaria" which had belonged to the precentor of some Cistercian house.—Mr. Bates gave an interesting account of the section made by him across the works of the vallum on the height to the east of Heddon, and exhibited two objects found there—a bronze socketed and looped celt and a thumb flint. He said on the 20th inst. Dr. Hodgkin asked him to assist in making a section of the vallum at the great hill about a quarter of a mile east of the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall. It was upon the western declivity of the hill that the cutting was made which he would describe. The earthworks, or vallum, were generally described as a ditch and three mounds—one mound to the north, then a ditch, then a mound on the south side of the ditch, and then a mound further south again. It was only a year or two ago that Mr. Neilson of Glasgow pointed out that the marginal mound on the south side of the vallum was not continuous throughout. They began excavating the ditch to see what the form of it was, and fortunately they hit upon a seam of fire-clay, by which means they got the exact form of the old ditch. It had been supposed that the ditch was V-shaped, but now anyone could see it was a flat-bottomed ditch. They found that the fire-clay had

been removed on to the north mound and on to the south mound, thus proving that the two mounds were constructed at the same time, and were contemporaneous with the cutting of the ditch. This excavation showed, in fact, the whole of the works at that point were executed at one time, and that any theory, however ably argued, based on the argument that these works were not executed at one and the same time must be abandoned. As the result of this examination, it would be impossible for anyone henceforth to say these earthworks were built of turf. These works must be considered from the point of view of the ditch as the centre, and they need not argue so much about the mounds. He believed Mr. Gibson was the first person to notice there was a marginal mound on the north side. As showing that the marginal mound was really upcast stuff, they found a flint scraper. More remarkable still, in the same north mound, about 8 inches above the original line of the soil, and about 6 feet from the line of the clay, they found a bronze axe-head. He believed this was the first time the earthworks had been cut through, and if it had not been for the courtesy of Mr. Clayton and the energy of Dr. Hodgkin, he was afraid it would have been a long time before they were cut through. It was remarkable that the first time the works were cut they should have yielded so much information. Mr. Fenwick Charlton deserved thanks for giving his engineering experience in superintending the excavations.—Canon Greenwell said the first cutting of the vallum had turned out to be of a most valuable character. It had proved conclusively that the mounds and the ditch were all done at the same time. If the mounds were thrown up by the Romans—of which he had no doubt—the bronze axe-head had nothing to do with the people who threw up the works, because bronze had been in disuse for centuries before the Romans set foot on British ground. The axe-head was a characteristic specimen of the Bronze period. He suggested it had found its way into the vallum by being taken up with the surface soil of the adjoining country. The flint scraper had probably got into the mound in the same way.

An excursion of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND took place on June 21 to Trim, county Meath. Trim was formerly one of the principal towns in Ireland, and has just now a special interest, as the Irish Parliament frequently met there. The Church of St. Patrick, built about the middle of the fourteenth century on the site of an older church, was first visited. It has a remarkable tower, which seems to have been intended for a fortress. In the ruined chancel of the church are several interesting monuments. The party next saw Talbot Castle, the Yellow Steeple, and the Sheep Gate, and walked across the fields to the ruins of Newtown Church, where is the monument of Sir Lucas Dillon, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth, and some others. The ruins of the Priory of Canons Regular, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, were also visited. At the other side of the river Boyne, which is crossed by St. Peter's Bridge, are the remains of the Priory of St. John the Baptist, erected in the thirteenth century for the Crutched Friars. Notes on the places visited were read by Rev. Dr.

Healy and Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. In the afternoon some of the party proceeded by cars to visit Bective Abbey, paying a short visit on the way to Scurlogstown Church. Afterwards they visited Clady Church, and saw the subterranean chambers described in the *Journal* (vol. i., 5th series, p. 150) by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen.

The annual excursion of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on June 28, the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth being selected for the visit. The members went by train to Arley, where the church, a building of Norman, Decorated, and later work was inspected, on which the Rev. C. J. Wilding read an interesting paper. Poole House, a moated Elizabethan dwelling, was next visited. Alveley Church was next seen, with its remarkable mural paintings representing the part that woman took in the fall and redemption of mankind. An interesting fifteenth-century frontal is also preserved under glass. The church is Norman, with some later additions in the Transitional and Decorated periods. Quat Church was then seen, with its fourteenth-century chancel; and lastly Quatford Church, which is built of tufa, and was founded by Roger de Montgomery as an act of thanksgiving for the safe deliverance of his wife, Adeliza, from shipwreck. At Quatford, on a lofty eminence overlooking the Severn, the Danes formed a camp and wintered in the year 896. The site of this Danish camp was visited, and it was stated that in Norman times the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury utilized the site by erecting a castle upon it. Ethelfleda's fortification at Bridgnorth, which she erected in 912 to strengthen the English-Mercian position against the Danes, was also noticed; and the party returned to Shrewsbury after having visited a most interesting series of churches, etc.

The second field meeting of the CARDIFF NATURALISTS' SOCIETY was held, on June 29, at Wells and Glastonbury. On arrival the members visited the cathedral, where they were received by the Rev. Canon Church, who described most of the objects of interest and the architectural development. Afterwards the Bishop's palace and grounds were visited. This fine building, surrounded by a moat and approached by a drawbridge, is of unique interest, and is one of the finest episcopal palaces in the kingdom.—After luncheon the members proceeded by brake to Glastonbury, reaching there at 3.45, where they were received by Mr. J. G. L. Bulleid, President of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, and proceeded to the museum. The collection contains a large number of exhibits of local interest, and in particular the canoe and many other objects found at the prehistoric Marsh Village, which was subsequently visited. Among other articles are specimens of decorated pottery, sling stones, iron, bone, and stone implements of various kinds, fibulae, etc., all in an excellent state of preservation. After inspecting the museum, the party proceeded to the site of the village (about a mile distant from Glastonbury) by brake, and were there received by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, its discoverer, who is now superintending the excavations, and who pointed out the features of this remark-

able place. There were seen the remains of the huts, with their foundations of layers of logs and clay, causeways constructed with piles of oak and perfectly finished grooving, wattle-work looking as fresh as the day on which it was erected, and other evidences of the skill of the dwellers in this ancient settlement. The village has been visited by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and other eminent antiquarians, and is supposed to date between 50 B.C. and 600 B.C. The site was for many centuries under water, and was only reclaimed about 300 years ago.



On July 1 the third excursion of the season of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place to Grassington, to view the Roman camp and the contents of the tumuli that have been uncovered. At Grassington the antiquaries were met by Mr. Ernest E. Speight, who led them through fields and stiles to the place where excavations have already commenced at Lea Green. A specially-prepared plan showed the numerous mounds and tumuli in this interesting spot. The encampment contained mill-stones, dwellings, fireplaces, flint and stone implements, bronze rings, charcoal, ashes, and each tumulus had an inner and outer wall. To the north of Grassington is a much larger encampment which the discoverer, the Rev. Bailey J. Harker, calls Roman.—The area covers 160 acres. The straight lines of the walling remind one of the rectangular divisions at Boroughbridge. No doubt both the ancient Britons and the Romans must have resided here and thrown up entrenchments against the numerous tribes of Saxons and Danes who, ascending the Yorkshire rivers, penetrated into the very heart of the North of England. The remains which have been unearthed are exhibited in the Mechanics' Institute at Grassington, and the rings, bones, arrow-heads, which Mr. Speight has found, are shown in a glass case near his father's house. After tea at Chapman's Boarding House and Grassington House, upon the motion of Mr. Butler Wood, seconded by Mr. J. H. Skelton, and put to the members by Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ernest E. Speight for his services as cicerone.—The next excursion was to Settle on Saturday, July 22, when Mr. T. Brayshaw, local secretary of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, was the guide.—On Bank Holiday, Monday, August 7, the antiquaries visit Leyburn, in lovely Wensleydale, when Bolton Castle, Wensley Church, Middleham Castle and Church, and the Roman encampment, with a drive through Lord Bolton's Park, promise one of the most enjoyable and interesting excursions that can be imagined, under Mr. William Horne, F.G.S.



On June 24 the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB met at Selborne in connection with the SELBORNE SOCIETY on the occasion of the centenary of the death of Gilbert White. The two societies made a large gathering, and at the luncheon, at which the Earl of Selborne presided, there were about 300 persons present. Although the day was commemorative of a man who is remembered mainly as a naturalist, yet there are in White's *Selborne* many references to the history and antiquities of that interesting Hampshire

village, so that antiquarian matters received a share of attention during the day. The programme of the Hampshire Field Club on the occasion of this meeting included a visit to Farringdon Church on the route of the club from Alresford to Selborne. The church at Farringdon, which contains Norman work, was examined, and the registers were shown by the vicar. These books prove incontestably that Gilbert White was curate of this parish from about 1762 to 1787, a period of twenty-five years—a circumstance unknown to most of the editors of his book. The pulpit of Georgian date from which he preached still remains. The manor of Farringdon is mentioned in Domesday Book as being held in 1086 by the Bishop of Exeter. It is stated that it belonged to the church at Bosham. The Hundred rolls state that it was given to the Bishops of Exeter by Henry II. The church of Selborne, where many of the party assembled in the latter part of the afternoon, has been described in several editions of Gilbert White's book. Its date must, however, be ascribed to the transition Norman period, or three centuries earlier than supposed by that author. On the occasion of the centenary, Mr. Shore, the hon. organizing secretary of the Hampshire Field Club, discoursed to a large party in the church on the antiquities and historical associations of Selborne. He said that in these days knowledge was always advancing, and much had been learnt concerning Selborne, its antiquities and its historical associations since Gilbert White's time. The neighbourhood of Selborne and the adjoining parishes had afforded evidence of the existence of the Iberians or Neolithic people and the earlier Celts, as well as the Belgæ. Considering antiquities in the broadest meaning of the word, Selborne contained in its hollow roads, its barrows, and its records and historical associations, much of great interest, although the church was the only architectural antiquity now remaining. Its orientation was east, north, east, and from the circumstance that nearly seventy churches in Hampshire and many in other counties had this orientation, Mr. Shore was inclined to think that this line was a survival which had come down from very remote times. He gave an account of Saxon survivals in relation to the parish names, customs and land tenure, also of the Templars, their surviving relics in the church, and their estate at Selborne. He also alluded to the circumstances of the foundation of the priory and to the recent publication of the *Charters relating to Selborne Priory* by the Hampshire Record Society. He gave some additional information concerning Sir Adam de Gurdon, who was long connected with Selborne, and also of the connection of Thomas Chaucer, son of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, with Woolmer Forest, a great part of which is in Selborne parish. Thomas Chaucer was warden of Woolmer Forest and Alice Holt in the time of Henry VI., and died in 1434. Mr. Shore also referred to instances in the Selborne records concerning the sale or transfer of serfs, for a money consideration, at Oakhanger and Norton in this parish about 1250, the descendants, perhaps, of the servi mentioned as living on these manors at the time of the Domesday Survey. He also referred to the custom of making virgin crowns on the deaths of young unmarried women mentioned by Gilbert White

as prevailing formerly at Selborne, where many were hung in the church, a custom still continued at Abbots Ann in Hampshire. The age of the Selborne yew he was inclined to think was about a thousand years. It was not the largest, and probably not the oldest in the county, the largest Hampshire yew being that in the churchyard of South Hayling.



The members of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Rochester on July 8. The cathedral church was described by Rev. G. M. Livett, and the castle by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A.



The Council of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY have fixed Thursday, September 14, for their excursion meeting to Maynooth.



The OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY carried out a two days' programme to Gloucester, Deerhurst, Tewkesbury, Bredon, Pershore, and Evesham, on the 22nd and 23rd of last month, under the most favourable conditions. The president, Mr. Jas. Parker, acted as lecturer, and conducted the members over Gloucester Cathedral. Mr. R. K. W. Owen (St. John's College) arranged the excursion to the satisfaction of everyone.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BOOKS IN MANUSCRIPT: A Short Introduction to their Study and Use, with a Chapter on Records. By Falconer Madan, M.A. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 188. Eight plates. Price 6s. net.

This is a wholly delightful book. It is a pleasant sign of the times that our leading men in special branches of knowledge are ready to do their best in giving a helping hand to students by imparting information in a readily accessible and pleasant form. Quite recently we had occasion to notice the excellent and scholarly handbook on palæography issued by the principal librarian of the British Museum, and now Mr. Falconer Madan, of the Bodleian, lecturer on Mediæval Palæography in the University of Oxford, is following to some extent in the like track, although for the most part striking out a line of his own.

The majority of the illustrations are taken from Oxford MSS., in order to secure the exceptional advantages afforded by the photographic department now attached to the Clarendon Press. They consist

of reproductions from (1) *The Book of Kells*, seventh century; (2) *The Bedford Hours*, fifteenth century; (3) A Sacramentary (Bodleian) of the ninth century; (4) Scribe at Work (Paris), 1456; (5) *Apocalypse*, thirteenth century; (6) St. Michael, 1407; (7) Send Inscription, early Egyptian; and (8) Caedmon, *circa* 1000.

The first three chapters that tell briefly of the material and formation of books, and give an outline history of the art of writing, are more fully treated by Dr. Maunde Thompson in his recently-reviewed manual; but still Mr. Madan's succinct outline has a distinct value of its own. The fourth chapter, which deals with scribes and their ways, gives a vivid account of the scriptorium of an ordinary Benedictine monastery of the first class. "Absolute silence was enjoined, and as, nevertheless, some method of communication was necessary, there was a great variety of signs in use. If a scribe needed a book, he extended his hands and made a movement as of turning over leaves. If it was a missal that was wanted, he superadded the sign of the cross; if a psalter, he placed his hands on his head in the shape of a crown (a reference to King David); if a lectionary, he pretended to wipe away the grease (which might easily have fallen upon it from a candle); if a small work was needed, not a Bible or service-book, but some inferior tractate, he placed one hand on his stomach, and the other before his mouth. Finally, if a pagan work was required after the general sign, he scratched his ear in the manner of a dog." Mr. Madan is also interesting and instructive as to the usual arrangement of a parchment-book, which can be detected from the furrows and ridges produced on the different sides by the ruling of the stylus, and also from the natural difference in the two sides of a parchment-sheet. One side is usually smoother and whiter, which is the original flesh-side; and the other rougher and yellowish, which has been the hair-side. The sheets were almost always so arranged that wherever the book was opened the two pages presented to the eye were both hair-side, or both flesh-side. These facts become of much importance where the original arrangement of the displaced or fragmentary MS. of some importance has to be decided. The varying cost of transcription, and the final notes or colophons of a personal character, in which some scribes indulged when their weary work was done, are also discussed.

There are also useful chapters on the different styles of illumination, on famous manuscripts and libraries, on literary forgeries, on the treatment and cataloguing of manuscripts, and on public and private records; but one of the most interesting and original sections is that on "The Blunders of Scribes and their Correction." Almost everyone, save those who, like the writer of this review, have made some study of palæography, or have had occasion to test the accuracy of the most carefully-made transcripts, will be astonished at Mr. Madan's estimate "that the probability against two consecutive leaves being really correctly transcribed is about a hundred to one." He divides the sources of error in transcription into two heads, each having several subdivisions, namely: I. Unconscious—(1) errors of sight, (2) errors of memory, (3) errors of intellect; II. Conscious—(1) incorporation

of marginal glosses or various readings, (2) correction of apparent difficulties, (3) deliberate falsification.

The book is rendered more valuable by the addition of three appendices, which give lists of (A) public libraries which contain more than 4,000 MSS., (B) printed catalogues of MSS. in European languages, and (C) books useful for the study of MSS.

We have said that Mr. Madan's work is "wholly delightful," and to that opinion we adhere. To the reviewer, if there was nothing to criticise or to be critical about, it would not be an unmixed pleasure, for where would the poor reviewer be if all was perfection? Nevertheless, the imperfections, or what seem to us imperfections, in this undertaking are singularly small, though still perceptible. For instance, his estimate of the very limited number of monastic scriptoria of any importance in England is surely too small. Meaux Abbey, a Holderness Cistercian house, of no great repute nor wealth, had its historiographer, and so, too, doubtless with many of the smaller houses if only we knew all about them. Why is not the first Hour Englished into the Prayer-Book "Mattins" instead of into the more modern blunder of "Matins"? Nor do we altogether agree with Mr. Madan's definitions of "Primer" and "Processional."

The book merits, and will assuredly win a ready sale.



HELPS TO THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE. Edited by Rev. Canon Maclear. *Henry Frowde*, Oxford University Press. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 646. Sixty-four plates, and fifteen maps. Price 4s. 6d.

This is the latest stage in the history of a book which through the various steps of its growth has been issued during two centuries from the Oxford Press. Its germ is to be found in the tables of Scripture weights, measures, and coins, etc., which, together with an index, were compiled by Dr. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, and issued with various editions of the Oxford Bible during the eighteenth century. Between 1870 and 1876 the "helps" assumed a shape somewhat resembling its present form, of which nearly two million copies were issued. In 1884 it was largely corrected, revised, and enlarged.

The present edition carries on to a still higher point the popularity and utility of the work. During the last ten years most remarkable progress has been made in every branch of archaeological research; the previously-accepted views as to the topography of the Holy Land have been almost revolutionized by the Palestine Exploration Fund; textual criticism has been placed on a far sounder basis, and linguistic science has made notable advances. The book has now been brought up, by the aid of our very best scholars, to the existing standard of knowledge.

The illustrations form a distinctive feature of the new edition. They have been selected and described by Dr. E. Maunde Thompson, Principal Librarian; by Dr. A. E. Murray, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities; and by Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, Assistant Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, of the British Museum. Special care has been taken to insert only authentic copies of objects

which bear upon matters recorded in Holy Scripture. In the maps have been inserted the very latest information afforded by recent discoveries, down to March, 1893, which has been compiled by Mr. Henry Courtier, F.R.G.S.

To praise such a book as this is almost superfluous. Wherever English-speaking people value the Book of books, in the Old World or the New, there will this supplementary volume be certain of appreciation.



THE HISTORIC EPISCOPATE IN THE COLUMBAN CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF MORAY. By Rev. Canon Archibald. *St. Giles Printing Company*, Edinburgh. 8vo., pp. x, 406. Price not stated.

This volume opens with an interesting sketch of how the Christian faith approached the borders of Northern Pictland. Mere legend is rejected, but the story of St. Ninian is rightly accepted and presented in a brief but pleasant form. The life of St. Columba has often been presented in English in various forms, but we have never yet met with the record of his wonderful work after a more graphic form than that in which it is given by Canon Archibald. The third and fourth chapters deal with the periods from the death of St. Columba to the removal of the primary to Dunkeld, and from thence on to the time of Malcolm Canmore.

Far the greater part of the volume is, however, given to a continuous account of the historic episcopate in the diocese of Moray. The diocese was founded by Alexander I., circa 1100, out of the Scottish provinces north and west of the Spey. The Bishops of Moray were subject to the primatial jurisdiction of the Bishops of St. Andrews, as Moray diocese was formed out of that of St. Andrews, which originally included the whole of Scotland.

Some account is given of each successive Bishop of Moray from the time of Alexander I. down to the consecration of Bishop Kelly in 1885, the whole forming a valuable account of Scotch religious history. Canon Archibald is much to be congratulated on the quietness and kindliness of tone that distinguishes most of his references to controversial subjects. He has produced a book which should be valued by all reflective Scotchmen, whether Presbyterians, Episcopalians, or of the Roman obedience.

We are sorry that considerations of space prevent us from doing more than giving a single extract, which well reflects the general tone of these pages: "The epoch extending from the Reformation of 1560 to the present time tells of the struggles between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. Each party when in power endeavoured to subdue the other by persecution and various unworthy expedients. No member of the Episcopal Church can now justify the cruelties to which Presbyterians and other Nonconformists in Scotland were subjected when Episcopacy was established during the Spottiswoode régime, and in the reign of Charles II. Such means of strengthening the Church were alien to His spirit, who, when He was reviled, reviled not again. They were subversive, too, of the moral right of every man to worship God according to his conscience. On the other hand, no

fair-minded Presbyterian of the present day who has looked into the subject will say a word in defence of the cruelties to which Episcopalians and others were exposed in the time of the Solemn League and Covenant, and during the reigns of the first two Hanoverian Kings. Further accounts of the persecution of members of the Episcopal Church have still to come to light, as Kirk Session Presbytery and Synod Records disclose their hitherto unpublished secrets. Possibly, further revelations of such persecutions may yet be revealed from the bygone annals of the Scottish Justiciary Courts. Surely, then, both parties should be ready to say in regard to these things, 'Let the dead past bury its dead.'



THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY in 1689, as set forth in the Literary Remains of Colonel the Rev. George Walker, D.D. Edited by the Rev. Philip Dwyer, A.M. *Elliot Stock*. Foolscape 4to., pp. 256; numerous illustrations. Price 16s.; subscriber's price, 12s.

The volume before us comprises Walker's "True Account of the Siege," his "Vindication of the True Account," a letter from Colonel Walker, giving a full account of the treachery of Lundy, other official letters relating to various points of the siege, sermons, prayers, and speeches made during the siege, and a collection of notes, original and selected, the work of the present editor. The value of the book, after taking into consideration the convenience of now having for the first time a comparatively exhaustive reproduction of important documents relating to the siege, included within two covers, of course mainly depends upon the worth of these notes. The opening note, that upon the title, "A True Account," is at once somewhat verbose and by no means conclusive. In the following note upon the "Plantation of Ulster," Mr. Dwyer's slipshod and inaccurate method becomes at once painfully apparent. "Certain conditions," says he, "unity, above all, are essential to the well-being of the State." He then gives us to believe that England was "unified" by the Norman Conquest, and that in 1169 she was so far "unified" as to be desirous of extending the process, termed unification, which modern writers might perhaps with more justice style "land-grabbing," to Ireland. Is it correct to term a land "unified" wherein there existed contemporaneously a subject race thrown into bondage barely a hundred years before, and a powerful race of invaders, in a state of the bitterest mutual hostility? Again, Mr. Dwyer draws what seems to us a palpably false parallel between the state of England before the Norman Conquest and that of "some of the savage South Sea and other groups of islands." Other faults in these long notes become evident on the most cursory examination; colloquial phrases, which are certainly beneath the dignity of an antiquary, are frequently introduced, the history of a long and critical movement is repeatedly dismissed in a partial and inadequate phrase, and all the pettiness of modern political controversy, that loves to shelter itself within the covers of an apparently non-contentious book, is displayed in full. The local and biographical notes are, however, distinctly good, and we can also give an

unqualified approval to the beauty of the illustrations and to the completeness of the index. These advantages we fear, will to many be more than counterbalanced by the bad taste of the editor's political allusions, his question-begging epithets, and the palpable fallacy and prejudice displayed in many of his conclusions.

W. M. C.



BYGONE WARWICKSHIRE. Edited by Wm. Andrews. *W. Andrews and Co., Hull*. Demy 8vo., pp. 284. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Andrews has secured a strong and imposing list of contributors to the volume now before us, the successful result of "an attempt . . . to deal in a readable form, but at the same time a scholar-like style, with the stirring events, social life, amusements, curious customs, folk-lore, etc., of the shire." In the opening paper Mr. Thomas Frost gives a brief sketch of events of historic importance that have occurred in Warwickshire, from which it will become apparent that the period of the Great Rebellion was unquestionably the most momentous in the records of the county, though the battle of Edgehill is the only great fight which is known to have taken place on Warwickshire soil. The county gave uncompromising allegiance to the Parliament, and at no time during the Great Rebellion could the adherents of the Stuarts have claimed to be in a preponderance in that shire. Mr. Page, who contributes an article upon Kenilworth, is evidently a keen appreciator of the beauties of that locality. To his note is appended a fine illustration of Kenilworth Castle. Is not the following derivation of Kenilworth a trifle unsatisfactory?—"Kenilworth is . . . derived from *Kenelm*, King of Mercia, its first owner, and *worth*, a home or dwelling-place. In Queen Elizabeth's time it somehow got corrupted into *Kilingworth*." The story of St. Wulfstan, whom Freeman calls "the best and holiest man of his time," is simply and pleasingly told by Mr. William Axon. A particularly interesting article is that upon the Coventry "mysteries," or miracle plays. The responsibility of enacting the various pageants rested upon the trade-companies, and each, it seems, annually performed its peculiar play for years in succession. The great occasion for the performance of miracle plays was the feast of Corpus Christi, while about Eastertide the festival of Hox-Tuesday was observed, the only other annual pageant, which was said to commemorate either the massacre of the Danes on November 13, 1002, or the deliverance of England from Danish rule by Harthacnut's death on June 8, 1042. The town of Coventry also was wont to perform pageants on the occasion of royal visits, and at a visit from Queen Margaret, in 1455, no less than six pageants were presented. The influence of these plays, in spite of their palpable faults, must have been considerable over the unlearned masses. "Shakespeare at Home," the work of Mr. Sam. Timmins, F.S.A., in spite of that "plentiful lack" of facts which the writer deplures, is a very shrewd conjecture as to what our greatest dramatist "was like, how he lived, and how he worked." The importance of the trading communities in the Middle Ages is well brought out in an article by Mr. Fretton, F.S.A., on

the "Trading Gilds of Coventry." It is somewhat strange that the many interesting features of the town of Warwick are but cursorily mentioned in this volume. Scarcely one reference is made either to the splendid home of the Earls of Warwick or to the lively and stirring traditions, both mythical and historical, which relate to that race.

W. M. C.



BEN JONSON. By Brinsley Nicholson, M.D. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Post 8vo., pp. xxii, 382. Price 2s. 6d.

In this volume we are glad to welcome a resumption of the "Mermaid Series" of the best plays of the old English dramatists. The series will henceforth be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Three volumes are to be devoted to Ben Jonson. This volume, in addition to an excellent introduction, contains the three plays of "Every Man in his Humour," "Every Man out of his Humour," and "The Poetaster." A good reproduction of the portrait of Ben Jonson by Gerard Honthurst is given as a frontispiece.



THE LEGENDARY LORE OF THE HOLY WELLS OF ENGLAND. By R. C. Hope, F.S.A., etc. *Elliot Stock*. Price 6s.

Mr. Hope has done good service in reprinting, with additions, corrections, and illustrations, his interesting account of Holy Wells, which originally appeared in the columns of this paper. It seems odd that no previous attempt whatever had been made to collect the numerous traditions pertaining to the subject of the book which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of this our land. It is to be hoped that the publication of the work may evoke in some antiquary a desire to take in hand the reformation of the structures where needed, as was done by an old man of moderate means living in Berncastel, on the Moselle, who devotes his savings to inscribing the names of the saints on the holy wells in his district, and in keeping them in repair, an example well worthy of imitation. The wayworn traveller thus finds to his delight and surprise the St. Matthiasbrunnen near the very summit of the steep but lovely walk leading from Trarbach.

The goodly number of 450 wells are described in the volume before us, and we do not think that this even exhausts the number of wells in England, large though the number be.

The writer has also done well to place under contribution local sources of information, and, judging from the list of publications consulted by him, utterly regardless of time and trouble.

The notes on the wells are prefaced by an introduction dealing generally with well-worship in all ages, including the Biblical period, and in all climes. The wonderful find of Roman coins, altars, and other objects discovered in the well of Coventina, at Procolitia, on the Roman Wall, is fully dealt with. A similar find has, I believe, been made at the source of the Seine in France. Indeed, the Romans appear to have paid due regard to the sources of rivers, and endeavoured to propitiate the respective goddesses who presided over them by offerings. The only

instance, so far as we have seen, of a holy well within a church in this country is that in Carlisle Cathedral. This is not so uncommon on the continent of Europe. There is not anything, for instance, in England like the extraordinary draw-well inside the cathedral of Ratisbon, or the early wellhead carved with figures of our Lord and of a bishop immediately in front of the high altar of the church of St. Bartholomew at Rome, with its quaint inscription, OS PUTEI SANCTI CIRCUMDANT ORBE ROTANTI.

Several mistakes have crept into the book which perhaps one should point out, that, in the event of a second edition being called for, the necessary corrections may be made. St. Bede's Well, between Monkton and Jarrow, is properly given in one place under Durham county, in which it is, while in another place (p. 109) it is said to be in Northumberland; Houghton-le-Spring and Shotley are also both in the county of Durham, not in that of Northumberland. The account of Shotley well is, I believe, from Ryan's *History of Shotley Spa*, and the writer in question should, therefore, be given as the authority for the statement; Keildar is in Northumberland, not Cumberland.

In addition to the church in Penrith, dedicated to St. Ninian, there is at least one other in the diocese of Carlisle, that of St. Ninian's near Brougham Castle, a small out-of-the-way church with seventeenth-century canopied pews and screen.

We were under the impression that the well at Holystone, in Northumberland, was named after Paulinus, not St. Ninian.

The following are some of the misprints: The name of the author of the *Leges Marchiarum*, who was Bishop of Carlisle, is "Nicolson," not "Nicholson" the place in Northumberland where Paulinus baptized so many people is "Yevering," not "Yenering," and besides this is very far from Palnisburn, with which it has no connection; *Magna* is the Roman name of the modern Caervoran.

R. B.



THE HISTORY OF HEDON. By G. R. Park. Hull: *W. G. B. Page*. Part I., 40 pp. Price 2s.

Hedon, Yorkshire, is one of the smallest municipal boroughs in England. It is a place of great antiquity and of historical interest. Its glory belongs to the past, and beyond the notable church there is little here to attract the attention of the tourist. The church is known as "the pride of Holderness," and is of three periods of architecture—Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular—and will well repay a visit and a careful study. It is pleasantly situated, and Mr. Park includes a pleasing picture of it in his publication. In bygone days here were three important churches. Mr. Park concludes from the frequent mention in old deeds and records of the names of gates and streets which have disappeared, or cannot now be identified, that Hedon was a town of much larger extent, population, and importance than it is at the present period. At the census of 1891 it only numbered 979 inhabitants. We must refer the reader to Mr. Park's pages to learn the story of the decline of Hedon. His statements present some curious information. Here is a bit of Parliamentary history

showing the rotten state of the country prior to the Reform Act of 1832. The Act, Mr. Park tells us, "deprived the burgesses of the right of returning members to Parliament, and denuded the town of all the privileges and advantages of a Parliamentary borough. Hence the freemen, who had hitherto found it to their interest to be located in the town for the exercise of these privileges, finding their occupation gone, migrated to other places." We are not told, but we presume the occupation of the freemen consisted of selling their votes to the highest bidder! We believe that Mr. Park in future pages will have much of interest to say on this subject. According to popular tradition, Hedon gained its first distinction in the days of King Athelstan. He granted a Royal Charter to the place in the following few but comprehensive words:

"Als free make I thee
As hert may think or eigh see."

The charters of Hedon receive careful consideration, and we are glad to find numerous notes given by Mr. Park explaining the more puzzling terms used in the old-time documents. We doubt not when the work is completed that it will form a welcome contribution to Yorkshire history.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.



Among the SMALLER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, and other papers that have been received, the following may be noted: Guy's *South of Ireland*, a pictorial shilling guide, published by Guy and Co., Cork, contains above 150 closely-printed but legible pages, with good maps and abundant illustrations. The archæology is fairly up to date, and at its price it can be cordially recommended. *Annals of a Country Churchyard* is a most carefully-compiled Burial and Register of Sulhamstead Abbots from 1602 to 1750, with numerous notes and pedigrees. Only twenty-three copies have been privately printed by the author (Miss Thoyts, Sulhamstead Park, Berks); we understand that Miss Thoyts has twelve copies for sale at 10s. This is a rare opportunity for a Berkshire collector. *Lanercost Priory* is an excellent little sixpenny handbook of 60 pages (Newman and Sons, Carlisle), by Messrs. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., H. Whitehead, M.A., and G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. *The Holroyd Souvenir* is a small privately printed account of Abraham Holroyd, by Mr. F. C. Galloway. The fourth chapter of the *History of Selattyn*, by Hon. Mr. Bulkeley Owen (reprinted from *Salop Archæological Society's Journal*), extends from p. 165 to 222, and keeps up its high repute as a scholarly and painstaking work. Mr. Edward Baker, of Birmingham, has issued a useful shilling *Handbook to Various Publications, Documents, and Charts connected with the Rise and Development of the Railway System*. From the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., we have received the *Foundation Deed of Bruton School*, transcribed and annotated with beautiful illustrations of early seals; reprinted from *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*.

The eighth quarterly part (1s. 6d.) of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, edited by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore,

is a good number; its chief contents are Brief Notes on Nympsfield Rectory, Gloucestershire Wills, Frocester Marriage Registers, the Family of Clutterbuck, and Coaley Parish Registers—possibly a trifle too genealogical.

The twenty-second quarterly part of *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Devon*, which is about the best of these publications, in addition to the illustrated article on Bruton School, mentioned above, has the first part (illustrated) of Notes on Selworthy Church by Rev. F. Hancock, Dorset Smugglers, Dorchester Dorsers, Dorset Christmas Carols, Stalbridge Field-names, and a great variety of other good items. The June number of *Notes and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, which is issued monthly at 6d., keeps well up to the mark.

The *Builder* of July is full of interest to the antiquary. Glasgow Cathedral is well illustrated by Mr. Alexander McGibbon; Eton College Chapel also receives full and interesting treatment; a corner is given of the Certosa, Pavia; and there is a charming and suggestive article by H. B. W., illustrated by various blocks in the text, on the Picturesque in Chimneys.

The current numbers of the *Western Antiquary*, the *East Anglian*, the *American Antiquarian*, *Minerva* (Rome), and *Ethnologische Mittheilungen* (Budapest) are also on our table.



Correspondence.

THE TOWER OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND FRENCH PATENT CEMENT.

My attention has been drawn to an article in your May number, in which allusion is made to my use of Tabary's Cement at Magdalen College, Oxford. The authorities of that college are asked in this article whether they are "aware that their architect, Mr. Warren, has been reproducing or treating the 'ornamental figures' on their glorious tower with this French stucco?"

I beg leave to state—and the college authorities are aware of the fact—that I have reproduced nothing whatsoever in the material alluded to. The term "treating" is somewhat vague—it may mean much or little; to what extent it is applicable to my work at Magdalen, you will be able to judge from my statement as to its use, and I think you will perceive that my use of this cement was wholly and solely that to which your article expressly waives objection—i.e., its "use as cement or mortar in places where cement or mortar is required." You have, upon your own statement, relied upon the circular of the firm as your authority, and I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that the *Antiquary* should rely solely upon such authority as the basis for a most serious statement regarding the work of an architect, and, further, for condemnatory suggestions which may be most damaging and prejudicial to his reputation with the public, and, which is worse, with his brother artists. May I

suggest that an examination of the work in question or an application to myself would have saved the *Antiquary* from a mis-statement that I am sure you will regret, and myself from the unjust imputation and annoyance to which it has given rise?

When I incurred, at the request of Magdalen College, the very serious responsibility of directing the repairs of their splendid "great tower," my sole and earnest desire was, by every possible means, to avoid renovation or "reproduction" of any kind, abominating as I do what is called "restoration" as heartily as the *Antiquary* or any of its readers could desire; my only wish was to destroy nothing that could by any possibility be preserved—in a word, to leave the tower as much as possible in an "un-architectured" condition. When the scaffolding was erected, and minute examination of the upper stages of the tower became possible, I found that the great cornice below the parapet and many of its grotesque masks, bosses, and gargoyles were dangerously worn and disintegrated by the action of weather, and especially by the dripping of water from the parapet and pinnacles above. For many months the inhabitants of Oxford had been alarmed by the constant falling of small particles of stone, and finally a large grotesque monster gave the incentive to reparation by crashing through the college roof on to the pillow of a luckily absent undergraduate. All these features, cornice-bosses, gargoyles, and grotesques, are constructed of a soft local freestone called "Headington," and in almost every case the stone has not been laid upon its natural bed, thus rendering it still more pervious to the action of weather. My first intention was to use ordinary cement for stopping holes and crevices, and copper bolts and straps for the projecting carvings; but after very careful examination of the stonework, I found that the cement used during previous repairs had stood badly, flaking and cracking with frost, and that many of the lighter carvings in this soft friable stone would not admit of drilling for the insertion of copper bolts in ties. I then thought of Tabary's cement, which I had known for some time, and after examining some work in that material which had stood well in an exposed situation for many years, I decided, with the concurrence of the college authorities, to use it at Magdalen. I can best describe the use of this cement on the cornice and ornaments of the great tower as a kind of architectural dentistry, a process of "stopping." The joint above the cornice was raked out, all the holes, fissures, and open joints filled in, and the whole upper side weathered over with the metallic cement. The holes and fissures in gargoyles and bosses were filled in, and a small weathering was formed on top of each projection. There was not the least attempt made to use the cement in place of stone; it was used nowhere where stone could be used, and, as in the case of some of the ashling and quoins and mullions, where the stone was rotten and falling out piecemeal, wherever new stone was needed, sound hard stone from the Milton quarries was used.

I may further say that I would not for a moment have permitted the imitation of stone—a proceeding that I concur with the *Antiquary* in condemning as utterly abominable.

I have only to add that I believe that Tabary's

cement, which sets very much harder than any other kind that I know, enabled me in this case at any rate to prolong the life of many beautiful and interesting old features of this most beautiful tower which I could not have saved without it, and that the work has so far stood well the test of two exceptionally severe winters.

Upper cramps and ties were used where applicable, and the amount of metallic cement used was very small. I trust that you will, in justice and courtesy, give this statement a prominent place in your next number, and thus do your best to remove the imputation of ignorant vandalism, carelessness, and slovenliness which your article does certainly suggest.

In conclusion, I have to thank the *Antiquary* for drawing my attention to the trade advertisement in question, and to apologise for so long a letter.

E. P. WARREN.

18, Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.

[We refer our readers to "Notes of the Month" of this issue on the same subject. We are glad to hear that Mr. Warren has directed the withdrawal of his name and the reference to Magdalen Tower from the Tabary circular.—ED.]

NORMAN WORK IN THE TRIFORIUM OF BEVERLEY MINSTER.

[Vol. xxvi., p. 187; vol. xxvii., pp. 18, 135, and 183; vol. xxviii., p. 39.]

I have no intention of prolonging this discussion by replying at length to Mr. Nolloth's letter in the July number of the *Antiquary*, but I may perhaps be permitted to recall the question really at issue. On the strength of the existence of certain arches ornamented with zigzags, at the back of the nave triforium, the theory has been advanced that the nave of Beverley is a reconstruction on a Norman core. I think I may fairly claim that, in the January number of the *Antiquary*, I proved that these arches consisted simply of old material reused by the fourteenth-century builders, as, indeed, was freely admitted by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. There is not a particle of evidence elsewhere in the structure of this nave of any such reconstruction as is suggested by Mr. Nolloth. Such a theory is entirely opposed to the most elementary principles of construction, and, unless it is supported by evidence drawn from the structure itself, I must decline to discuss it further.

A comparison of the plan, and elevation of one bay, of Beverley (Rev. J. L. Petit's paper in York volume of Archaeological Institute, 1848, and Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v.), and Salisbury (Britton's *Cathedrals*), will, I think, be sufficient answer to Mr. Nolloth's arguments as to the "Norman proportions" of Beverley, almost every one of which arguments is equally applicable (or inapplicable) to the whole thirteenth-century eastern arm of Beverley, every main dimension of which is reproduced in the fourteenth-century nave. If one-fifth be deducted from each of the main dimensions of the nave of Salisbury (viz., width of nave, width of nave and aisles, width of bay, height of nave arcade, height from floor to vault, and

length of nave of *ten* bays), we obtain a remarkably close approximation to the corresponding dimensions of Beverley. If, therefore, the nave of Beverley is of "Norman proportions," so is the nave of Salisbury. Yet Salisbury was commenced in 1220, on an entirely new site!

I may add that, had Mr. Nolloth read the account of the fall of the central tower, he would scarcely doubt the rebuilding of the piers, and that, if he seeks an explanation of the curve adopted for the transverse ribs of the vault and tower arches at Beverley (which he describes as "nearly round"), he will find the subject fully discussed in *Viollet-le-Duc's Dictionnaire*, vol. iv., p. 121.

JOHN BILSON.

Hull, July 10, 1893.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully*

stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.





The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THERE will, it appears, be little building in Oxford during this long vacation. The repair of St. Mary's spire has, however, at last begun. The "delegacy" appointed by convocation towards the end of last term has lost no time in appointing Mr. Jackson as its architect, and setting to the work that is necessary so far as it is not controversial. It seems that, up to a certain height, the restorations which for structural reasons are imperatively necessary, are free from controversy. Professor Case and Mr. Jackson differ a good deal in some details, but they agree, literally, up to a certain point. What exactly will be the fate of the higher parts of the pinnacles, no one seems precisely to know yet, but it is something that the scaffolding is no longer idle. In the opinion of æsthetic critics, that scaffolding is not without its artistic merits, but it will get monotonous if left too long.

Other building operations are confined to such things as extension of electric light, substitution of new for old roofing, and sound for unsound stone—all of little general interest. One bit of drainage work at Christ Church led to a more noteworthy though imperfect find. It was necessary to take up an old drain and lay down a new one in the gardens of the two canons' houses, which form the north side of "Tom Quad," and in the course of the excavations the labourers came on traces of very massive foundations, and the remains of a window

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which, from its slant, may have been a crypt window. It is hardly rash to infer that here we have the beginnings of the great church, which, as is well-known, Wolsey intended to rear on the north side of his college instead of the existing cathedral, which stands in an eccentric position on the east side. Unfortunately the foundations were so mixed up with the houses that thorough investigation was impossible.

During the past term several archæological undertakings have received University countenance. The University chest has promised £200 towards the restoration of Archbishop Sheldon's tomb in the parish church of Croydon. The University subscription of £100 a year to the British School of Archæology at Athens has been continued. The University has voted £25, and New College £10, towards the cost of researches to be made this September in Montenegro by Messrs. F. Haverfield and J. A. Munro. The latter vote is significant: it is a good thing to find that a college is ready to make a grant for such a purpose. Unfortunately most colleges are either tied by their statutes, or hampered by the agricultural depreciation, and are, therefore, as colleges, helpless in such matters.

An interesting, and by no means fruitless, excursion was lately made by a party of Oxford archæologists in the North of England. General von Sarwey, the military director of the Imperial excavations on the Roman "Limes" in Germany, was anxious to visit the Roman frontiers in Britain, and a party was formed to accompany him, consisting of Professor Pelham, F.S.A.; Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.; Mr. J. Mowat, F.S.A.; and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, of Cyprus and Asia Minor fame. The party was received with true Northern hospitality, and was joined along the wall from Newcastle to Carlisle by all the leading mural antiquaries.

One result of the trip was to bring into notice and favour a theory lately thrown out by Mr. Haverfield as to the vallum. Dr. Bruce said the vallum was intended as a defence against the South, and others have taken other views. Mr. Haverfield main-

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tained that it was not a military work at all, but possibly a civil frontier, and possibly also older than the stone wall which runs near it for most of its course. After much examination and discussion, and after a visit to a section made for the party at Heddon, the theory that the vallum was a civil frontier was accepted by General Sarwey and his companions as the theory most in accordance with the *data* of the question. More light will, doubtless, be thrown on the matter by the excavations which the Newcastle antiquaries are to vigorously prosecute in the vallum.

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Some of the party, with the addition of Professor W. M. Ramsay, subsequently visited the Antonine wall, and the important excavations conducted in the western half of it by the Glasgow Archæological Society. But a consideration of the problems of this wall would lead us beyond the limits of a paragraph, and the results of the excavations have been already made public by several able writers.

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The East Riding Antiquarian Society are rapidly justifying their existence as a young and enterprising association. At the inaugural meeting held last December at Hull, the Bishop of Beverley suggested that the society should undertake the excavation of the site of Meaux Abbey, the great Cistercian Abbey of Holderness, the tale of whose history, together with many details as to the fabric, were so fully written by a monkish annalist of the fourteenth century. A winter meeting was held to discuss the question, and a good deal of original matter was collected to illustrate the history of this important abbey. The remains of the extensive buildings are hidden in grassy mounds on broken pasture land, but though every promise was given of making good any damage that might be done, the absentee owner of the site curtly and churlishly refused all access to Meaux Abbey for such a purpose.

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The society next turned its attention to Watton Abbey, or more strictly Watton Priory, situated about half way between Beverley and Driffield. It was a house of the Gilbertine Order, the only monastic rule founded by an Englishman, which had but twenty-five

houses including two or three cells. Not one of these houses has yet received any examination. Watton was the largest and wealthiest of all of them, surpassing both in income and in the number of inmates even the mother house of Sempringham. It was also one of those houses which we know to have remained double (that is, for both canons and sisters) up to the Dissolution. A considerable part of the beautiful fifteenth century buildings of the infirmary close, including the prior's apartments, still remain, and are occupied by Mr. Beckitt, for many years the tenant of the abbey farm, but the foundations of the conventual buildings and church round the cloister remain concealed beneath irregular grassy mounds. Mr. Beckitt fortunately takes a keen interest in the place, and so does Mr. Bethell, of Rise, the owner. They both gave their cordial consent to its excavation. The ground has been examined by Mr. St. John Hope, and Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and excavations will probably begin about September 18. A special fund is being raised for the purpose. The society hold their annual meeting at Beverley on September 25 and 26, the last of these two days being given to Walton.

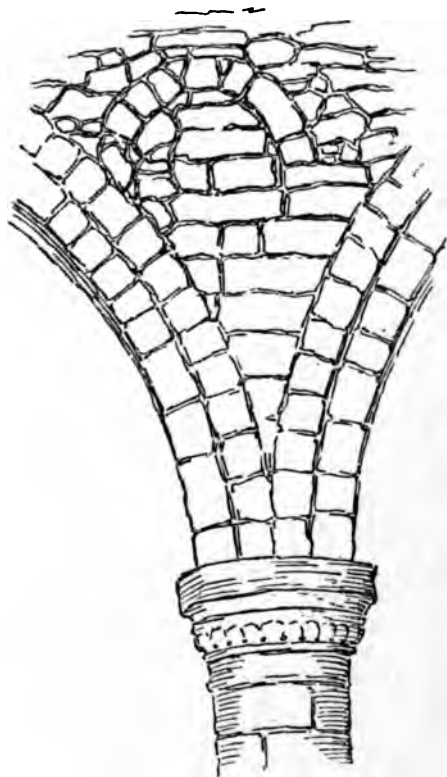
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Another most useful project of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, to which we desire to draw particular attention, is the gratis issue, to all the country schools of the district, of diagrams descriptive of ancient stone implements, and ancient bronze implements. The brief letter-press, explanatory of the numerous cuts, has been prepared by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and the blocks have been most kindly lent for the purpose by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., from his well-known text books on these two subjects. Not a few village and other schools have now their little local museums. These diagrams will be useful in exciting greater interest in antiquities, and in leading to the collection and preservation of the relics of early man. It is intended to follow up these diagrams by others on later branches of archæology. The council of the society have not yet made full arrangements as to supplying single copies, or large numbers of these diagrams to individuals or to antiquarian societies, but communications on the subject can be addressed

to either the president (Rev. Dr. Cox, Barton-le-Street Rectory, Malton), or to the hon. secretary (Mr. Tindall Wildridge, Beverley).



In our July number a description and drawing were given in our "Notes" of the highly interesting small early light or window in the church of Terrington, North Riding, Yorkshire. It may be well to compare that light with the upper portion of another most interesting early window uncovered a few years ago in the south arcade of the church of Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire. Through the courtesy of Rev. F. C. Fisher, the rector, we are able to give accurate drawings of both sides of this light as they are now shown. The remarkable thing about this window, thus cut into by the transitional Norman arcade of later



date, is that the curious carved headstone of the arch is on that side of the arcade which is now the inside of the nave, whilst the wider splayed opening is on the aisle or outer

side. Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., the well-known architect, to whom we submitted these drawings some few years ago, at the time that he had made an interesting discovery of



Saxon windows at Avebury, suggested a very probable explanation of this difficulty. He thought that the Norman nave was built on the north side of the small Saxon one, so that what is now the inside face of the wall and window was originally the outside. Some have thought that this old light was not earlier than Norman date, but we are entirely in accord with Mr. Ponting in thinking that "there can be no doubt as to its being pre-Conquest work."



We desire to commend to those who are responsible for the safe keeping of old parish churches in districts where the increase of population necessitates further provision for the accommodation of worshippers, the plan that has just been adopted at Holy Trinity, Gateshead. It is a church that claims a history of about 700 years. It was in existence between the years 1196 and 1207. The present building was erected about the year 1220. The church was originally the chapel of the Hospital of St. Trinity, and gained the name of the "Chapel of St. Trinity," but when this house was joined to the Hospital of St. Edmund by Nicholas de Farnham, the

fifteenth Bishop of Durham, "because its brethren, by reason of their poverty, neither led a secular nor a religious life," the chapel fell into disuse, and a writer at the beginning of this century speaks of it as "the ruined chapel standing opposite the Hexham Road end." The church is in the Early English style. The west front has a rich doorway. The south side has five lancet lights betwixt alternate buttresses. The north side has four similar lights, and shows traces of two small doors, one under a narrow-pointed arch, and another under a trefoil head. The east front has three lancet-lights. The scheme which is now being carried out embraces the removal of the north wall, and the construction of a nave and north aisle, the old church will remain as a south aisle, and the chancellor of the diocese has sanctioned its use as a side-chapel, so that the present altar will not be removed, while the high altar will be at the east end of the chancel of the new nave.

At the last meeting of the Corporation of the City of Gloucester, a communication was received from Mr. George F. Hoar, of Worcester, Mass., Senator of the United States, who is descended from a Sheriff of Gloucester of the time of Charles I. Last year he visited Gloucester for the purpose of investigating the history of his family connection with it; and since his return to America he has purchased from some person in England a volume of early inquisitions from the Tower of London, and a number of deeds dating from the year 1260 and onwards, all of which documents relate to the county of Gloucester. The authorities of the Public Record Office offered to purchase this volume from Senator Hoar, but he decided to ask the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester to accept the documents on behalf of the city. As they relate almost wholly to the shire, the county town seems their most fitting repository. The Mayor moved that the Council accept the documents, a motion which was unanimously carried with expressions of gratitude to Senator Hoar. These deeds will form a very valuable addendum to the rich collection of charters now in the strong room of the Guildhall.

One of the most valuable and practical papers brought forward at the recent conference of

archæological societies at Burlington House was the description by Mr. Pearson of the admirable manner in which a photographic survey of the County of Warwick is being carried out by the archæological section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. At the request of the congress this paper is given in extenso in the present issue of the *Antiquary*. The Guildford Photographic Society, a young and apparently vigorous association, is just turning its attention to archæology, and is proposing to undertake a survey of their district. If this project is to be attended with satisfactory results, we strongly recommend the amateurs to put themselves under the control and guidance of the Surrey Archæological Society, and to carefully study the Warwickshire plan before drawing up any scheme of their own.

The Cardiff Museum Committee have decided to take in hand a complete collection of casts of pre-Norman inscribed and decorated stones of Glamorganshire for the museum. This is a most admirable project, and one that we hope to see speedily imitated elsewhere by museum authorities, or by local archæological societies. We hope to be able before long to state in detail the Cardiff *modus operandi*. Meanwhile we direct attention to the simple method of taking a cast for temporary purposes which is given in detail by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., in our correspondence columns.

Glamorganshire is a rich county to make this beginning, for it has a considerable number and variety of these early stones. In the handbook for the meeting of the British Association at Cardiff in 1891, Mr. T. H. Thomas, the best local antiquary, gave an excellent description of these inscribed and decorated memorials. Of the undecorated but inscribed stones he made a list of thirteen, which are briefly lettered in characters of four different types: (1) Ogam, (2) Roman capitals, (3) Mixed capital uncial and minuscule, and (4) Celtic minuscule. Of the inscribed and decorated stones, Glamorganshire possesses no less than twenty-six examples of beautiful Celtic pattern work, all of them important relics of the ancient British Church. Counties that have fewer and less varied instances should not shrink from the work because of its less imposing character. The

smaller extent of the task should render its adoption all the more speedy.

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We have given elsewhere, as fully as our space would permit (in August and in the present issue) an account of the highly interesting meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute in London, chiefly taken from the *Athenæum*. There was one feature, however, of this meeting which, though it attracted considerable and well-merited attention, got somewhat overlooked in the general richness and variety of the ten days' programme. We allude to the exhibition of the Municipal Insignia from almost the whole of England's corporate towns that possessed any archæological interest. These, to the number of 230, were on view in the Mansion House on July 12, on the occasion of the reception of the Institute by the Lord Mayor, Sir Stuart Knill. In 1888 the Society of Antiquaries held an exhibition of similar insignia, but only succeeded in bringing together 150 examples. It is impossible to give too much praise to the labour and zeal displayed by Mr. St. John Hope in bringing together and so effectively arranging this grand historic display of England's burghers' rights, and of England's cunning in all manner of handicraft pertaining to the working of precious metals.

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The display from the City of London alone constituted an exhibition of the greatest historic and artistic value. It included the famed crystal sceptre, of almost undoubted Saxon date; the State "pearl" sword, of 1545; the State "Sunday" sword, *circa* 1680; the "Old Bailey" sword, probably of 1563; the Lord Mayor's collar of SS., bequeathed by Sir John Alen in 1545; the Lord Mayor's diamond jewel, of 1607; and no less than thirty Ward maces, mostly of the middle of the seventeenth century. One of the oldest of the other maces was the iron war-mace from Grantham, of early fifteenth-century date, and the next the silver-gilt mace, *temp.* Henry VI., from Hedon (Yorks). Others of the fifteenth century were from Winchcombe, Stratford-on-Avon, Shaftesbury, and Arundel. Norwich furnished "the Chamberlain Mace," a most beautiful object, 38 inches long, made of prisms of rock crystal mounted in silver-

gilt; its date is 1550. Of swords of State, Lincoln supplied the oldest, which is a very fine example of late fourteenth-century date. Other noble old swords of the fifteenth-century were from Hull, Chester, Newcastle, Coventry, and Gloucester. Four caps of maintenance came from Exeter, Hull, and Lincoln (2). Twelve waterside boroughs sent silver oars, the oldest being the great silver oar of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports from Dover; it is of Elizabethan date. There were nineteen mayoral chains and other badges, the oldest being wait chains from King's Lynn, Exeter, and Beverley. There were also seven burghmote and other horns, including the "Wakeman's Horn" from Ripon. Among the miscellaneous and curious objects were a brass-gilt handbell (1491), from Dover; a pair of velvet embroidered garters from Hull; a black knotted mayor's staff from Sandwich; and a brass oyster-gauge from Colchester.

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Mr. T. H. Bates supplies us with this further note on the decadence of the cruel sport of bull-baiting: "During the late races on the Totnes Marsh there was a bull-baiting, and William Barrett, of Dartington, near Totnes, went so near the bull as to be attacked by the animal, and he received a wound in the breast which occasioned his death in about a week after. The bull, or the value thereof, becomes a deodand to the lord of the manor. The jury felt determined to give such a verdict to prevent, if possible, the horrid practice of bull-baiting."—*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, August 5, 1816.

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In taking down the old masonic lodge at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, recently, a plate was found bearing a Latin inscription to the effect that the building had been re-erected in 1779. The version of the lettering given by a Glasgow journal of light and leading, which ought to have known better, is so deplorably corrupt that we regret we cannot reproduce it here. As is well known, Kilwinning claims the honour of being the seat of origin of Freemasonry in Scotland. The question of precedence between it and Edinburgh does not concern us here, but it does strike one as somewhat startling in these days of verified history to see it stated in cold print by an

influential newspaper that this lodge was founded in 1140; that it was issuing charters in 1193; and that King Robert the Bruce was a member! There must surely have been "visions about" somewhere!



We are glad to learn that an exceedingly promising book is about to be issued on the churches of Shropshire, by Mr. D. H. S. Cranage, of the Old Hall, Wellington. From information that has reached us from several quarters, we have formed a very favourable estimate of this projected work. A number of high-class illustrations will be given, the good principle being adopted of not having illustrations merely for the sake of pictures of each church, but of supplying them without stint where there are objects of great architectural or antiquarian interest. Many churches will therefore need no representation, but such a one as Tong, with its splendid tombs, will have seven pictures assigned to it. The more important churches will have ground plans given, of which four will appear with the first part, which is to be issued in October or November. There will be ten parts, to be bound in two volumes. The price of each part to subscribers will be 3s. 6d., or £1 15s. for the whole work. The price on completion will be raised to £2 10s. The publishers are Messrs. Hobson and Co., Wellington, Shropshire.



The annual meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society, of which we give an account in another column, was rendered memorable by the presence of the aged prelate of the diocese. The venerable Bishop of Chichester (who is ninety-one years of age) was present on Thursday during the Archdeacon's lucid description of the cathedral. He conducted the company over the palace, and round the palace garden, pointing out the rarest plants and flowers, as well as some of the architectural features of a portion of the city walls, forming the boundary of part of the garden. In the evening the Bishop presided at the dinner, speaking with great spirit, and in a most interesting strain, upon the antiquarian glories of Chichester. He afterwards attended the conversazione, remaining in the assembly rooms till a late hour. The next day his lordship met the party, when they visited the

Lavant caves in the afternoon, and was as active and evidently as thoroughly pleased with the day's proceedings as any of the company. May this venerable antiquary be long spared!



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE Ceramic Museum of Sèvres has just been enriched by several objects of high artistic value and of great importance for the history of porcelain manufacture. The chief in interest is a group of terra-cotta with bronzed surface, measuring 0·85 mètre high, and representing Buddha seated on the symbolic lotus flower, which is itself displayed on a very rich ground. The god has his eyes half-closed, and appears as if engaged in the contemplation of the absolute; the right hand is open and raised, and seems in the act of blessing; the left rests on the knee, the palm being exposed to view. The body is splendidly attired, the folds of the robe being of fine breadth and softness.



Around the figure of the god are distributed the sixteen disciples of Buddha—the sixteen *ra-kan*—engaged in finishing the statue of their master. These small figures are of an average height of 0·20 mètre, and are of marvellous execution. Some bending over the god are chiselling the statue; others seated on the base are working or else resting in sleep. The wonderful variety of their attitudes enhance still more the supernal majesty and grandeur of the god.



The work is a gift of the first secretary of the French legation in Japan, M. Collin de Plancy, who thinks it may be a Japanese votive offering in memory of the erection or restoration of some religious monument in a temple, perhaps of the colossal figure of Buddha in the temple of Nara, one of the wonders of the world, in which case it would belong to the seventeenth century.



To the same donor the Sèvres Museum is indebted for a splendid head of Cho-Jo, the god of the drinkers of *saké*, executed in grey

Bizon at the celebrated manufactory of Imbei. The head belonged to a statue of heroic size.

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Another recent acquisition consists of two curious vases from the manufactory of Urbania, formerly Castel-Durante, dated 1702 and 1705, given by Madame la Marquise Arconati-Visconti, who had also presented one of the most beautiful *grès* from the Spitzer collection, and a plaque of Urbino, representing the Judgment of Paris.

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During the last few weeks the administration have had photographs taken of the principal objects in the museum, and they can now be obtained by the public. Their number will be shortly increased.

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In Campo Fregose in the commune of Monselice, near Este, a Roman colony in Upper Italy, in the country of the Veneti, the discovery has been made of some inscribed stones of the *familia Blattia*, already known to us by other records. One of the stones is of a centurion of the *Legio IV. macedonica*, one of the *duoviri* of Ateste, memorable for the military rewards he gained, consisting of *phalera* and bracelets, which are represented on the monument.

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Remains of some Roman baths were also discovered at St. Pietro Montagnon, in the commune of Battaglia, also in the territory of Ateste.

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In the suburb Morlungo, near Este, was recently explored a tomb attributable to the second period of Euganean civilization. Other tombs in the *sobborgo* di St. Stefano were found at the same time, and were referred to the second and third period, while others attributable to the fourth period came to light near Canevedo.

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In the commune of Baone, also in the territory of ancient Este, a prehistoric settlement, with arms of polished stone, arms of bronze, as well as rude and primitive pottery, was found. Similar pottery was also found at Vighizzolo, in the same territory.

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In demolishing the mediæval baptistry of St. Appiano in Val d'Elsa, in the commune

of Poggibonsi, remains of Roman buildings and some antiquities were found.

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A mosaic pavement, some leaden tubes and coins, are the latest objects recovered from the soil of Este within the city.

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Some fragmentary inscriptions have been found amongst the old building materials of the Ambrosian basilica at Milan, two of which are titles from a Christian cemetery.

* * *

Roman domestic utensils and arms have been found within the circuit of Forlì, and others outside the Porta Ravaldino, whence were formerly obtained many of the antiquities now in the town museum.

* * *

Extensive remains of brick buildings have been laid bare at St. Alessio, about the fifth milestone of the Via Ardeatina, where have also been discovered some *dolia*. This confirms what Commendatore de Rossi maintains, that in the early ages some Christians occupied a village here, and cultivated the neighbouring fields. Tombs in brick, two *cippi* with funereal inscriptions and statues of travertine, were found at the same time, with a piece of the old Roman road leading to Ardea.

* * *

Some painted vases of more than ordinary value have been obtained from some tombs just outside Ruvo di Paglia. One amphora with twisted handles is very fine, and on it is represented the myth of Canace.

* * *

In Santa Maria di Capua Vetere, in some tombs on the road leading to the village of St. Andrea dei Lagni, two vases were found representing Theseus slaying the Minotaur.

* * *

In the commune of Salizzole, in the province of Verona, the discovery has been made of a tomb, in which fragments of three statues and an inscribed cippus were found, with the names of the three persons for whom the sepulture was made.

* * *

At Turin an inscribed stone has been found, which completes a Latin sepulchral epitaph discovered last year on the left bank of the Dora. A Roman tomb containing a leaden coffin, in which were remains of a skeleton,

has also come to light at the Turin gas-works. Outside the coffin were arranged some vases of a character to show that the tomb belonged to the third century of our era.

* * *

A sarcophagus in travertine has been discovered at Ravenna, in Via dei Poggi in Cæsarea, but it contained only bones, and no grave-goods.

* * *

Two rare inscriptions have been discovered in Campania, one of the *magistri* belonging to the period subsequent to the Hannibalic wars, the other to the eighth consulate of Vespasian, A.D. 77.

* * *

In the village of St. Lorenzo, in the commune of Pizzoli, near the site of ancient Amiternum on the Sabine frontier, some fragmentary Latin inscriptions have been found, one of which is the latter portion of a funereal eulogy in verse.

* * *

At Pompeii (isola 2a, Regione V.), two bronze flutes, lined with bone, and nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, have been found, together with coins, amphoræ, kitchen vessels in bronze, glass vases, and two gold rings.

* * *

In isola 7a, Regione IV., in the house of Cornelius Rufus, in Via dell' Abbondanza, an Oscan inscription, cut on a pedestal of travertine, was disinterred.

* * *

At Bologna on the Grabinsky, *olim* Tagliavini property outside Porta St. Isaia, about 600 mètres to the left of the road, portions of a necropolis has been brought to light, and about seventy tombs have been explored. Most of the burials were for cremation, and a few only for inhumation of the Villanova type.

* * *

Outside the same Porta St. Isaia, in the Romagnoli property, contiguous to the Guglielmini farm, more Italic sepulchres were excavated. The new tombs number twenty-four, of which twenty are for burial after cremation, and only four for inhumation.

* * *

Researches in other parts of this ancient *necropolis Felsinea* are now in progress, notably on the Melenzani property, some

thinking that an Etruscan cemetery must be near, others referring all to the Villanova burials.

* * *

Professor Orsi has now concluded his campaign for 1892-93 in Sicily with a fortnight's excursion for the purpose of excavating a fine Siculan necropolis situated on the mountains. His latest work includes the clearing of the famous Olympieum of Syracuse, which he finds to be a long and narrow temple, and very archaic. All the *indicia* he could rely upon were the remains of two columns, and a fragment of the stylobate below the ground. The size of the building and the inter-columnar spaces could, however, be accurately measured. The architraves must have been of wood, with terra-cotta ornamentation on the outside.

* * *

Over a hundred inscriptions were copied by him in the ancient catacombs near Syracuse, some merely scratched on the mortar, some painted with a brush or written on marble, while a three-storied catacomb also came to light. The so-called *monumento Falconara* he has proved to be only the ruins of a Byzantine church. While in exploring the line of walls built by the tyrant Dionysius at Syracuse, Professor Orsi came on distinct traces of a Scæan gate. Details of all these discoveries will be published by him in the Roman *Notizie*.

* * *

At Athens excavations have been resumed in search of the fountain of the Nine Springs, this time in the direction of the stream Ilissos. So far, all that has been obtained are some gold coins and remnants of pottery, but an abundant flow of water is found running beneath the soil, which encourages the diggers to look for the erection of Pisistratus.

* * *

In some works undertaken at the crossing of Leonidas and Mueller Streets a lecythus in marble has been found, which formed a sepulchral monument of the usual shape. It bears traces of an inscription. On the body of the vase are some figures in relief.

* * *

Count de Gubernatis, a professor of the Roman university, has issued a circular for the foundation of an Italian Folk-lore Society,

which will be founded as soon as fifty names are obtained. The society will have a director, active members, and correspondents all over Italy for the collection of popular traditions, customs, and beliefs, and will publish a monthly review.

* * *

Count Rossi Scotti has just published at Perugia a memoir of the hydraulic engineer, Pompilio Eusebi, who lived there in the sixteenth century. It appears he had proposed to Pope Sixtus V. the construction of a navigable canal, which would bring the waters of the Anio from Tivoli on to the piazza of Diocletian's Baths at Rome, and the author quotes a papal brief, dated January 5, 1583, approving that project.

* * *

The veteran archæologist, J. B. De Rossi, is now fast recovering in the bracing air of Castel Gandolfo, placed for that purpose at his service by the Pope, from the paralytic stroke from which he has been suffering for the last few months.



Excavations at Silchester in 1893.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

THE excavations at Silchester were resumed at the beginning of May, and, with the exception of a break during July, when the members of the Executive Committee were attending the London meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, have been carried on continuously.

Despite the difficulty of working during the latter part of June, owing to the hardness of the ground consequent on the prolonged drought, a large extent of ground has been examined, and the record of the work accomplished in 1893 will in no way fall behind the accounts of preceding years.

The portion of the site reserved for examination this year is the southernmost two-thirds of the large *insula* south of that containing the forum and basilica, etc. The northernmost portion of this, which lies between a street on the north and a lane on the south, was excavated last autumn,

and found to contain an important house and gardens. Another house and shops at its western end had previously been examined and planned.

This year's operations have included a re-examination of the so-called "round temple," uncovered by the late Rev. J. G. Joyce. Some hitherto unrecorded facts have thus come to light, which, it is to be hoped, may settle the vexed question as to whether the building was a temple, or, as suggested by the late Professor Freeman, a circular church. The point involved is whether the peristyle formed the inner or outer ring of the two concentric walls disclosed. South of this building the line of the street is marked by the foundation of a well-constructed wall, which is returned along the east side also. The area east of the circular building is entirely free from buildings, the reason for which has yet to be discovered. On the west side, on the other hand, are the remains of several buildings, one a house of unusual plan, with a hypocaust of remarkable size and curious construction.

The excavations have also been extended to a strip southward of the large *insula*, between it and the city wall. Here a large house of the first class has been uncovered, quite perfect as to its plan, and with several interesting features. As usual, it extends round three sides of a courtyard, of which the fourth side, on the east, was bounded by another house of a different type. The south wing contained two principal apartments, one a summer-room, with *opus signinum* floor in very good preservation, and an apsidal annex; the other a winter-room, with a fine hypocaust beneath, one of the best preserved yet opened out on the site. At the end of the north wing is a singular square chamber, with large brick piers projecting into the street. It is of uncertain use, but may be a small temple or shrine. The house is altogether of such interest that it is proposed to construct a model of it to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale. The tessellated floors have unfortunately been somewhat injured.

Since the completion of the harvest excavations are being pushed on towards the city wall, where already another large house has been revealed, which is now being uncovered.

Besides these portions of the site, part of an *insula* on the north side of the modern highway, near the little museum, has been examined, and has proved fruitful in interesting results. The investigation of this section is not yet complete, but it has been found that most of the ground was covered with buildings. Amongst these is a large house, set considerably askew with regard to the rectangular lines of the streets, resembling in this respect a house in the next *insula* northward, which was partly examined by Mr. Joyce. This house had been destroyed, apparently in late Roman times, when a pit or well was sunk in one of its corridors. In clearing this out there has been brought to light an object of exceptional interest. This is a cone-shaped monumental pillar, with moulded base, bearing on one side, in two lines, the name of the deceased, but in Ogam and not Roman characters. Professor Rhys, who has carefully examined the monument, pronounces it to be one of the oldest Ogam stones yet discovered, and of the greatest importance from several points of view. No inscriptions in the Ogam character have yet been found in England out of Devonshire and Cornwall, yet here is an undoubted and fairly dateable example as far to the east as Silchester! It may truly be said that there is no knowing what the site of *Calleva Atrebatum* may not yield: one year an almost unique set of iron tools; another year one of the earliest Christian churches yet found in Europe; and now an important monumental stone of most unusual character.

Some minor operations in the stackyard, etc., near the east gate of the city, including a complete examination of the postern leading to the amphitheatre, complete the record of the works carried out up to the present. The usual collection of pots and pans, and odds and ends, has of course not been overlooked. Besides some interesting objects in bronze, iron, and bone, and a number of entire vessels of pottery, it includes a fine and nearly perfect tall pewter vessel, which was found in a somewhat flattened condition in the same pit as, and just beneath, the stone with the Ogam inscription.

It is hoped that the excavations will be carried on until the end of September.

Recent Exploration in Upper Wharfedale.

By ERNEST E. SPEIGHT.



IN a former number of this magazine (vol. xxvii., p. 121) I gave a brief account of the prehistoric remains of Upper Wharfedale, and notified the fact that explorations were about to commence under the direction of a sub-committee of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society. Work this year commenced on April 5, and lasted for six weeks, during which period some interesting results were obtained.

1. Further examination of the Capstick Pasture Barrow (see *Antiquary*, vol. xxvii., p. 122). This barrow proved to be partly natural, being raised upon a hillock at the junction of two mineral veins, and was constructed of rolled limestone pebbles, large boulders and earth. Diameter of barrow, 62 feet; constructed part, 1 to 3 feet high. A trench driven through the centre from west to east intersected the walls, bounding an outer and an inner circle, these walls consisting of limestone pebbles and measuring 3 feet in thickness. Later digging showed that these circles were complete and almost concentric, the inner one enclosing only the central grave which contained the remains of at least two skeletons. The finds consisted of:

(i.) An interment 16 feet due east of centre of barrow; part of the skeleton with iron nail near the skull. The position of the body, as originally disposed, could not be determined as the remains were crushed by a limestone slab which covered them.

Nine feet east from the centre of the barrow was a bronze ring 1.5" in diameter, and probably part of a ring-brooch.

(ii.) Remains of an interment 12 feet south-east from centre, with many remains of the rat.

(iii.) Similar fragmentary remains, 12 feet north-north-west from centre, with portion of gnawed antler and part of a bone weaving comb.

Examination of the partially restored skulls shows them to be of the Greenwell type,

that from the central interment being of a male adult; while that from the interment east of centre probably belonged to a young woman.

2. The next work done was the excavation of a barrow situated at the north end of Lea Green, 1 mile north of Grassington. As in the case of the former barrow, a natural mound has been utilized, and here too an outer wall encloses an inner circle, the diameter of the outer circle being 40 feet, that of the inner circle 16 feet. The inner wall is distant from the outer wall, 7 feet at the north end and 17 feet at the south end. In this barrow were found:

(i.) An interment in the centre of the inner circle, the grave being almost circular, 5 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Under limestone slabs was a human skeleton, laid on the right side; head-direction, west; legs doubled up at right angles to the spine; hands near the head.

Above the body was a pointed bone implement 3" in length, skewer-shaped.

(ii.) At end of north to south trench, close under outer wall were portions of a human skull.

(iii.) Eight feet from centre of north to south line, due east were found eleven human teeth.

(iv.) Five feet from the centre south-east were human remains, interred just beneath the present surface; skull very thin; head-directing due west; skeleton on right side.

Near the head was a bronze ring-brooch similar to but smaller than that found in the Capstick Pasture Barrow.

Nothing was found on the west side of the north to south trench. The skull from the central interment is of the same type as those from the Capstick Barrow, forehead low with strongly defined superciliary ridges. The length is 6.85", and parietal breadth 5.70"; cephalic index .83 as compared with .77, the index of the skull from the central grave of the other barrow. One femur from the central grave is much rat-gnawed.

3. Some 60 yards south of the Lea Green Barrow is a series of enclosures surrounded by a wall, a place now known as the Lea Green Settlement. It is of irregular formation and shape, roughly measuring 100 yards by 80 yards. The outer wall is

4 feet in width, standing above the present land-surface 2 to 3 feet; the inner walls are of slightly smaller dimensions. The enclosures are of two forms—the larger ones almost circular and the smaller ones oblong, possibly habitation-places which may have been roofed over with branches of trees and heather. Water for the settlement was obtained from a spot 100 yards distant from the north end of the outer wall, and was brought down for a quarter of a mile from a spring by means of a channel, which has in places been cut through the solid rock.

Examination of the enclosures revealed many traces of fire, especially along the walls bounding the central and larger enclosures; in two cases corner-fireplaces, roughly made with limestones, were found. No signs of roofing or flooring material were met with, but the ground was in places literally paved with the bones of animals which had been devoured, and mingled with these was charcoal, and in places turf-ash.

Details of the objects found are as follow:

(i.) *Pottery*.—Six varieties, including coarse red ware, glazed yellow, green, and without sand; fine red ware, possibly pseudo-Samian; and fragments of lathe-turned gray ware, ornamented with lines of square stick-marks, similar to some unglazed Roman ware from Maidstone.

(ii.) *Stones*.—Eight portions of millstones of the Roman pattern; sixteen whetstones of various shapes and sizes; two small mortars; one drilled stone, possibly for a weight used in weaving; thirty-two flints, several worked, mainly flakes. Very small portion of cut volcanic rock, possibly part of a polished stone axe.

(iii.) *Iron Tools*.—Portions of a vessel, a pin, eight knives of similar pattern to that found in the Capstick Barrow; a wedge, and what is known locally as a "gouge."

Besides these were found an elegant bronze pin ornamented, and a curious small bronze article ornamented, use unknown; a perfect bone spoon and part of a bone pin; the epiphysis of one of the dorsal vertebrae of a young animal, perforated for use as a pendant.

Of the animal bones those of the *bos* were most abundant, then come in order sheep or goat, horse, hog, deer.

The whole of the ground within the outer

wall of the settlement has not been turned over, the excavations so far having consisted of trenches run along the bases of the walls, and of the clearing out of the smaller enclosures.

It is expected that the work of exploration will be carried on more extensively, and for a greater length of time next year, when an examination will be made of other settlements which exist in the neighbourhood of Grassington and Skyrethoms.

The committee has suffered greatly by the loss of two of its members, Ald. J. W. Davis, F.S.A., and Archdeacon Boyd, whose death men of science generally, but archaeologists in particular, have reason to deplore. To Mr. Davis, more than to anyone else, the Exploration Committee owes its existence, and the success which has so far attended the work; and he took a great interest in the remains existing in Upper Wharfedale, and the excavations which were carried on during his visit to Grassington. Archdeacon Boyd had, during his fifty years' life in Wharfedale, devoted much attention to the records of its past, and the results of his labour in the interests of archaeology will by this time be well known.



Discovery of Wall-Paintings at Clayton Church, Brighton.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

AT the picturesquely situated little church at Clayton, near Brighton, the nave is now undergoing some repairs, in the course of which the walls are being cleared from whitewash, and in this process some interesting paintings are being brought to light. Enough has already been uncovered to show that the north and south walls, each 23 feet in height, have been divided into three nearly equal parts; and there has been revealed to us a fine figure of our Lord on the west face of the south respond of the chancel arch. The effigy of Christ is on a level with the springing of the arch, the space immediately behind the figure being coloured yellow, whilst at its dexter

side are three ranges of diminutive arches, the upper roofed; they are filled in with red, and above our Lord are twelve similar openings, the whole seeming to indicate God throned in the heavenly Jerusalem. The head of Christ is extremely majestic, though the hair and beard are of a deep red, a kind of pallium of the same colour hangs from the shoulders over a white vesture which does not cover the upraised right arm of our Lord, it being bare to the elbow; traces of a kneeling figure are on the sinister side of the effigy but are very indistinct, and unfortunately a modern slab covers the lower part of the picture.

On the north wall the upper paintings have a yellow ground, on which are shown a mitred abbot or bishop, and others addressed by an angel, who appears to have his right foot resting upon some rounded object which is not very distinct. The abbot or prelate has a narrow vesica-shaped chasuble, showing beneath it a long narrow dark-tinted stole; west of this group appears the same sainted ecclesiastic before another figure close to an arcade, which is either an enclosure wall or part of a staircase.

The upper part of the south wall has a bishop grasping his pastoral staff with both hands; he is in the mass vestments, and the apparel at his feet has a fringe to its lower edge. There appear to have been one or two reclining figures in the composition near the bishop's feet.

Above the subjects on the north wall is a battlemented cornice immediately under the eaves, a curious pictorial anticipation of the common embattled wall plate of perpendicular times. A very wide and boldly foliated border was above the figure of our Saviour, and also formed the division between the upper and lower paintings on the side walls.

The fabric containing these pictures has an interesting chancel arch of Saxon date, and the chancel possesses beautifully proportioned and moulded early English lancets, two in each of the north and south walls, those on the north side only having internal jamb shafts. Probably the paintings were added to the nave when the chancel was either rebuilt or had these lancets inserted.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

XXIX.—THE SALISBURY AND SOUTH WILTS MUSEUM.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.



FOR a small provincial city, Salisbury is fortunate in possessing two excellent museums. I say *two*, following the official designation ("The Salisbury and South Wilts, and Blackmore Museums") as expressed on the cover of the annual report (1891-92) that lies before me. But seeing that both take up the same premises, are under the same management, and are supported out of the same funds, it might be argued that they are one and the same museum. Against this can be urged the equally plain facts, that the two buildings which divide between them the above longish title are wholly disconnected, and that their contents have different origins; and again the pendulum swings back to its old position—two museums. I leave the determination of so difficult a question to experts of the old scholastic order, and pass on to matters of more practical moment, adopting meanwhile the plurality implied in the official designation.

By way of introduction, let it be said that the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum owes its existence to the extensive drainage operations which, well-nigh forty years ago, transformed this city from one of the most insalubrious of places to its present clean and healthy condition. During this operation, an immense number of old-time objects were brought to light. These found a temporary home in the Market House; but a few years later, and through the munificence of the late Dr. Fowler, they were provided with their present resting-place, which consists of a portion of an old mansion. The appearance from the street, and the first rooms entered therefrom, cannot by any means, however, be said to be a flattering prelude to expected grandeur; but these, with those occupied by the custodian, were formerly the servants' quarters. The only surviving portion of the nobler quarters of the mansion is a fine circular dining-room in the rear, which now

contains the geological collection. I must not forget to mention that one of the rooms to the front was erected in 1867, in consequence of the rapid growth of the collection; Mrs. Fowler, the widow of the above gentleman, defraying much of the cost. The door of the circular room opens into a well-kept square garden, on the other side of which is the Blackmore Museum, which is about as unlike the one under consideration as it is possible to conceive. It was specially erected for its present purpose in the "Sixties," by the late Mr. William Blackmore, a native of this city, and its contents are of such extraordinary merit and interest, that Mr. (now Sir) John Evans, F.R.S., described them at the opening in 1867, as "a perfectly unique collection of antiquities." This collection was made by Mr. Blackmore, and it indicates that he was a gentleman of great scientific insight and enthusiasm, who must have spared neither wealth nor energy in getting it together. To attempt to describe it in the present article is out of the question, so it will be deferred to October.

Before dealing specifically with the other museum, I will return to the annual report already alluded to. The first two pages contain a list of office-holders—president, vice-presidents, committee, honorary director, curators, treasurer, secretary, and corresponding secretary, auditors, and collector—making a grand total of forty-three. This calls to mind the old adage, "Many hands make light labour," and this may be quite true in the case of these museums; but in spite of all this division of labour, nothing strikes the visitor more forcibly in passing from room to room, than that the halcyon days are gone, and that the institution is now dragging out a poverty-stricken and unprogressive existence. A further perusal of the report explains all: it is not a rate-supported institution. Although these museums are opened to the public free, they are mainly supported by subscribers and donors, who for the year under consideration contributed the magnificent sum of nearly £109. Nearly 20,000 people inspected the collections, and left behind them a tangible testimony of their appreciation in the shape of £14; and the proceeds of a lecture increased the receipts by £1 2s. 1d. It is obviously

impossible to maintain an institution of such dimensions and value on so poor a pittance, so no wonder the chairman has to report that "the committee have again to make a special appeal for pecuniary aid," and that "the annual income is now insufficient to meet the expenses." This impecuniosity is of old standing, for as far back as 1870, when the present *Catalogue of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum* was published (Twenty-three years ago! Is the sale of this admirable sixpenny book so slow, that this accounts for the absence of any proceeds from its sale from the balance-sheet for 1891-92?), the honorary director had cause to complain in his preface, that "it is to be regretted that the funds at the disposal of the committee did not permit any expenditure upon illustrations." It is to be hoped that public spirit in Salisbury will no longer tolerate such a state of affairs; and that ere long the adoption of the Museums' Act will infuse new life into the institution. Although the furniture of the museum under consideration is anything but up to date, the archæological contents are of a most valuable and interesting character. They are almost entirely mediæval, and what, for want of a better term, may be described as "old-fashioned." Domestic rather than ecclesiastical, and of common homely type rather than extraordinary and elaborate, they excellently illustrate the normal everyday life of our forefathers.

The first object that will probably catch the visitor's eye upon entering is a cast of the famous Rosetta Stone, immediately on his right hand. Above, are several engravings and drawings of considerable interest, and among these may be mentioned two old line engravings of the cathedral, the one a north-east view of the exterior before the wretched and deplorable "improvements" of Wyatt swept away the fine isolated bell-tower which stood near the west front, and the other, a view of the interior, dated 1754. The drawings are copies of some beautiful mediæval frescoes from the Swayne chantry and the vestry of the church of St. Thomas, one of the most interesting of the old Salisbury churches. The vestry fresco, a spirited St. George and the Dragon, is now unfortunately destroyed.

Next after these is a wall-case, which contains a wonderfully varied ceramic collection of widely different periods. Many of the pieces are antique Egyptian, and they include figures of gods, beads, amulets, scarabei, and sepulchral figures, the prevailing colour of the glazing being, as usual, blue or blue-green. Etruscan and ancient Greek and British is sparingly represented. More interest centres in a group of Romano-British vessels—mostly those delicate tall vases with dark lustrous surfaces and indented sides which figure in every ceramic collection of the period—from the site of a pottery near Fordingbridge, in the New Forest, discovered in 1852. A mere glance is sufficient to disclose their history. They are wasters, cracked in the firing, or over-fired—vitreous and distorted. More examples from the same site may be noticed on the opposite side of the room. Associated with these are potsherds of the period from Wylde Camp and Pitton, both in the county, the latter being apparently on the site of a British village; fragments of Samian ware from London, and a lamp from Old Sarum. Still more interesting are the mediæval and old English specimens. A quaint-looking jug or ewer takes the by no means rare form of an uncouth animal, the handle being a loop extending from the head to the middle of the back. Queerer still is another in the form of a knight on horseback. The workmanship is childish and rude, but the cylindrical helm and other details are sufficiently *en evidence* to fix the period as *temp.* Richard I. (Fig. 1). There is, I believe, a similar ewer in the Scarborough museum. Glancing at a tall jug and other objects which may be of Norman period, or, equally likely, a century or two later, the visitor will pause at half a dozen or more of those curious bottle-like jugs with which our forefathers of the seventeenth century amused one another—puzzle-jugs, the puzzle consisting in getting out the liquid without spilling it. Several of these are of very crude type and early date, 1603 and 1607, the maker of these dated examples being "W. Z." Others are of finer paste, more elaborate construction and better design; and a German example, probably from Nuremberg, takes the form of a bear. An excellent example of a four-handled drinking-cup or *tyg*, with cover, is described as a

christening-cup in the catalogue. To one of the handles is attached a whistle, an occasional appendage to these vessels for the purpose of calling the attendant for more liquor. It bears the inscription :

HERE IS THE GEST OF THE BARLY KORNE
GLAD HAM I THE CILD IS BORN

I. G., 1692.

It is conjectured that the letters, I. G., refer to the John Gauntlett, the maker of the celebrated Gauntlett tobacco-pipes, of which a few were found during the drainage works in this city. There are a dozen or more of the elegant mottled brown-ware "graybeards"

mediæval encaustic tiles in this case and elsewhere about the room, from various places, as the Chapter House of Salisbury, the site of the Grey Friars at Fisherton, and that of the Palace of Clarendon (famous for its historical "Constitutions"), a few miles from this city, Cirencester, etc. These include such ordinary devices as the fleur-de-lys, the double-bird pattern, the lion courant, and various armorial bearings, among which is conspicuous a chevron between three goats. One of the tiles depicts the west front of some cathedral or monastic church, possibly York or Wells. Another has the birds in the familiar pattern in which they are re-



FIG. 1.—(Kindly lent by Dr. Blackmore, of Salisbury.)

or bellarmine, which probably came from the Continent. Germany seems to have been the usual source, but two of these are evidently French. Two plates of delft are highly decorated, one referring to the escape of Charles II. at Boscobel, in 1651. Several specimens of majolica are tolerably good; the subject depicted on a dish is the departure of Æneas from Carthage, by Francesco Durantino, about 1544. There is also a small collection of porcelain in this case, but its only noticeable feature is its great variety—Worcester, Derby, Chelsea, Swansea, Bow, Plymouth, Sèvres, Dresden, St. Cloud, Chantilly, Marseilles, etc. There are also a few

gardant or addorsed with an intervening post or tree, replaced by lions. And still more unusual are two border tiles of excellent workmanship and rich colour, which reproduce a very common needlework powdering derived apparently from the pomegranate.

On the top of the case is the finest specimen of a leathern black-jack that I have yet seen. It is no less than 24 inches high, and it bears the date 1646, with a crown above it. There are also two smaller specimens, one inscribed "R. S. M., 1658."

The next step brings the visitor to the end of the room. Here two wall-cases contain a large and most interesting collection of metal

—chiefly iron—objects. Those of iron consist of shears, pruning-hooks, rings, chains, chain-armour, pins, horse-trappings, brace-bits, locks, arrow and spear heads, padlocks, buckles, spurs, bits, stirrups, knives, forks, keys, spoons, etc. The knives are particularly good, which should be the case, for Salisbury was long famous for its cutlery. Associated with these are some old forks found during the drainage works. Although the introduction of this implement as a table necessity was no earlier than the seventeenth century, it will interest most readers to notice that the museum catalogue mentions two local examples of Anglo-Saxon date. The one—an elegant silver fork—was associated with an interment of this period at Sevington, North Wilts, and the other—an iron one with two prongs and a buckhorn handle—was found in a burial-ground of the same period at the foot of Harnham Hill, close by Salisbury.

Spoons, like knives, have been in constant use in Britain from at least the Roman occupation. The large collection here illustrates all the prevailing forms from mediæval till quite recent times. First is the cylindrical handle, embossed at the end; then, with the Restoration, came the elongated oval bowl and flat handle, divided at the extremity into three lobes by two notches. Two capital examples of this form bear the dates, respectively, 1692 and 1737. The bowl still lengthened, and in the reign of George I. the notches disappeared, and the plain round extremity was turned up. In the next reign this gave place to the present fashion.

Turning to objects of personal decoration and attire in these cases, a few finger-rings may be noticed. One, of silver set with a toad-stone, a class of ring frequently mentioned in old writings, was undoubtedly prized by its former owners for its talismanic virtues. It was a popular opinion that this stone was formed in the head of the toad. Shakespeare, for instance, refers to the "precious jewel," which the toad "ugly and venomous," wears in his head: perhaps the myth sprang from the pretty jewel-like eyes of this animal. Among the rest (mostly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) may be mentioned a gold ring set with a turquoise, and another, with a representation of the

Holy Trinity, and formerly enamelled; also silver rings, one likewise once enamelled, and engraved with the figures of two saints; another (a decade ring?) ornamented with a cross and projecting knobs; and another set with a carbuncle from Old Sarum; and various bronze and brass specimens bearing merchants' marks and letters. Passing by several mediæval brooches, enamelled discs for horse-trappings, and other small objects, several brass suspenders of the purses or "gipcieres" highly fashionable about the time of Richard II., claim a glance. It is suggested in the catalogue that the pouches they supported may possibly have been the alms-bags of perambulating friars. There seems, however, to be no necessity for the supposition, and, indeed, it is contradicted a few lines lower in the statement that in the above reign the gipciere was part of the costume of every class of society, those of the higher ranks of society "being of velvet and silk, embroidered in gold and silver." The best example has on the square panel at the point of suspension the monogram I.H.S., and on the opposite side that of St. Mary, while along the bar is the angelic salutation in Lombardic characters.

Spurs are decidedly *en evidence*, but do not offer much variation. They are mostly from the drainage excavations, and range from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. They are all, I believe, rowel or wheel spurs. More valuable is the really fine collection of iron arrow, dart, and bolt-heads, also mostly derived from the same source. Perhaps the rarest of these is a bifurcate bolt-head evidently intended for a powerful arbalest or cross-bow. This form of bolt seems to be the "fork" of Shakespeare, as in Kent's words to Lear, "though the fork invade the region of my heart." Bolts precisely similar to this have been found on the battle-field of Towton, and the Catalogue mentions a single specimen in the private collection of Napoleon III. Some large, long, barbed specimens probably were the heads of feathered darts for casting by hand. Such a weapon may be seen in the act of being thrown by one of the soldiers of a besieged castle, in a beautiful picture in the Harl. MS. 4425 at f. 133, and partially reproduced in outline in Cutts' *Middle Ages*, page 389. Some curious trilateral

points may also have been the heads of darts, or of bolts projected from the powerful cross-bow known as the spurgardon. A few daggers, one possessing also the qualities of a knife and saw, and bearing the date 1632, a crowned head, and the inscription *VIRTUS POST FVNERA VIVIT* upon its blade; a murderous-looking guisarme; two gun-locks, one a wheel-lock; and some fragments of chain-mail, complete the collection of warlike objects in these cases.

Lovers of ecclesiastical antiquities will not fail to be interested in the leaden and pewter pilgrims' signs. They recall the more peaceable, and shall I not say more picturesque, side of mediæval English life. The palmer, with his staff or bourdon "y-bound with a broad list," and his scrip at his side, was everywhere a familiar and welcome personage. His errand met with general sympathy, for pilgrimages were popular. He brought news of other people and places. And when a company of palmers passed through a village, it was an event to be talked of for weeks; for (to quote Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*) they came with "the noyse of their singing and with the sound of their pipyng, and with the jingling of their Canterbury belles, and with barking of dogges after them—more noyse than if the Kinge came there awaye with all his clarions, and many other minstrelles." One can readily imagine how, when the journey was over, these pilgrims would carefully treasure up the badges they had received at the various shrines to which they had paid their devotions, and that for the rest of their days the adventures and sights of the route would be an inexhaustible topic of conversation. Piers Plowman's pilgrim, it will be remembered,

bare by his side,
An hundred of ampulles; on his hat setten
Signes of Synay and shells of Galice,
And many a crouche on his cloke and keys of Rome,
And the vernicle before, for men sholde knowe,
And se bi his signes, whom he sought hadde.

One specimen of ampul is shown in the Museum, and, like all or most of the other signs, it was found during the drainage operations. It bears no inscription nor device except the arms of Mortimer. These ampuls originated at Canterbury, and were filled with holy water, in which a minute quantity of St.

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Thomas-a-Becket's blood was placed, which was supposed to have miraculous curative powers. Soon afterwards the Canterbury ampuls were imitated at other places of pilgrimage, Durham especially. Another common Canterbury badge was a bust of St. Thomas,* and there is a good example in this collection. It is mitred and inscribed, THOMAS, and was found in Endless Street, Salisbury. Another mitred head, without an inscription, may also refer to this saint. The next most important English place of pilgrimage—"Our Lady of Walsingham"—is probably also represented by a badge which shows a crucifix in a well, with two figures making their devotions before it, apparently in allusion to the holy wells of that place. Among the other devices on these badges, may be mentioned—the fleur-de-lis, St. Michael, a man's head with the inscription, SOLI DEO HONOR ET AMOR ET GLORI, and a crescent and star, perhaps symbolic of St. John the Baptist.

The object here illustrated (the illustration being about a quarter the size of it) (Fig. 2) is very curious, and its use is a *crux*. It consists of a hollow bronze ball, with the remains of



FIG. 2.

a ferrule below; and from the upper part spring four slender arms, shuttlecock-fashion,

* The veneration with which the head of St. Thomas-a-Becket was held is also indicated by the popular name of a Premonstratensian house in Derbyshire dedicated to him—*Beauchief* Abbey.

to each of which was originally hinged a lozenge-shaped escutcheon, two now gone. In an account of it in *Archæologia*, it is stated that the one escutcheon bears the arms of Montacute, and the other those of Grandison; and it is pointed out that a marriage took place between the two families in the fourteenth century. According to the Catalogue there is a similar object in the British Museum.

The iron keys form a large collection, and most of them come from the drainage-works. If somewhat plain and prosaic, the visitor may console himself that they were evidently made for use, and not for show. But two of them have some interest of another sort. They were discovered on the site of the cathedral-church of Old Sarum when its foundations were traced in 1835. The larger one is about 8 inches long, and has a bow something after the present-day type. It was found near the west end of the site, and on the strength of this it is supposed that it belonged to the great west door. There are various other objects from Old Sarum in the Museum; and, of course, no antiquarian visitor will fail to see this remarkable old fortress, which is only a twenty minutes' walk from Salisbury. With the keys are various old padlocks and fetter-locks.

Passing now to the other side of the room, the first objects to catch the eye are an Egyptian mummy and its case, and two elaborately-carved stone pillars of Indian workmanship. Above, are some plaster casts of Norman bosses and other carvings, from the outer wall of the cathedral precincts. These originally came from the cathedral of Old Sarum, and form an interesting link between the two. Two carved stones also came from the same place. The one is a remarkably fine and elaborate Norman capital in a wonderful state of preservation. It has grotesque heads at the angles, and the intervening spaces are filled with foliage and strap-like ornamentations. The other is a very remarkable piece of work, in a fine white stone, about 10 inches high, 10½ inches wide, and 2 inches thick (Fig. 3). It is here sketched. The workmanship is excellent. Its chief feature, it will be noticed, is a shallow recess with a canopy in the form of a gable. The decoration consists of incised lines, which still retain traces of their original

colouring—dark red, and blue, and black. On the gable are represented two windows or doors, of characteristic Norman style. But some details, as the quatrefoils and shields, are scarcely Norman: they rather indicate the Transition, but after all, is the stone of English workmanship? It is difficult to say whether the shields have been emblazoned, but there seem to be some indications that such has been the case. What was its use? The editor of this monthly

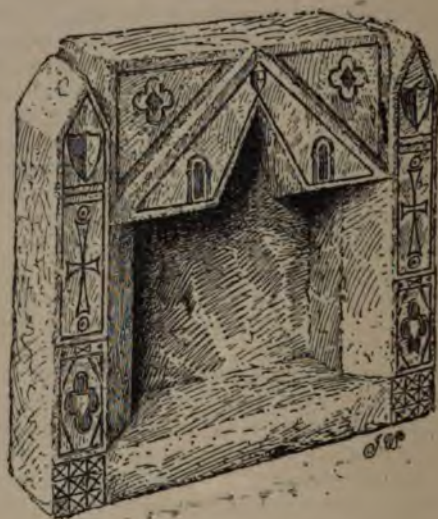



FIG. 3.

suggests that if ecclesiastical, it may have been near a font to rest the chrismatory upon. The recess, however, seems to be too shallow for such a purpose. If domestic, he suggests that it may have been placed in an oratory to hold some object of devotion or small image brought back from a pilgrimage.

Near this stone are some encaustic tiles, already referred to; four excellent fifteenth-century bosses of carved wood; and a series of badges of the wardens of the old Company of the Tailors of this city. The hall of this company is or was recently standing, retaining the old arrangement of seats, and with the arms and the crest—a lamb within a radiant star—of the company over the fireplace. The painted arms of the Bakers' Company—three wheat-sheaves and scales of

justice, quartered with the city arms, and motto, "Praise God for all"—are also exhibited. A fine brass Winchester bushel measure, circular, and about 18 inches in diameter, has around it an inscription in black letter, and the rose and portcullis. It belongs to the reign of Henry VII., and was probably sent to Salisbury by this king for the purpose of regulating the measures of the market. This was deposited here by the Town Council, as also was a nested set of eight graduated measures of wood. From the same source came also another relic of bygone times—a horn formerly used by the night-watch in case of fire, etc. It retains its old mountings and chain, and it has engraved upon it the city arms, the date 1675, the names of the two head constables, and two other names. It was one of a few things saved from the old Council House, a pretty gabled building on arches, and surmounted by a cupola, when it was destroyed by fire in 1780. There is a view in oil of this structure on the adjacent wall; and I may say here that there are also several other old views. One depicts the city, in oil, and another of the old Guild Hall in water-colours. This buttressed structure, of apparently Tudor times, rested originally upon arches, like the Council House, which were subsequently walled up. An engraving shows the procession of the Salisbury Lodge of Druids through the streets of this city in commemoration of the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832. A map by Speed has the "canals" which flowed along these streets, making Salisbury in a rather remote manner an inland Venice. But to return from this digression. Hard by the measures is a fine set of large bell-metal weights—14 lb., 28 lb., 56 lb.—of Elizabeth's time. They are bell-shaped, and each bears the inscription:

AN°  DO
15 EL 88
A° REG XXX

with another indicating the weight. A large mortar of the same alloy is inscribed: "R. LONG. CLEMENT TOSEAR CAST MEE IN THE YEAR 1717." This individual was the last of a long series of Salisbury bell-founders; and in 1680, he, in conjunction with another,

cast the seventh and eighth bells of the cathedral peal.

Among the noteworthy objects in the cases on this side the room are the tobacco-pipes, and most interesting are the notes upon them and the subject generally in the Catalogue. The specimens exhibited consist largely of the small bowled variety, popularly known even in quite recent times, as "Fairy Pipes." Some probably go back to the days when the "British Solomon" dogmatically wrote down smoking as a "custom loathsome to the eye, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless;" but probably more pertain to the reign of William III., when, as the Catalogue quaintly puts it, "pipes were made larger, and, ruled by a Dutchman, all England smoked in peace." Amesbury, in Wiltshire, was a noted place for the manufacture of pipes at this period. According to Aubrey, they were made by one Gauntlet, "who marked the heel of them with a gauntlet, whence they are called Gauntlet pipes." This mark was widely pirated, so the mere fact that several in the Museum are thus marked is no evidence of Amesbury make. There is, however, one apparently genuine specimen, which is marked "AMESBURY PIPES, 1698," with a gauntlet and the initials "G. B." On others may be noticed the name "THOMAS HUNT," and the initials "T. H." on a shield, with leaves of the tobacco-plant. These were made in the seventeenth century in the neighbourhood of Bath. Other monograms in the collection cannot be identified. A most remarkable example came from Wigan, where it was dug up in 1769. In point of size it offers a striking contrast to the preceding, the bowl being no less than two inches across and three high! The maker's name was James Fare, and the bowl is elaborately decorated with dotted patterns. It is quite likely that large pipes of this description were passed round from person to person. In Rich's *Irish Hubbub*, 1622, it is said, "One pipe of tobacco will suffice three or four men at once;" Aubrey, too, refers to the same custom. Two doubtful tobacco-stoppers, made out of two medals, are shown. On the one side of each medal is a head crowned with the Papal tiara, which, reversed,

becomes a devil's head with the ears of an ass; on the other side a cardinal's head, which, reversed, becomes that of a jester. Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* can throw some light on these curious medals.

Snuff may appropriately follow tobacco. It is well known that in the days of Louis le Grand the rasp or rappoir was part of the outfit of every snuff-taker. It was usually of ivory, richly carved, and semi-circular in section; and on the flat side was the metal-grater. Rubbing the tobacco on the grater sufficient snuff could be made to fill the receptacle at the larger end of the rappoir, whence to fill the box; or if a pinch freshly made were preferred, sufficient could be rubbed to fill the small cavity at the opposite end, and then daintily turned out on to the back of the hand it was ready for the nose. There are two such ivory rappoirs in the Museum. One has carved on it a half-length figure of a French king surmounted by a crown; the other has the figure of a female holding a distaff, probably also French.

Several wig-curlers were found during the drainage operations, and a large one (3½ inches long) in St. Thomas's Churchyard. They are rather puzzling. I have always seen these before associated with remains of the Roman occupation, yet nothing of that period has been discovered in Salisbury, so far as I am aware. In the same case, and also in a cabinet near the entrance door, is a fine series of seals and casts of seals. The oldest is represented by a cast of a Saxon seal of Wilton Abbey, in this county. It bears the figure of an abbess (see accompanying illustration, Fig. 4) and the words SIGILL EADGYDE REGEL ADELPHÉ—probably Edith, the daughter of King Edgar, who entered the monastery as a nun, and was afterwards canonized. Various other seals and matrices of seals are exhibited in the same case, many being connected with Wilton. Of the 150 or more in the cabinet, nearly a quarter relate to civil and ecclesiastical Old and New Sarum, and not a few to Oxford. There is also a very complete set of casts of the great seals of England down to the present reign. A few beads shown were derived from the Saxon interment at Harnham, already referred to; and in a box below, on the floor, is a skeleton from an interment of the same period at Broughton, near Salisbury. It was

associated as usual with a spear-head and a knife on the left side, and upon it was the iron umbo of a shield, but contrary to the usual east and west direction of these interments, this skeleton lay north and south.



FIG. 4.

(Kindly lent by Dr. Blackmore, of Salisbury.)

A few mediæval sculptures in alabaster must not be overlooked. The most important is a head of St. John the Baptist on a tablet, similar to that described in the report on Gloucester Museum. Like that, the present one is described in the valuable paper upon this curious class of sculptures in *Archæologia*, by Mr. St. John Hope, then referred to. Briefly, the chief features of this are as follows: The head is flanked by St. Peter with a key, and an archbishop with a book and cross-staff, and garbed in a cope and mitre. Below is seen Christ rising out of the tomb; and above, is a small naked figure within a vesica-shaped aureola supported by two angels. The tablet was found near Salisbury. Among the other sculptures are a figure of the Virgin and Child, with that of an ecclesiastic in the act of devotion; St. George and the Dragon, carelessly wrought; and fragments of tabernacle work and a crucifix.

We have now completed the circuit of the room, with the exception of the street-window. Some of the objects in and around it have already been dealt with, but several remain

to be mentioned. Two branks, or scolds bridles, are in excellent preservation. The one is of singular form, but has no locality recorded of it; the other, which has a very large and rough tongue-piece, was last used at Woodhouse, near Leeds, about the year 1774. (Should it not be preserved in the Leeds Museum?) I may here say that the Museum possesses a fine model of the famous finger pillory of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. With a dainty silk-embroidered dressing-case, containing small drawers and bottles, and said to have belonged to Prince Rupert, I finish with this most interesting room.

The adjoining room—the new one erected in 1867—is chiefly devoted to natural history, but it contains a few objects that will interest the antiquary. Certainly the first to attract attention, if only an account of their bulk, are the “Giant” and “Hob Nob.” The former is, indeed, a terrible-looking individual, with copper-coloured face, gray whiskers and moustaches, and cocked hat. On high festive occasions—as the recent marriage of the Duke of York—he is carried round the town with great pomp and show, preceded by a huge wooden sword, and followed by an equally large object, called the “mace.” Probably in old times it specially figured in the Midsummer Watch on the eve of St. John the Baptist, there being indications in many of our civic records that the use of figures of giants on these occasions was widespread. The “Hob Nob” is variously described as a hobby-horse and a dragon. It seems, however, to be the hobby-horse which was almost inseparable from the morris-dance, for it exactly accords to Strutt’s description—“a compound figure; the resemblance of the head and tail of a horse, with a light wooden frame for the body, was attached to the person who was to perform the double character, covered with trappings reaching to the ground, so as to conceal the feet of the actor, and prevent its being seen that the supposed horse had none. Thus equipped, he was to prance about, imitating the curvettings and motions of a horse.” As Morris-dancers usually accompanied all pageants and processions, we must certainly regard the Hob Nob as subsidiary to the Giant. Both were formerly the property of the Company of the Tailors, and, with the wand of the Company (which is surmounted with an

“Agnus Dei,” the emblem of their patron, St. John the Baptist), were placed in the Museum by the few remaining members about a quarter of a century ago. From the circumstances that on some stained glass from their hall, now in the Museum, is depicted St. Christopher; that a large figure of the saint was painted on the walls of their chapel in St. Thomas’s Church; that they maintained his light in another church; and that they possessed a colossal effigy of him—it is conjectured in the Catalogue that the Giant is a degenerated St. Christopher, shorn of its religious significance.

In a desk-case in the middle of the room is a set of twelve roundels—curious circular plates of thin wood or cardboard which served in times gone by somewhat the purpose of bonbons with their mottoes now. The mottoes or “poesies” on roundels varied greatly, sometimes they were amusing or satirical; but those on the present set are of a reflective and proverbial nature. This is a fair sample; (on the border)

The euell shall bowe before the good,
And the wicked at the gates of the righteous.
The pore is hated euen of his owne neighbour,
But the frindes of the riche are mane.

(In the middle)

Better is a poore and wisse child,
Then an olde and folish Kinge withc will not be
admonyshed.

They are made of beech-wood, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; and upon one is the date 1567.

Near these are some Limoges enamels. An imperfect plaque of *champ-levé* work, which probably once formed part of a rich book-cover, has depicted upon it the Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and John and two angels, and is apparently of the thirteenth century. Of similar age and work is a fine crucifix, found in the Cathedral Close in 1869. The figure is crowned, and the feet are separate. There are others of Limoges of various dates, besides a few Venetian, French, and Battersea specimens. A bronze statuette, 9 inches high, of Chronos devouring his child, and with a sickle in the left hand, a snake round the feet and a starfish on the pedestal, seems to be mediæval continental. A chessman—a king—in walrus ivory, was found during the drainage operations. The monarch wears a low trefoiled crown, and is seated on horseback, surrounded

by foot-warriors with kite-shaped shields. It is probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The ivory sheath of a knife is apparently that engraved in vol. xvii. of the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*. The one side displays a Cupid performing on a small harp; the other a nude figure, wearing a morion, and with an apple or orange in each hand. On each side is a short projecting tube, through which the suspending cord passed. It is regarded as of Dutch manufacture, of the sixteenth century.

In several other cases is a fine numismatic collection. It consists chiefly of Greek, Roman, and British coins, with a good many of those of other nations, and a large series of British Museum electrotypes; and, besides these, there are about sixty Wiltshire and Salisbury tokens, and a small loan collection of medals. Of the latter several of the Italian are particularly beautiful and well preserved, as also is a French one of Molière, 1673.

I conclude with the circular room, which, as has already been remarked, is mainly devoted to geology. It contains a fine model of Stonehenge, and on the walls sundry old-time weapons, swords, pistols, and muskets, etc. Many of the fire-arms are flint-locks; one, however, is a capital specimen of the match-lock. In a cabinet in this room are sulphur casts of antique gems, and another series of gems cut by Wray—locally interesting, as he was born in this county. Another object in this cabinet is a very pathetic personal relic. It is a doll, which was dressed by Queen Marie Antoinette during her imprisonment. It has a complete change of clothes, and, needless to say, they are in the style of the time.



Researches in Crete.

By PROFESSOR F. HALBHERR.

VIII.—CNOSSOS.

CREAT as was this city in ancient times, but few remains are now extant to testify to its former grandeur. The reason of this circumstance is to be sought in the near neighbourhood of Candia, a modern city,

whose buildings and especially whose walls, which are imposing structures of Venetian times, are formed in large part of stones taken from the ruins of Cnossos. What ancient remains there are may be seen for the most part flanking the road that runs right through them on its course from Candia to the province of Pediada. The city extended over a considerable area of an undulating and uneven country. One of its chief shrines was, as we learn from inscriptions, the temple of the Delphinian Apollo, and the museum of Candia possesses a small statue of the god found in the fields of the district. But all my efforts, and those of the Syllagos to discover the site of this famous temple, remained ineffectual. We were in hope of finding some walling of the temple on which there would be sure to be important inscriptions as treaties between states, laws, etc. The largest building, of which remains are visible, is evidently of very ancient date, and it has been conjectured to be a prehistoric palace, like those of Mycenæ and Tiryns. It occupies an elevated position, and its walls are formed of enormous blocks of white chalk or limestone. Some years ago a wealthy Greek of Candia, Signor Minos Kalokerinós, Spanish vice-consul, made some trial diggings in different points of the mound, when he came across several walls of unknown destination, and in one particular place found gathered together a number of large *pilhoi*. Some of these were full of remnants of grain. Their ornamentation was of a very elementary kind, consisting chiefly of spiral transverse bands, but of a sufficiently archaic character. One of the best preserved was presented by the discoverer to the British Museum, other specimens being sent to different continental museums, while the greater part are now to be seen in the museum of Candia. This large building was seen also by Mr. Stillman, who afterwards published a description of it. A further study, so far as possible in its only partially-denuded state, was published by Dr. Fabricius in the journal of the German School of Athens. But until further excavations are made it is impossible to determine the exact nature of the building. It is well known that Dr. Schliemann in the last years of his life had turned his attention to this object, but his overtures for the right of

disturbing the soil proved unsuccessful. Now the French School of Athens seems likely to take the matter in hand. In the present state of the ground the entrance of the mansion situated at the north-west angle is well made out. We here see to the left on entering a series of stone benches set against the wall. On another portion of the site it has been here observed that the large stones of the wall bear strange signs, which are not letters, but masons' marks, and these may be advantageously compared with similar marks on ancient Hellenic stonework. The largeness of the building makes me think that it must have been one of the chief public edifices of the city, and the large jars for storing grain, wine, or oil remind us of the Andreion in which the citizens of Crete used to come together for their public meals or *syssitia*, to which also were invited any distinguished persons who happened to be visiting their city. No edifice of this kind has as yet been discovered in Crete, while the extant inscriptions of many cities of the island make frequent mention of them. Hence it is of great importance that this particular excavation should not be neglected.

To the west of the mound may be seen the ruins of another large building of oblong rectangular form. While the former building is the most conspicuous representation of the archaic city of Cnossos, the latter belongs to the later Roman city. Its plan was copied by the Venetians when it was in a much more complete state than at present, and was found by Mr. Falkener in a Venetian library, and published by him in a communication to the *Classical Museum*. Of late years the Turkish soldiers have begun to quarry away the last remains for the construction of the new large barracks in Candia. No effort that the president of the Syllogos and myself made with the Turkish authorities to avert this act of Vandalism were of any avail. This work of demolition made evident, however, one circumstance, viz., that this building, of which we do not as yet know the nature, was constructed in part out of ancient Hellenic materials. In a portion of the foundations which were completely laid bare appeared two fragments of inscriptions, not inscribed, but painted with a brush in

red colour. They belong very probably to the fourth century B.C., and contain remnants of very important legal enactments, and interesting particulars concerning the Cretan monetary system. The larger of these two fragments is now in the museum of Candia.

But a legal fragment of most ancient times belonging to the same period as the most archaic inscriptions of Gortyna I was happy enough to find in the house of a peasant in the village of Makrytichos, which occupies a small portion of the area of the city of Cnossos. As this was a stone forming part of a wall of some public building, being a fine squared rectangular block, I had some hopes that if the rest of the wall from which it came could be discovered, we should be in possession of a very important legal text of ancient Cnossos. Having obtained information whence this stone had been brought, I immediately made a contract with the owner of the field, and I began excavating on the spot indicated. This place was near the large Roman building just described, and my labours had for result the disinterring of a group of Roman houses, near which were the remains of a large edifice with columns and fragments of statues, it also being of late period. The inscribed stone would therefore seem to have been used as building material from some pre-existing Hellenic construction. My excavations, however, were rewarded by the discovery of a fine mosaic pavement, very well preserved, and representing the figures of the four seasons.

Much of the land formerly occupied by the city belongs now to a Turkish monastery of dervishes, or *Tekké*, which from its founder is called "the monastery of Chani-Ali." In the courtyard of this monastery I observed some small inscriptions belonging to the necropolis of Cnossos. One of these, discovered a few years ago, contains an epigram in Greek verse, celebrating the military valour of a certain Thrasymachos, son of Leontios.

The necropolis of Cnossos was extended on either side of the great road, which, leaving the eastern portion of the city, led to the province of Pediada. The rocks are here scarped, and are honeycombed with mortuary chambers, with their doors fronting the road. Similar burial grounds are to be

seen in other Cretan cities, especially at Matala, the ancient harbour of Gortyna, and at Hagghios Thomas, where there was an ancient city, of which we ignore the name. All the tombs seem, however, to have been rifled in early days. In my researches I came across only one not hitherto opened. It is situated at the furthest end of the necropolis, and I began excavating it in the hopes of finding some funereal deposit. After removing the heavy stone slab with which it was closed, a work of very great difficulty, I found the tomb full of earth without any signs of sepulture. If not previously sacked and then closed again, it may have been constructed for burial, but never used. Near this tomb, on a ledge of rock hanging over another tomb, I discovered an inscription which defied all my efforts to read it. All that I could make out was that it was inscribed in Greek characters of the Roman period, and that towards the end it contains a minatory clause, imposing a money fine on whoever violated that sepulchre. This formula occurs frequently in other sepulchral inscriptions in the cities of Asia Minor, but hitherto had not been found in any Cretan inscription. I am of opinion that all the tombs now visible along the roadside must be attributed to the Roman period, though some may belong to the last years of Cretan independence. In still earlier times the Cnossians, as I think, buried their dead on another ground. Between the ancient city and modern Candia, in the neighbourhood of the Dervish monastery already mentioned, in laying down a road, the workmen found some tombs, one of which was by popular tradition called the "Tomb of Caiaphas." Hard by a few years ago, another tomb came to light, in which was found a very fine figurino in solid gold, representing a winged Victory. This is now one of the greatest and most valuable artistic treasures of the museum of Candia. In another field not far from this spot I picked up a stone which proved to be a fragment of funereal inscription, and it confirmed my idea as to the age of at least one portion of this burial-ground, as it must, from its written character, be ascribed to at least the fourth century B.C.

Not far from Cnossos, near the mouth of

the river Amnisos, Homer in the "Odyssey" places the grotto sacred to Ilithyia. These verses of the poet, relating to a locality so near their home, induced the members of the Candian Syllogos to attempt its identification. The merit of having discovered the locality belongs to Signor Anerrapsis, who in an excursion to the neighbourhood of the river espied on a small height what seemed to be a cavern. The entrance, however, which looked towards the east, as in all the ancient caverns of the island dedicated to any divinity, was so blocked up with underwood as to be almost invisible, and of very difficult access. In consequence of this discovery, Dr. Hazzidakis, the president, conceived the idea of carrying out an excavation on the floor of the cavern, and on being invited, I willingly took part in the project. We entered by the small opening which shuts out almost all light from the interior. In length this cavern was about 55 mètres, and 12 in breadth. About the middle stands like a statue a large stalagmite, about 1½ mètres high, and 1·20 in circumference. Around this stalagmite is built a small enclosure wall made of small stones without cement. Other stalagmites of smaller dimensions are to be found in various parts of the grotto, especially at the far end, where there is a small pool of water caused by the trickling from the roof. Having set our lamps in position, we began to dig here and there, and at a slight depth we soon found a number of terra-cotta fragments belonging to vases of diverse epochs from the most ancient down to the Roman. We were thus convinced that this cavern must be full of votive offerings, but unfortunately no entire object of that nature rewarded our researches. Dr. Hazzidakis, who printed in the publication of the Syllogos a small memoir on the subject, is of opinion that this sacred grotto was sacked and spoiled of all its contents at some unknown period, but probably by pirates, if not by the shepherds of the neighbourhood who may have used it for a dwelling.

In front of the grotto there is neither platform nor altar. To judge from the words of Strabo, who mentions the cavern, it would appear that it was held as sacred, and frequented by worshippers up to his time.

The Photographic Survey of Warwickshire.*



AM happy in the assurance that the subject of my paper must needs be of interest to my audience; the object of the Photographic Survey of Warwickshire being neither more nor less than the collection and preservation of a perfectly exact and permanent record of every building or other object of archæological interest in a county unusually rich in such remains.

The scheme is of necessity a novel one, since the all-important aid of the art of photography suffered until recent years from the discouraging fact that its results, however valuable and interesting, could lay no claim to permanency, and would only have added to the other disabilities of the archæology of the twentieth century the torments of Tantalus, in the possession of records of unquestionable authority, but which had ceased to record. It was not until the invention of the bromide, carbon, and platinotype processes, and especially of the latter, which is so simple as well as permanent, that the work could be undertaken with a prospect of success. As a matter of fact, I believe I am right in saying that all previous efforts had been confined to the illustration of a district merely—not of a county—and that they had aimed solely at the production of lantern slides.

The inception of the scheme is due to Mr. W. Jerome Harrison, who on November 1, 1889, after several previous tentative suggestions, read at a specially convened meeting of the Birmingham Photographic Society, a paper entitled "Notes upon a proposed Photographic Survey of Warwickshire." The society was fortunate in having as its chairman Mr., now Sir, J. B. Stone, himself a photographer of experience and enthusiasm, who had already caused to be made at his own cost a large number of photographs of such local buildings as seemed likely to disappear. So far indeed as the photographic survey of our own

county, at least, is concerned, it is only fair to say that its success is mainly due to Sir Benjamin Stone's energy; and if any other county should desire to follow our example, I would simply say that the first requirement will be a man at the head of the movement, who will neither count cost, mind trouble, or listen to reason. Objects of interest are in England to be found everywhere, and amateur photographers are even more plentiful, but the *one man* whose vital force, like a coiled spring, will keep all in motion, is just the *premier pas* which costs so much, but which is all in all to the success of the undertaking.

The matter was taken up energetically after due discussion, and a special section of the society was at once formed to mature the preliminary plans. It was soon, however, found that no photographic society could by itself manage a work of such magnitude, and by June, 1890, a Survey Council, including representatives of all local bodies interested in the scheme, had been appointed; and so little difficulty was experienced in finding volunteers for the practical part that by the close of the same year a large number of photographs was ready for selection.

I need not dwell upon the rules adopted, further than to give a general idea of the *modus operandi* of the Council. It was decided that the *county* should be the limit of the work, somewhat of a self-denying ordinance for Birmingham, since the great city, not to mention its suburbs, actually strides across portions of three counties. Yet the decision was undoubtedly the right one under all circumstances. The six-inch ordnance map is taken as the basis of the survey, and as far as practicable, each Hundred is taken as the field of a year's united work. Within the chosen Hundred each square of the Ordnance Map, containing roughly six square miles, is regarded as the field of a single worker; and the squares are allotted, if possible, in accordance with the convenience or predilections of applicants. An allotted square may be withdrawn in case a reasonable amount of work is not produced within three months. All negatives are judged by a committee of experts, and are rejected if unsatisfactory

* A paper read before the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, July 10, 1893, by Howard S. Pearson. Printed by desire of the Congress.

The prints may be of any size from what is known as "quarter" to "whole plate," and only those produced by permanent processes are accepted. As a matter of fact whole-plate platinotypes are almost universally sent in. The prints are uniformly mounted, and at stated periods are handed over to the City Council to be preserved in the Public Library as public property. It is right that I should add what is, perhaps, the most honourable feature of the whole scheme, namely, that all the workers, professional or otherwise, act as amateurs, and are not only unpaid, but produce their work from first to last at their own cost both as to time and expenditure—neither inconsiderable.

It may be asked now, what has been the issue of an undertaking at first pronounced by many to be perfectly quixotic? On May 14, 1892, a collection of 1,000 prints was publicly presented by Mr. J. B. Stone on behalf of the Photographic Council, and accepted by the Mayor on behalf of the City. Of these prints, 600 had been temporarily framed by the generosity of Mr. Stone, and remained for some time on public exhibition in the Art Gallery. They are now transferred to safe keeping in the Public Library, and are always available for reference.

Had no more been done than the provision of 1,000 permanent and irrefragable records of objects of interest, which, in the nature of things, cannot themselves be permanent, surely *that* would have been much. But the work has been, and is still being, carried on with unabated diligence and success. Six hundred and fifty more prints are already waiting their turn for presentation. The work of the first three years represents a total of 1,700 prints, all carefully watched as regards quality and permanence, and all chronicling facts of abiding interest; now securely garnered, and, humanly speaking, placed beyond the reach of that incessant march of Time, which equally creates and obliterates antiquity.

The Survey Council is now turning its attention to the preservation, by the same methods, of the great wealth of historical and family portraiture existing in the various country houses of the county. The task is here one of far greater difficulty, demanding more skill and patience on the part of the

operator, and certainly more complaisance on the part of the owners whose permission has to be obtained. It is, however, a work of equal, if not greater, importance, and although the progress cannot be so rapid, we are sanguine of ultimate success. The value for reference and comparison of permanent and, if I may use the expression, *textually* accurate records of these perishable pictures, often uncopied or incorrectly copied, and perhaps not unseldom wrongly attributed, cannot surely be over-estimated; and while we are not forgetful of the obstacles to be surmounted, we are fully conscious also that whatever *can* be accomplished, will be so much pure gain.

One word in conclusion: We take no special merit to ourselves in that we have been the first to inaugurate a work of such vast and obvious benefit to archæological study that it can scarcely fail to be universally adopted. Ours is, in so far, the credit merely of having undertaken a plain duty with promptitude. But we do claim some credit for having carried out a scheme of archæological research on business principles. The appeal to the Birmingham Photographic Society in the first instance procured us workers; the widening of the basis of management in the formation of the Survey Council procured us sympathy and guidance; and the systematic mapping-out of the field to be covered economized labour, and avoided the evil of irregular, duplicated, and half-wasted effort. And, finally, we at least who are not actual workers, may fairly place on record our warm testimony to the unselfish, and indeed self-sacrificing, spirit of those who bear the burden of the labour—a spirit to which we would gratefully ascribe the marked success which has crowned our endeavour.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE second part of vol. iii. (third series) of the quarterly issue of the Journal of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND contains 103 pages and numerous excellent illustrations. The papers are as follows: "Incumbents of Killadreenan and Arch-

deacons of Glendalough in Fifteenth Century," by most Rev. N. Donnelly, D.D., Bishop of Canea. These annotated extracts from the archives at Rome are valuable, and afford proof of what might reasonably be expected to be found with regard to many other dioceses of Christendom. "Irish Stone Axes and Chisels," by Mr. W. J. Knowles. This paper is full of interest, and is illustrated by nine full-page groups of implements. "Recent Unrecorded Finds of James II., Brass Money," by Mr. W. Frazer; "Anglo-Norman Castles of Co. Down," by Mr. F. W. Lockwood, C.E., with eight text illustrations; "The Geraldines of Co. Kilkenny" (Part II.), by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell; "Killaloe: Its Ancient Palaces and Cathedral" (Part II.), by Mr. Thomas Johnson Westropp, with three full-page and two other illustrations. The plan and rich details of the cathedral are well done and noteworthy. "The Geraldine's Throw," by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, with two maps; this is the identification of the spot referred to in a sixteenth-century legend related by Holinshed. An unusually interesting Miscellanea, and a full account of the second general meeting for 1893 at Kilkenny complete this good number.

No. 39 of *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*, the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association, begins with an article on the "Teilo Churches," by Mr. J. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., whose contributions are always of much merit. Rev. Canon Bevan gives extracts from the "Statute Book of St. David's Cathedral." Mr. Edward Owen continues his contribution to the "History of the Præmonstratensian Abbey of Talley." Mr. S. W. Williams, F.S.A., has compiled an index of "Monumental Effigies" illustrated and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* from 1846 to 1892. Mrs. Thomas Allen gives a list of "Effigies in South Wales," divided into counties. This list can only be useful as a sample of how not to do it. The brevity of the descriptions renders them almost valueless; a "crusader" is a long-exploded foolish tradition; "headless figure of a priest or abbot" will never do; "a child" is very likely a diminutive effigy over a heart interment; whilst "a female in flowing robes," or "two figures in armour," are but specimens of other descriptions hopelessly vague. The church of Llantrythid, Glamorgan, possesses, according to this list, an effigy absolutely unique in Christendom; it is "a *civilian*, recumbent effigy, hands folded in prayer, *head tonsured*." Notwithstanding the editor's note stating that this list is of "a preliminary nature, and therefore more or less incomplete," we think he has nodded in giving this brief paper admission.—The fifth section of Mr. E. A. Ebbelwhite's "Flintshire Genealogical Notes" deals with Mold. "The Archæological Notes and Queries" of this number are unusually good and varied. An accurate engraving is given of the curious Early Christian inscribed pillar at Local Meudon, which was visited during the Brittany meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1889.

The July number of the monthly Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY con-

tinues its even course. The three separately-paged works are continued, namely, *Local Poetry and Legendary Ballads*, *Historical Notes of the County and City of Cork*, and Smith's *History of Cork*. This month's biographical sketch treats of Dr. Maginn. Mr. Doran concludes "Some Unpublished Records of Cork." Mr. Tenison continues his account of the "Private Bankers of the South of Ireland." An account of O'Keeffe, of Ireland and the Isle of France, is of value as explaining the condition of Irishmen on the continent at the beginning of last century.

The OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY occupies a peculiar position, for it publishes no journal of any sort but only the separate papers of its members. We have received the last of their publications, which is entitled, *Notices Manorial and Ecclesiastical of the Parish of Checkendon*, by Rev. M. T. Pearman, M.A., and forms a pamphlet of forty-seven pages. It is compiled almost exclusively from unpublished charters and documents at the Public Record Office, and affords proof of much discriminating industry on the part of the author. Domesday Book, Testa de Nevill, Hundred Rolls, Assize Rolls, etc., have all been put under contribution for the manorial notes. The church notes show equal industry; the list of rectors, from the Lincoln Diocesan Records, begins in 1221. The most interesting and unusual records that Mr. Pearman has brought to light are the bailiff's accounts of the parsonage of Checkendon of the thirteenth century, which are at the Record Office. One of them contains a list of books and vestments at the church. The earliest of these papers is for 1271-72. The references to the boon or request days when the services of the tenants were required, and to other village uses, are of much value. As early inventories of our country churches are exceptional, we take the liberty of giving a full transcript of the one recited in this able essay: "Ornaments of the Church of Chakendon: One missal, good; another missal not in such good order, and one old and worth nothing. Likewise one portuas with proper of Saints and psalter in one volume, and it is new and good. Likewise one antiphonal, good, and one legend sufficient, and two psalters sufficient, and one Collect-book, good, and two graduals not sufficient, of which one is with responses. Likewise one response-book, good, with the processioner. Likewise one manual, good. Likewise one silver chalice. Likewise two vestments insufficient, and one altogether so. And three towels insufficient. Likewise two surplices, good, and one less sufficient, and a fourth of no value. Likewise three frontals for the great altar, and one Lenten vail and one cloth for the pulpit, and one socket sufficient. Likewise two pair of corporals, good, and one ivory pix, good. Likewise moveable candelabra. Likewise two banners, good. Likewise a crismatory, good, with lock. Likewise two stoles. Likewise one incense pot less sufficient. Likewise the chancel badly covered."

The first part of vol. xvi. of *ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA*, comprising 250 pages, 16 plates, and many text illustrations, reflects much credit on the Society of Anti-

quaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and on the careful editing of Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A. The following are the contents: "The Battle of Flodden," by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, F.S.A., with plans; "Cross in the Garden at the Low Hall, Middleton St. George," by Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. It is a fine thirteenth-century example, illustrated by photography. We regret to read that "the stone has begun to split from the action of the weather, and will be all to pieces in a few more years unless it be put under cover." "Notes on Recent Discoveries at Kirk Whelpington Church," by W. S. Hicks, with a good plate giving plan and details; "Customs of the Court Leet and Court Baron of Morpeth," by J. C. Hodgson; "The New Wallsend Altar to Jupiter, and a New Roman Inscription at South Shields," by F. Haverfield, F.S.A., both of which were described in the *Antiquary* at the time of their discovery; "Names of Persons and Places mentioned in Early Lives of St. Cuthbert," by Cadwallader J. Bates, an interesting paper illustrated by a map; "Notes on the Jacobite Movement in Upper Coquetdale, in 1715," by David Dippie Dixon; "Notes on a Journey to Embleton and Back, in 1464," by Edward Bateson. This is a brief but most interesting record of the daily expenses of the Bursar of Merton College, Oxford, when visiting Embleton. "The Ancient Farms of Northumberland," by Frederick Walter Dendy—a paper of real value to all interested in village communities, old strip cultivation, etc. "The Manor and Church of Haltwhistle," by Rev. C. E. Adamson; "Forgotten Quaker Burial Grounds," by Maberly Phillips; "The Hanseatic Confederation and Newcastle-upon-Tyne," by Robert Colman Clephan. In this paper the mistake is made more than once of mentioning the *lord* mayor of London in the fourteenth century; the title was not used till *temp.* Henry VIII. "Old Church Plate in Northumberland and Durham," by Wilfred J. Cripps, C.B.; there is no pre-Reformation chalice in these counties, but two patens (1514 and 1519) both illustrated.

The Transactions and Report for the year 1892 of the Archaeological Section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE make a handsome quarto number of eighty pages, beautifully printed. "Unpublished Records relating to Birmingham," by Mr. Joseph Hill, is a paper of value, pointing out the different classes of records whence Birmingham information can be gleaned. Two facsimiles of private charters are given. One is *circa* 1250, and is a grant of land in Birmingham to be held freely of the chief lord of the fee, rendering to him all service due. The other is the creation of a burgage tenure in Birmingham by the lord in 1455. Rev. Henry T. Tilley gives a second paper on "The Church Bells of Warwickshire"; this is an admirable and well-illustrated essay. The most interesting bells recorded are the Sanctus bell at Great Packington, with the Salutation in small Gothic capitals; and the tenor at Grimley, which bears the date 1482, and the name of Robert Multon, Prior of Worcester. Mr. Talbot Baines Reed writes on a subject, of which he is a thorough master—"John Baskerville, Printer." Mr. J. W. Bradley contributes a valuable paper on "Miniatures."

The second number of vol. iii. of the Quarterly Journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY contains a continuation of "Vachell of Coley, Reading," by Rev. G. P. Crawford. A further instalment by Lady Russell of "Swallowfield and its Owners"; "Early Berkshire Wills," *ante* 1558 (continued). The third section of Rev. J. E. Field's "Antiquities of Wallingford." "Further Early Charters relative to the Church and Manor of Bisham, Berks," by Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

The Report and Transactions of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY for 1892-93 covers seventy octavo pages. The report is, on the whole, satisfactory. Comments are rarely made in these columns on natural history in museums or elsewhere, but when we find that the last sentence of the report reads thus: "They desire to record the valuable gift of an alligator from the Hooghley, shot, stuffed, and presented to the museum by Captain Lang," and that this is the only recorded addition to the museum for the year, the Council certainly require to be reminded that this is not the right or decent use to make of a local museum. The alligator had far better be set afloat in the harbour, or given to the next travelling showman! It is neither local nor in any way illustrative of the locality. There are a good many interesting scraps of archaeology, chiefly relative to churches, in the accounts of the year's excursions. Rev. W. Jago writes an able paper on the puzzling "Noti-Noti Stone in St. Hilary Churchyard," which is of Romano-British origin; Mr. John B. Cornish contributes a paper on "The Ancient Cornish Language"; Mr. R. J. Preston writes interestingly on "The Fine Perpendicular Gateway of Trewoofe House and its Heraldry"; Mr. John B. Cornish has a short but careful paper on "The Names of the Penzance Streets."

The monthly number (August) of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY opens with "Mistakes in Heraldry in Book-Plates," by Mr. F. J. Thairiwall. Mr. C. M. Carlander writes on Swedish Ex-Libris; six reproductions are given of those in Mr. Carlander's collection. Mr. Charles Dexter Allen continues his annotated list of "Early American Book-Plates." Among the letters is a long one by Mr. John Muir on "Burns' Seal." An amusing bit of correspondence is the strong remonstrance of a member against the action of the Society in making a wedding present to the Duke of York, and an assertion that the heraldic arms of the Duke thereon given are "absolutely incorrect." The Editor explains that the gift of a book-plate was by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., a vice-president of the Society, and not by the Society itself.

The new number of the Transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Part II., vol. xii.), is a good one. Its principal feature is the account of the excavations at the important Roman fort of Hardknott, by Messrs. Ferguson, Dymond, and Calverley, which is fully illustrated by several plans of great accuracy prepared by Mr. Dymond, and by

sketches by Mr. Calverley. Other papers deal with the platform of Roman date found in rebuilding Tullie House, Carlisle, and supposed to be for carrying *balistre*, and also with the Romano-British cemeteries of that city. "The Senhouses of Seascale," and "The Winders of Lorton," are the subject of genealogical papers by Miss Senhouse, and by Mr. F. A. Winder. The Rev. T. Ellwood, of Torver, and Mr. Eric Magnussen, of Cambridge, contribute a learned paper on "The Landnama Book of Iceland and its Analogues in Lakeland." Mr. Calverley continues his papers on "Early Crosses," and Mr. Swainson-Cowper briefly describes a bone cave on Morecombe Bay.

PROCEEDINGS.

The following is the record of the conclusion of the London meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, for which we could not find space in our last number: On the morning of Thursday, July 13, the members went carefully over St. Paul's Cathedral, under the guidance of Mr. Somers Clarke, and after luncheon they visited the Tower. Mr. Emanuel Green stopped them at all the salient points of interest, and, in an able and comprehensive way, told the story of the rise and development of each part, and the historical incidents that pertain to it. For the advantage of the French visitors, Mr. Green rapidly turned most of his remarks into their own tongue. The party was, however, so large, and the difficulties in some parts of the building of getting near Mr. Green so great, that it would have been better had there been two conductors. The regalia was briefly described by Dr. Wickham Legg, many of his remarks being made all the more interesting because of his paper of the previous day on the coronation ceremonies and adjuncts. The armoury was described by Viscount Dillon, who is generally admitted to be one of the best experts of the day on all questions pertaining to the construction and history of armour. It is, perhaps, only in accord with the frailty of human nature that those parts of his descriptions which exposed the mistakes of the past nomenclature of armour and the identification of different suits with impossible historical personages seemed to cause the most enjoyment to the party. Nor are the modern labels and the ordinary warder's descriptions by any means accurate. As instances of this may be named "the executioner's mask," a ghastly and grotesque face-covering of black wood; but Lord Dillon pointed out that the English executioner never wore a mask; that the executioner at the death of Anne Boleyn was attired like an ordinary man of the Tudor period; and that the only known instance of concealment of the features was at the execution of Charles I., when the official tied a piece of crape over his face.—The beheading axe, close to the block, is usually pointed out as the one used for Anne Boleyn, whereas she was beheaded with a sword! In the same part of the armoury is a "collar of torment," which Lord Dillon explained to be merely a neck collar of iron, which it was usual at one time in most gaols to place on the refractory or more sturdy criminals with a chain attached. There was no idea of special torment pertaining to it, though doubtless the wear would be

uncomfortable; but it was fairly light, and made of two hollowed pieces of iron. Some ingenious Tower attendant, desirous of further thrilling the visitors, finding an iron stud of the neck-piece displaced, had poured in molten lead, with the result that its weight was immensely increased to about fourteen pounds, and thus made it capable of bearing its present label of "a collar of torment!"—In the evening the historical section was opened by Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte in the meeting-room of the Royal Society, Burlington House. He took for his subject a theme upon which he is eminently capable of discoursing—the progress of English historical science since 1866, the year when the Institute last met in London. He made special mention of the works of Bishop Stubbs, of Mr. Green's *History of the English People*, of Mr. Elton's *Origins of English History*, of Professor Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, of Sir James Ramsay's volumes on Tudor history, and of the introductions of the late Dr. Brewer to the volumes of the correspondence of Henry VIII., and of Mr. Gairdner's continuation. Father Gasquet's work on the dissolution of the monasteries, Dr. Gardiner's account of the Stuart period, and Professor Thorold Rogers's patient investigation into the history of wages and prices were specially commended. The writings of Seebohm and others on village communities, the treatises on mediæval guilds, Mr. Hubert Hall's work on the customs, Mr. Pike's *History of Crime*, the *Dictionary of English Biography*, and the *English Historical Review*, all came in for mention. Although no new county histories on a great scale had been produced, topographical studies were much on the increase, as evidenced by the large number of parochial and local histories. Another sign of the times were the good manuals that had been produced to help the searcher in his work, such as Mr. Walter Rye's *Records and Record Searching*, and Dr. Cox's *How to Write the History of a Parish*. The old publishing societies were flourishing, and many new ones had been added, such as the Royal Historical Society, the Selden, the Pipe Roll, the Harleian, the British Record, the Huguenot, the Navy Records, and the Anglo-Norman Record Societies. Local archaeological societies had multiplied during the quarter of a century in a remarkable fashion, whilst several counties, such as Stafford, Somerset, Middlesex, and Yorkshire, have in addition their own Record Societies. Mr. Lyte considered that the nation had done far more in these twenty-seven years than in double the time at any previous period. The Rolls Series had issued 224 volumes, and were now approaching the end of their task; eighteen volumes of calendars to the papers of Henry VIII. had been published, together with sixty-two for the time of Edward VI.; foreign archives were being searched for English information; and the Historical MSS. Commission had issued seventeen folio and thirty-one octavo volumes. Archæology in this period had become an essential to others than historians; the painter, the theatrical manager, and the novelist had all of them now to appeal to the antiquary. In concluding a most able and interesting address, Mr. Lyte enumerated certain wants: (1) a dictionary of mediæval antiquities; (2) a comprehensive glossary of debased Latin terms; and (3)

school for instruction in palæography. Mr. J. H. Round followed with a long paper on "The Origin of the Mayoralty," whilst Dr. Cox had a lighter subject in the "Visits to London of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire, between 1656 and 1700," the information being gleaned from hitherto unconsulted manuscripts in private hands.—On July 14 the party visited Hampton Court Palace, full access being given to those parts not usually shown through special permission of the Queen. Mr. Ernest Law, well known as the recent historian of the palace, conducted the members round the building. Everyone was full of praise for the excellent manner in which Mr. Law fulfilled his functions. The Hampton visit and the journeys to and fro consumed the whole day, but in the evening there was a very good assembly of members in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries, when Dr. Edwin Freshfield opened the architectural section. The theme that he selected was a general survey of the architecture of London, which was comprehensively treated with much ability. His general remarks on the works of Sir Christopher Wren and the difficulties he had to encounter were of special interest. M. Tocilescu, Directeur du Musée National des Antiquités de Boukharest, read a paper entitled "Sur les Vallums de la Dobroudja." The last paper was by Mr. A. Higgins on "Works of Florentine Artists executed in England in the Sixteenth Century." This paper was of real value, and excellently treated. A variety of big drawings and photographs were arranged on the walls, including the tomb of Cardinal Wolsey and the Lady altar in Henry VII.'s Chapel. Mr. H. Longden's paper on "Ironwork in London," to which many were looking forward, was unfortunately crowded out. This session lasted, as it was, till eleven o'clock.—On Saturday last the members—who, by the way, attended the sections with exceptional assiduity—assembled in large numbers, as early as ten o'clock, at the Society of Antiquaries to hear an address by Mr. G. E. Fox on "The Romano-British City at Silchester and the Recent Excavations on the Site." This address, which occupied nearly an hour, was listened to with the greatest attention, and was well illustrated by large plans and conjectural elevations of the more important buildings. Mr. Fox, who originally spoke with some caution about the small basilica discovered in May, 1892, being a Christian church, now that the whole evidence had been carefully threshed out, spoke with absolute certainty of its Christian origin. In the discussion which followed on this point, and which was provoked by Dr. Cox, and joined in by Professor Clark, Sir Talbot Baker, Captain Stanton, and others, Mr. Fox seemed to carry all with him in the acceptance of his conclusions.—The annual business meeting of the Institute was then held, at 11 a.m., at the Royal Society's rooms, Lord Dillon in the chair. The financial position of the society (which has decidedly improved) was debated, as well as the failure of the attempt at amalgamation with the British Archaeological Association. The place of meeting for next year was left in the hands of the Council. In the afternoon the members visited Eton. It was expected that Mr. J. Willis Clark would have conducted the party, but his health would not permit it. The work of doing so was transferred to his friend

Mr. Dinham Atkinson, Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, who discharged his duties with much success at a short notice. He showed large plans depicting the projected scheme of Henry VI., as well as one of the works actually accomplished down to the last additions in the year 1844. The noble chapel, with its impressive buttresses and lofty roof, was carefully inspected, the brasses examined, and the tombs and fittings explained. Prior Lupton's gateway, the hall, the two courts, the cloisters, and other component parts of the older buildings were respectively visited, clear explanations of each being given by Mr. Atkinson. There was happily sufficient overplus of time, as it was a lovely afternoon, to stroll in the Playing Fields beneath the great elms, and to enjoy the fine views of Windsor Castle across the river.—On Monday, July 17, the main feature of the day was the examination of some of the City churches built by Sir Christopher Wren. Ten o'clock found the members mustered in the church of St. Mary's, Aldermay, nearly opposite the Mansion House Station. Mr. Niven, the historian of the City churches, was prevented by indisposition from being present, but sent his notes on each fabric, which were read by Mr. Mills Stephenson, the new honorary secretary. St. Mary's, Aldermay, is a remarkable example of Wren's work, for it was stipulated by Mr. Rogers, who found the money for its rebuilding after the Great Fire, that it should follow as much as possible the lines of the church that had been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. The result is a curious mingling of Renaissance with Gothic, though the latter much prevails. In the vestry Dr. White, the rector, showed the registers, with John Milton's third marriage duly entered on February 24, 1662-63. In the vestry, too, was an array of eucharistic plate. The oldest piece was a fine chalice of 1609, covered with a paten; on the base of the paten is an enamelled shield of the royal arms and supporters of James I. A big silver-gilt alms-dish of 1603 has the charming inscription that it is "The Gift of Elizabeth Fudick, maid servant, to ye parish," etc.; it is wholly delightful to read of someone humble enough not to despise the term descriptive of domestic service. The stand for the Lord Mayor's sword in this church is exceptionally treated, for it is beautifully carved in wood, whereas these stands for sword and mace are almost invariably constructed in ornamental ironwork.—The church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was much admired as a bold and untrammelled instance of Wren's work in his prime, showing a large dome in the centre, and a stately arrangement of columns. The pulpit, font-cover, altar-rails, reredos, and western screen are good examples of the carved woodwork of this date. This church was most unfortunately treated in a costly restoration of 1888, when the old dark-coloured pews were removed, and the floor swept clear of memorials to make way for sham "Roman mosaic."—Dr. Cox and others drew attention to the barbarity of clearing out the tombstones in this and several other churches that were visited. Some of those ejected from St. Stephen's are now in a small yard to the east of the church; some laid on the ground, and others reared up. Among them we noticed no fewer than eleven ledger stones, with fine armorials and marbled helms

carefully carved on them. They are to the memory of various important families, and extend from 1693 to 1760. They must rapidly perish in their present plight. St. Margaret's, Lothbury, which Dr. Freshfield explained, and of which he is churchwarden, fortunately retains all its old stones and early features.—St. Michael's, Cornhill, was to have been visited, but the Bishop of London was holding a confirmation there, so a move was made to the small square church of St. Mary's, Woolnoth, which was built by Hawksmoor in his master's lifetime. Here and elsewhere Mr. Longden described the ironwork, while Mr. G. E. Fox gave additional accounts of value. Sir Talbot Baker reminded the Institute that in St. Mary's was buried John Newton, the friend of Cowper. He was rector of this church for twenty-eight years, and died in 1807. The epitaph on his monument, written by himself, begins, "Once an infidel and a libertine, a servant of Hades in Africa," etc. St. Peter's, Cornhill, was also visited, as well as St. Mary's, Abchurch, and All Hallows, Lombard Street; whilst later in the day Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, built in 1468, and now a restaurant, was carefully inspected. At half-past four, in the old council chamber of the Guildhall, Mr. George Scharf read a paper "On the Portraits of the Judges in the Guildhall."—In the evening Dr. Edwin Freshfield, as president of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, received the members of the Institute at a well-arranged conversation at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. The Dean of St. Paul's, Canon Browne, and other distinguished members of the London society, assisted in the reception. There was a varied and exceptional exhibition of archaeological objects, including selections of ancient plate and charters from various City companies, an ancient cope from Ely, a collection of beadle staff-heads from the City churches, etc. Short papers were read by Dr. Freshfield, Mr. Charles Welch, and by Mr. Edwin H. Freshfield.—On Tuesday, July 18, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., conducted the party over the Temple church and library, and gave a short paper "On the History of the Church and its Monuments." In the afternoon the room of the Society of Antiquaries was again crowded to listen to a paper, by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, on the "Architectural History of Windsor Castle." Mr. Hope had spared no pains in preparing a large plan of Windsor, with separate colouring for the works executed in the times of Henry II., Henry III., Edward III., Edward IV., Henry VII., Mary, Elizabeth, the Stuarts, and the last and present centuries. He described the Saxon burh of the ninth or tenth century, and did not believe that the earthworks were of Roman date. He quoted largely from the Pipe and Close Rolls, and other authoritative records, and gave a most interesting account of the enlarging of the keep in 1344, in order that Edward III. might have the opportunity of constructing a great round table for his knights.—In the course of the afternoon, by special leave of the Queen, the palaces of St. James and Buckingham were visited. Mr. Emanuel Green again made a good conductor. Much interest was taken by some in the exceptionally fine collection of Dutch paintings at Buckingham Palace, whilst the chief attraction at St. James's Palace was the chapel where the royal wedding was lately celebrated. The

chapel still remains bereft of fittings, save a new altar table of the plainest possible deal, which was made for the royal wedding, and could not, we fancy, have cost more than 10s. 6d.—On Tuesday evening the concluding meeting of the Institute was held at the Mansion House, when the usual complimentary votes of thanks were passed with much heartiness to the Lord Mayor, to the Library Committee of the Guildhall, to the Middlesex Archaeological Society, and to others who had done so much to make the London session a success.—Wednesday was made an extra day, and was devoted to the examination of Windsor Castle, when upwards of 150 members availed themselves of this rare opportunity of far more thorough investigation than is usually practicable. On arriving at Windsor, the party placed themselves in the hands of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who has recently been making a close study of the history of the castle, and investigating its earliest remains. The day was chosen because it was expected that the Queen would have left the castle by that date; but although her plans were changed, and her Majesty was still there, she was kind enough to express a wish that the original scheme of seeing the parts usually unvisited should be carried out. After walking round the exterior of the northern and eastern sides of the upper ward, and noticing the remains of Norman work, and that of the respective reigns of Henry III., Edward III., and Elizabeth, together with the extensive alterations and recastings of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, the party entered the great quadrangle by the Great Gateway, and then turned aside in single file through narrow passages, and found amid pantries and passages the now built-in gateway of Henry II.'s time, with the portcullis grove still plainly visible. In the great quadrangle a description was given of how Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's recasing of the interior walls, however much to be regretted from an antiquarian point of view, had had the result of turning a comparatively comfortless mediæval fortress into a most comfortable domestic house. The beautiful little tower of Edward III., termed "La Rose" from the roof-bosses carved into that flower, and some charming work of Henry VII. having been pointed out, the buildings on the north side were entered. Here the party passed through the fine vaulted basement which used to serve for the retainers in the time of Edward III., and which still retains the name and use of the "Servants' Hall." It was laid out for dinner, as was also the "Steward's Hall," another fine wide vaulted and pillarless apartment, which has generally been supposed to be of the time of Edward III., but which Mr. Hope conclusively proved to have the extra interest of being as early as the days of Henry III. A peep or two in the great kitchens of Edwardian date, then in the full swing of business, afforded a proof of the kindness of the Queen in permitting the visit of so large a party at such an inconvenient time. On entering the State apartments, Mr. Hope gave way to Mr. Holmes, the Queen's librarian, who acted as conductor. Of these usually visited apartments, and of the great keep, nothing need here be said, save that Mr. Holmes was most generous in his full explanations of the pictures, books, and other rarities. After luncheon Mr. Hope resumed his tale, and for two hours and a half con-

tinuously described, without a single note, every incident and detail pertaining to the history of the buildings of the Lower Ward. The grand chapel of St. George received special treatment at his hands, particularly the remarkably interesting series of brass stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter. The unrivalled church plate was displayed in the vestry.—Thus appropriately, in this scene of regal magnificence, full of memories of English sovereigns from the Confessor to Victoria, did the London gathering of the Royal Archaeological Institute conclude. This fiftieth year of their existence will surely be a specially memorable one for the members. The extraordinary courtesy of the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities, the ready help afforded by several learned societies, and the kindness of the Queen in readily affording exceptional privileges for visiting her palaces, will not be easily forgotten. The regrettable recent "restoration" of so many of the City churches, with the ejection of the floor monuments, the sad treatment of a part of Westminster Abbey, and other like vandalisms, prove that London is by no means to be praised for its care of old public buildings; but these drawbacks will vanish from the memory long before the glories of Eton and Windsor, the hallowed charm of the great abbey, or the reverent stateliness of St. Paul's fade away. Happy reminiscences will assuredly be associated with these and other buildings through the remarkable and sustained excellence of the chosen conductors, and Mr. Emanuel Green's general guidance as director, while Mr. Mill Stephenson's careful and painstaking supervision also demands special acknowledgment.—The Institute made an extra day of July 20 in order to visit Silchester. The smaller room of the museum, which is reserved for the architectural details and the models, has received notable accessions since July, 1892, and still more is this the case with the larger room, where all the details are admirably arranged in wall and table cases. But the space is already cramped, and the museum authorities will have to devise something novel if they are to exhibit the finds of 1893, now rapidly accumulating.—The excavations of this season that have been already undertaken are in two different parts. Immediately to the north of the highroad that runs east and west through the city, about the centre, work has been begun in an *insula* hitherto unexplored. Although various foundations have been exposed, nothing architectural of material interest has yet been brought to light. On the other side of the road the case is different. The round "temple" to the south of the forum, which was discovered by Mr. Joyce in the sixties, has been again uncovered, and the outer wall laid bare to a greater depth than had previously been reached. The inner wall of a second circular building within it has also been cleared out. An accurate plan will be prepared, and its object may possibly be ascertained. This is the building which the late Professor Freeman thought might perhaps prove to be of Christian origin. Near to this another *insula* has been laid open. A considerable part of it has yielded nothing of moment, but at the angle of two streets one of the largest houses yet found has been carefully uncovered. The wide corridors are paved with red-tile tesserae of about an inch square. Several of the more important rooms are paved with tesserae of a

light drab colour formed of sandstone, and bordered in effective contrast with tesserae of a port-wine colour formed from vitrified tile, apparently specially burnt for the purpose. In one chamber is an effective flowing pattern, forming a square in the centre; but this is much damaged. An interesting feature is the clumsy way in which these much-worn tessellated pavements have been patched and mended with large irregular pieces of tiling during the latter part of the house's history. This was probably done during the period of decadence, shortly before the final removal of the Roman officials, when the larger houses were probably divided up among poorer residents. The hypocaust beneath the winter parlour is in good preservation. This house is so excellent an example of the larger ones that it will probably be selected for modelling by Messrs. Hope and Fox, as only a smaller house has at present been thus treated.—In the temporary wooden museum on the site, a great store of the varied finds of the season are gathered together. They will add considerably to the value of the Reading collection, and cover almost every kind of deposit hitherto detected. Two articles may be named of more than usual interest; one is an excellent example in bronze of a ring containing a key; the other is the rude drawing, incised on the back of a large square tile, of an horned ox, which would doubtless be one of that now extinct species, the *Bos longifrons*, or small Celtic ox. The excavations will be continued systematically throughout the summer.



The annual meeting of the BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held this year at Winchester, from July 31 to August 5. On July 31 the mayor gave an official welcome to the association in the Guildhall, to which Mr. Wyon, F.S.A., responded. The members then moved to the cathedral, where the Dean of Winchester described the building. Taking up a position in the presbytery, he pointed out various interesting details of the groined roof, which indicate its erection in the year 1501. In like manner the heraldry on the wooden groining of the ceiling filling in the central tower, which was once open to view, indicates that it was erected so late as the time of Charles I. The dean showed that the well-known tomb, which is so frequently called that of William Rufus, cannot possibly be a memorial of a layman, since the remains of an ecclesiastic were found within it. It has not long since been placed under the central tower. Proceeding into the crypts, which now appear to be twice their recent height, the dean described the heavy work which has been accomplished of freeing the whole of the crypts of the earth which had evidently been brought into them at a very early period. He considered that the crypts had always been useless, and that the earth had been deposited to its recent level so early as the thirteenth century. Nothing had been found during the process of removal. The dean next led the way to the site of St. Swithin's shrine, and proceeded to explain many curious features of the fabric, pointing out in the quaint reredos in the chantry of Bishop Gardiner the figures of Moses and Aaron, generally supposed to indicate only a fashion of the end of the last century. The mutilated condition of the paintings

on the vaulting of the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre was attributed to the action of the cathedral authorities not many years since, who allowed them to be cut away to form an approach to the organ gallery for the convenience of the organist. The public will hear with satisfaction that the contemplated "restoration" of the chantry of William of Wykeham will probably only take the form of filling in the vacant niches with statuary.—In the afternoon the party reassembled at the great entrance of Winchester College, where they were met by the bursar, Mr. T. F. Kirby, who supplied an interesting account of the original foundation, and proceeded to explain the positions of the actual apartments in which the scholars, the fellows, the choristers, and the chaplains were located, and the numbers of each in a single apartment. The chapel and then the cloisters were visited in succession, the latter having been used originally for class purposes, the master having had a movable desk fitted for transit from position to position. Progress was then made to Wolvesey Palace, which unfortunately remains untenanted and but little cared for, although Bishop Morton's work shows but few signs of decay. The ruins of the ancient palace adjoining, where fine Norman work of late date is apparent in many places, were also described by Mr. Kirby.—In the evening a conversation was given by the mayor and mayoress in the Guildhall. In the course of the evening the president of the association, the Earl of Northbrook, delivered the inaugural address.—On August 1 the party, under the direction of Mr. T. W. Shore, hon. sec. of the Hants Field Club, visited some tumuli to the north of the city, and the churches of Stoke Charity and Micheldever. Lunch was provided by Lord Northbrook at Stratton Park. In the afternoon the churches of King's Worthy and Headbourn Worthy were inspected.—At the evening meeting papers were read on the cathedral font and on Fromonds Chantry.—On August 2 the members paid a visit to Titchfield Church, an interesting building, into which are built up a large number of Roman bricks. Its history was well told by Rev. R. A. R. White. Some of the visitors claimed for the tower a Saxon origin, which is a very doubtful point. The church contains a fine Elizabethan tomb to the first Earl of Southampton, the celebrated Chancellor Wriothesley, erected by the second earl. Place House was next visited; it was erected in Tudor days on the site of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Titchfield. Here Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., read a paper and lectured on the buildings, aided by plans lent by Mr. St. John Hope.—In the afternoon, that perfect example of Roman masonry at Porchester was examined, as well as the castle and the church.—At the evening meeting papers were read by Mr. Wyon on the "Seals of the Bishop of Winchester"; by Dr. Sewell on the "Seals of William of Wykeham"; and a tedious one, which could not be finished, by Mr. Phené, on "Hampshire Tumuli," wherein an endeavour was made to connect them with the mounds of America.—On August 3 Romsey Abbey was visited; it was described by the late vicar, Rev. E. S. Berthon. He confessed his sin publicly as to the mischief he had done in the destruction of part of the north side of the nave.

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The time allotted to the inspection of the abbey was far too short.—In the afternoon the party assembled in the hall of Winchester Castle. Here Rev. G. N. Godwin gave a graphic description of the various historical incidents associated with the building. A perambulation of parts of the city followed, hasty visits to a variety of old churches, and domestic buildings.—In the evening Mr. W. H. Jacob, a former Mayor of Winchester, read the most interesting paper of the meeting, "On the Plagues in Winchester." A good comparative paper "On the Cathedral Font and other Similar Examples," was by Mr. J. Romilly Allen.—On August 4 the company proceeded to Southampton, where Mr. T. W. Shore, a most capable antiquary, conducted them to the chief objects of interest in the town, such as the Bar Gate, "King John's Palace," the Church of St. Michael, the Chapel of St. Julian, and the ancient town walls.—The afternoon excursion was to Netley Abbey, where Rev. G. W. Minns and Mr. C. Synam described these well-known Cistercian ruins. From Netley progress was made to Bittern Manor, where Sir Stewart Macnaughten had laid out in the drawing-room a variety of objects found on the Roman station of Clausentum.—In the evening papers were read by Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, F.S.A., and by Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett.—On August 5 the great earthworks of Old Basing House were visited (the story of them being well told by Mr. Godwin), as well as the church of Basingstoke.—In the evening several other papers were read at a meeting presided over by Rev. S. M. Mayhew. The members enjoyed lovely weather, and are to be congratulated on a much better managed meeting than that of last year in South Wales.



The sixteenth annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS was held on July 7 in the Old Hall, Barnard's Inn, Holborn. Mr. William Morris, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, which referred in detail to numerous cases in which the society had interested itself, successfully and otherwise, during the year. Special allusion was made to Westminster Abbey, and it was stated that the attitude on the part of the Dean and Chapter, who had declined giving any information as to their intentions with regard to the Abbey, could not but cause great disquietude amongst those who considered that such treatment as the north transept had undergone was destructive of the history of the building. As to foreign work, the report said it was gratifying to find the Rome correspondent of the *Times*—a paper which did not usually take a favourable view of the efforts of the society—declaring in a recent letter with regard to the restorations formerly carried out in Venice, that some disgraceful jobs had been perpetrated which quite justified all the remonstrances of their society, whose intervention had effected a great deal of good. Mr. John Richmond seconded the motion, and the report was adopted unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., then read a paper on "The Use and Abuse of Westminster Abbey as a National Mausoleum," in which, after reciting a number of historic incidents associated with the edifice, said it had been estimated that room might

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be found for the burial of ninety more persons within the Abbey, but at the risk of unduly disturbing the foundations. The walls, however, were so crowded that no part of them was available for a single monument. If a place for really national monumental inscriptions was required, it would have to be subject to some such regulations as governed the National Portrait Gallery, where it was a standing rule that persons represented and received should be dead not less than ten years, so as to guard against newspaper fame and undue influence. Under the existing condition of things, he considered it would be unfortunate for the Church, and unfair to the State, to associate any new big national Valhalla with an ancient and most reverent fabric pertaining to the Church Catholic. If any structure were needed, he advocated the acquisition of a new site not connected with any Christian altar. Every one of the plans that had been proposed for building monumental annexes to the Abbey would be destructive of the appearance and the history of England's noblest pile.



The members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made their second summer excursion on July 31, visiting Howden, Wressell, and Hemingborough. On arriving at Howden the party were met by the Vicar (the Rev. W. Hutchinson, M.A.), who conducted the members through the remarkably fine collegiate church, beginning with the ruined choir, and proceeding through the nave and transepts, and concluding with the chapter-house and the old manor-house adjoining. He then read a paper which dealt with the history of the church. Dr. Cox and Mr. Boyle joined in the discussion which subsequently ensued. The party subsequently adjourned to the Bowmen's Hotel, where luncheon was served. At the close the President (Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A.) gave a short address on "The Collegiate Churches of Yorkshire," and pointed out the great distinctions between them and the monastic houses. He spoke of Howden Church as one of the most important collegiate foundations (1267) after the Norman Conquest, and characterized the church at Hemingborough, which was visited by the party later in the day, as one of the latest in the North of England (1436). Eight new members were then elected. The President announced that he had just received permission from Mr. Bethell for the excavation of the site of Watton Abbey, near Beverley, which work it was hoped the society would undertake this year. It will be of great interest, as hitherto no religious institutions of the Gilbertine Order have been investigated. The visitors then proceeded to Wressell Castle, where they were met by the Rev. R. Kennedy, Vicar of Wressell, who assisted the visitors in their examination of this ancient structure. Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., gave a most interesting and original account of the building. He alluded to the period (1315) when William de Percy took over the lordship. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, says that Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, purchased the manor, which at that time was worth little more than £30 per annum. Leland, however, did not mention of whom the Earl bought it, and, as it appeared to have been in the Percy family about seventy years prior to the Earl of

Worcester, it is more than probable that it came to him by descent. This Earl, rebelling against Henry IV., was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403, and was beheaded at that town the next day. The lordship then became forfeited to the King, who retained it for some years, and at length gave it to his son John, Duke of Bedford, who died possessed of it, twelfth year of the reign of Henry VI. The castle and lordship were then left to the King. Thomas Percy, Knight, son of Henry Percy, second Earl of Northumberland, was created Baron Egremont, November 20, 1449, who by a grant from the King held for the term of his life the lordship of Wressell, which continued in the Percy family until the death of Josceline, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland, who died without issue. The speaker described the architectural features of the building, and referred to the subsequent owners of the castle. The party then proceeded in conveyances to Hemingborough Church, being conducted over the building by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, who read an interesting paper. Mr. Boyle pointed out the remains of the pre-Conquest church.



The SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their annual meeting on August 10 and 11, when Chichester, Bosham, and Lavant were visited. On August 10 the members and their friends left Lewes by train, reaching Chichester at 10.28. Here the cathedral, library, bell-tower, cloisters, vicar's hall, crypt, bishop's palace, the chantry, etc., were inspected, and information given upon points of historic and archaeological interest by the Ven. Archdeacon of Chichester, the Rev. Dr. Arnold, and others. The palace garden was also visited. Luncheon was served at the Dolphin Hotel at 1.30, when the Mayor of Chichester (Alderman William Smith) presided. At 3.0 a perambulation of the city was undertaken under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Arnold, when the Cross, remains of city walls and bastions, St. Mary's Hospital, the Chapel of the Gray Friars (in Priory Park), the Museum, etc., were visited and described by the Rev. Canon Teulon and others. At 7.30 the dinner took place at the Dolphin Hotel, presided over by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, a vice-president of the society. At 9.0 a conversazione was given by the Mayor, when papers upon archaeological subjects were read and discussed. On August 11, at 10.30, the members and their friends left Chichester, and drove *via* West Stoke and Kingly Vale to Bosham, where the church was described by Dr. Arnold. The party then returned to Chichester after luncheon. Carriages were in readiness to drive to Mid-Lavant, where the church was described by the Rev. J. Fraser. A visit was paid to the Lavant Caves, which were shown by Mr. C. Dawson, F.G.S., and Mr. J. Lewis, C.E., who have the excavations in charge. Cawley's Alms-house was visited on the way back to give an opportunity for the curious chapel to be inspected, and the return to Chichester was made in time for the 6.19 ordinary train to Brighton.



The annual excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on July 26, when nearly 150 members proceeded to Rievaulx Abbey, where

they had the advantage of being conducted by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. As historical accuracy is so eminently desirable in all true antiquarian research, we are glad that Mr. Hope began his address by reminding his audience that the romantic tale of Walter l'Espece, founding the abbeys of Rievaulx and Warden and the Priory of Kirkham in memory of his only child who was thrown from his horse and killed, is but a fond invention of some monkish chronicler. Walter l'Espece never had a son. With regard to the orientation of the great church and buildings, the necessity of the site almost compelled the builders to place them north and south; but in his description Mr. Hope said that, following the Dissolution Survey and earlier charters, he would name the points of the compass, such as usually pertained to a church. In the presbytery, he pointed out the portions occupied by the monks' choir, the positions of the upper entrances, the gradus presbyterii, and the high altar, and called attention to the continuous stone screen between the arches shutting off the aisles. On the pier immediately north of the high altar, a great image of Our Lady stood, the marks of which were pointed out. The arrangements of the five altars under the east wall, with their floor piscine, all screened off by a wooden partition extending right across, and divided from one another by their stone walls. Passing to the site of the central tower, which apparently fell just before the dissolution, Mr. Hope showed the remains of the plain Norman work in the transepts, comparing it with the contemporary work in the same position at Fountains. The place was also pointed out in the south transept of the great image of St. Christopher, the seeing of which the first thing in the morning was supposed to shield the beholder from disaster during the day. Of the nave, although it is buried beneath huge mounds of rubbish, we know from the survey that it remained Norman to the end with a painted wooden ceiling like that of Peterborough. Outside the west-end, which probably contained a great Perpendicular window, was a Galilee or porch, as at Fountains and Byland. In the cloister garth Mr. Hope discoursed on the disposition of the monastic buildings round it, and referred to the abnormal character of the insignificant building on the west side in place of the huge vaulted *cellarium* like that at Fountains. The party then proceeded to the frater, after examining the remains of the lavatory on either side of the door, which Mr. Hope described as almost unique in being built over a great undercroft or cellar, in consequence of the fall of the ground. The arrangement of the pulpit, with its unique circular stair descending and opening into the undercroft, was pointed out, as well as the alterations in the arrangement of the roof in later times. The site of the kitchen, with its hatch, on the west side of the frater, and the warming-house, with its two great fireplaces in the corresponding position on the east, were noted. On the eastern side of the cloister Mr. Hope drew attention to the extent and unique plan of the chapter-house, and the probable divisions of the sub-vault south of it, over which and the chapter-house was the monks' dorter. Mr. Hope next showed the position of the infirmary cloister, on the east side of the dorter, with the great rere-

dorter on the south, and the shell of the infirmary hall on the east. The various adjuncts to this important part of the abbey are now represented by grassed-over mounds of rubbish. All this group of buildings, Mr. Hope said, appeared from the survey to have been occupied at the time of the suppression by the abbot, who had also a private gallery extending as far as the church, where it ended in an oriel window or projecting closet, opening into the aisle, so that the abbot might hear mass being said at one of the five eastern altars. There was a similar arrangement still existing at Fountains. Mr. Hope also pointed out the remains of the chancel and its chapel, and of the Abbot's Chapel, now turned into a cottage.—On the way back to the carriages, the remains of the gate-house, of the *capella extra portas*, and the conduit, were indicated. Mr. Hope pointed out the continual damage done to these valuable ruins by the unchecked growth of ivy, bushes, and trees.—After lunch at Helmsley a brief visit was paid to the Castle, where Mr. Hope indicated the salient features, drawing special attention to the unusual arrangement of the ditches, and of the interesting series of barbicans that defended their passage. Mr. Hope much deplored the sad condition of the beautiful plaster ceiling, cornice, and panelling in the Elizabethan portion of the buildings, as a disgrace to Yorkshire and the noble owner. Two exquisite Elizabethan oriels on the outer side are also completely hidden by sheets of ivy.



The annual general meeting of the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Warminster on July 26, 27, and 28, under the presidency of Lieut.-General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A. A local committee had worked hard for some time before to make the meeting a success, and received the members with great liberality, providing luncheon each day free of cost.—The opening meeting was held at the town hall on the afternoon of the 26th, when General Pitt Rivers gave a very interesting account of his latest excavation—that of a camp on his own property near the south lodge at Rushmore. The whole of the ditch was excavated, and though comparatively few articles were found, the evidence went to establish the fact that the camp was of Bronze Age date. Accurate plaster models of the camp before and after excavation, and diagrams showing the exact position of the various articles found illustrated the paper.—As this is the last year of the General's tenure of the presidency, it was unanimously resolved to invite Sir H. B. Meux, Bart., to become president for the ensuing three years. After the meeting the members inspected the valuable collections of coins lent for the occasion by Mr. T. H. Baker and Mr. J. E. Halliday, together with the case containing twenty-eight of the well-known nobles discovered some years back at Bremeridge, exhibited by Mr. Phipps. Another interesting exhibit was a quantity of *clippings* of silver coins of Elizabeth's reign, found secreted in the wall of an old house near Frome. After tea, which was kindly provided for the party at the vicarage by Sir James and Lady Philipps, the parish church was inspected—a fine modern church, practically, but containing a curious remnant

of eleventh-century work in a little window in what was once the east wall of the north transept.—The annual dinner took place at the town hall at seven o'clock, and in responding to the toast of "Success to the Society," General Pitt Rivers suggested whether in the future it might not conduce to the permanency and scientific work of local county societies if they gradually united into larger societies covering a well-marked portion of the country. This could not be forced on, and if it came about at all must come about by natural development; but he suggested that if the Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire Societies could be united in a great South-western Society, their power of undertaking scientific work would probably be greater than that of the separate societies at present. The conversazione was held in the upper room of the town hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The first paper of the evening was one by Mr. C. H. Talbot, entitled, "A Plea for the further investigation of the Architectural History of Longleat." This was followed by one read by Mr. S. B. Dixon on "A Sundial for the Monastery of Ivychurch," the dial itself, which somewhat resembles some of the elaborate Scotch dials, being exhibited. Lastly came a paper by Mr. R. U. Powell on the "History of Hill Deverill."—On Thursday the 27th a large party numbering nearly 100 started in breaks and carriages for Longleat, and as the weather was everything that could be desired, the unrivalled woodland scenery of the park was seen at its very best—that is to say, as good as anything of the kind that the length and breadth of England have to show. The palatial mansion itself, with its many objects of interest—pictures, china, splendid furniture, and elaborately-decorated rooms, took a long time to see; and when at length the last stragglers were got out of the house, a move was made to Woodhouse Farm, where, as if in contrast, there was very little to see—a small round roofless chamber, and a few crumbling fragments of wall being the sole remains of the Woodhouse Castle, which was the scene of sharp fighting during the Civil Wars. The next item on the programme was luncheon at Shearwater, a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by lovely woods on the outskirts of the Longleat demesne. After luncheon a further drive brought the party to Longbridge Deverill, where the old Elizabethan almshouses, with their oak stairs and panelling, and the church, which has been for the most part rebuilt, were inspected. The next stop was at Hill Deverill close by, where a most hopelessly unpromising-looking church contains a fine altar-tomb of the Ludlow family, and some quaint modern tablets of the Cokers. The old manor house, now a farm, is of much interest, the earliest part being a low range of building now used as a stable, which retains its fine early fifteenth-century doorway and roof, and seems to have been the entrance of the original house. On the other side of the farmyard is the immense fifteenth-century barn, and built against it the present house, which has Elizabethan work at the back, whilst the front was altered about 1700. This was the home of the Ludlows. A few miles further in the breaks, and a stiffish climb on foot, landed the party in the cool of the evening on the ramparts of Battlesbury, one of the two great camps which keep guard over

Warminster. Here, after a most welcome cup of tea provided by the forethought of the local committee, the round of the ramparts was made, the distance being about one mile, under the leadership of General Pitt Rivers. The defences are of the most striking kind, a double rampart surrounding the whole camp, divided by a very deep ditch, with a third exterior rampart at the two ends where the ground is comparatively level, and so less easily defensible. Some writers have called this a Roman camp, but General Pitt Rivers pointed out that the finding of a hoard of Roman coins within its boundaries was no sort of evidence of its Roman date, and in all probability it was much older. The only way in which the date of such earthworks could be ascertained was by thorough and systematic excavation.—At the conversazione in the evening the first paper read was by the Rev. L. H. Goddard on "The Corporation Plate and Insignia of Wilts," illustrated by full-sized drawings of all the Wiltshire maces. This was followed by a paper by Mr. B. H. Cunnington on a remarkable find of urns, near Pewsey, together with apparently the rough kilns of clay in which they were burnt.—On Friday morning the breaks started at 9.15, stopping first at Sutton Veney, where the ruins of the old church, the remarkable modern church by Mr. Pearson, and the fourteenth-century roof of the old manor house, now the rectory, were inspected. Thence the party drove to Upton Lovel, a little church without anything very remarkable in its architecture, which has just been excellently restored by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., who as usual acted as architectural guide to the party during the excursions.—Boyton Church was the next item on the programme, a building full of interesting architectural points, but greatly injured by bad "restoration" some years ago, even the once fine effigy of Sir Alexander Gifford having been carefully tooled all over to the utter destruction of every semblance of antiquity, and the disappearance of his chain mail altogether. Adjoining the church is the interesting Elizabethan manor-house, for some years the residence of the late Duke of Albany. This was also visited, and then a move was made for Stockton, where lunch in a tent had been provided by the local committee. After lunch, Bishop Huyshe Yeatman, of Southwark, brother of the owner of Stockton, gave a most interesting account of the house and its history. Externally, it looks a well-preserved, but rather plain large square Elizabethan house, with no very special points about it. Internally, however, it is one of the most fascinating houses imaginable. In the first place almost every room upstairs and down retains its original plaster ceiling, most of them of quite unusual richness and variety of design, and most of the rooms have also their old panelling and finely-carved mantelpieces. The gem of the whole is the large drawing-room, which retains its decorations in almost as perfect a condition as when they were first erected. The beautiful panelling, with its carved frieze, and the inner porch or doorway in the corner, of singularly elaborate wood-carving, have never even been painted over. The contents of the house match the house itself. Such an assemblage of fine old oak furniture is seldom seen—not to mention china, and objects of interest of all kinds, including a valuable collection of birds formed by the present occupier, Mr. Ashley

Dodd. Here, too, is a whole barn full of the fine seventeenth-century panelling and carving so ruthlessly stripped from the walls of Winchester College Chapel by Mr. Butterfield some twenty years ago, to the exceeding detriment of the building. Stockton Church, too, is extremely interesting, containing as it does many fine tombs of the Topp and other families, and having the almost unique arrangement in a small village church of a solid wall, pierced only by a doorway and two squints, dividing the nave from the chancel.—Codford St. Mary Church was next visited. Here the interest centred chiefly in the fine chancel arch, partly of twelfth and partly of thirteenth-century work; whilst at Codford St. Peter a fine font and a very curious piece of Saxon sculpture—a man picking a bunch of grapes, set in a sort of baluster frame—were the principal things to see.—At Heytesbury House, Lord and Lady Heytesbury entertained the party at tea, and showed them the valuable collection of pictures contained in the house. But by this time the evening was so far advanced that there was only just time to glance at the grand but over-restored church before the secretary's trumpet warned the party that if they wished to catch their trains at Warminster they must be off. And so a very successful meeting came to an end.



The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in the library of the Castle, July 26, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair. The gift of an early piscina to the museum, from Boldon Church, by Mr. Walter Scott, was named. The chairman said this stone had no business to be taken out of the church, and they had no business to accept it. It was a most disgraceful thing of the clergy to allow such things to be removed from their churches. Personally, he declined to support a vote of thanks to the donor.—Mr. Dendy said there were a great many clergymen in all parts of the country who did not care for old and interesting things of this sort. If they were presented to the society, it was bound to take care of them. If the Church throughout the land took care of these objects, it was a duty that would not fall upon societies like this. Eventually the formal thanks were voted.—Announcement was made of the discovery of a Roman altar at Lanchester, which is described and illustrated in this number of the *Antiquary*.—Mr. W. L. Charlton then read notes by himself and Mr. O. J. Charlton on "Some MSS. from Hesleyside, principally relating to Cumberland and Westmorland, Twelfth to Sixteenth Century," found some months ago in sorting papers at Mantle Hill in the house of the steward of Hesleyside.—The Rev. J. T. Brown, of Sunderland, read his account of "The Parish and Church of Boldon." In the course of his paper Mr. Brown mentioned that in one of the registers it was stated that a clergyman had to obtain the assent of the bishop to his marriage, and the bishop to see the lady before he gave his assent.—The chairman, in the conversation which followed the reading of the paper, told a story connected with a visit of the Northumberland and Durham Archaeological Society a few years ago to Boldon Church. Among those present, he said, was

an amateur architect, who pointed out the grace and beauty of the east window, and exclaimed: "No modern man could have built that." Whereupon the whole company was startled by someone shouting out: "Oh, I built that window myself." The man was brought forward, and being asked if he had any proof of what he said, mentioned another man who lived in the village as one who assisted him. This man was sent for, and before any other question was put to him, he was asked if he knew anything about the window. He at once said that he and the other man had put in that window "five years ago."—Dr. Hodgkin stated that there had been a sort of committee examining the Roman wall, both here and in Scotland. General von Sarwey, a member of the German Limes Commission, had been reporting upon the Roman wall in Germany, and had come here by order of his Government to examine the North of England wall. Professor Pelham and several other gentlemen from Oxford accompanied him. He would read part of a letter from Professor Pelham which gave the result of their observations, and was an earnest exhortation to this society not to get faint-hearted about excavation: "The main result of our trip may be stated in a few words. One and all we were impressed with the necessity of systematic excavation, as the only means of answering the many difficult questions raised by the extant remains. Above all the great problem of the meaning of the 'Vallum' can hardly be solved, until the construction of the earthen mounds has been carefully studied by means of sections cut at various points. There is also need of further excavation in the camps and along the line of the wall itself. The completion of the work begun at Chesters, and the excavation of the camp and adjoining buildings at Housesteads, are instances in point. It would no doubt also be desirable to take surveys of selected portions of the line, on a larger scale and in greater detail than the survey of Maclauchlan. If a well-considered scheme of excavation and survey were prepared, it ought not to be impossible to find the money needed. The work might be done in sections, as the state of the funds allowed. The committee of direction would naturally decide on the plan of operations, and lay down general rules for the guidance of those immediately in charge of any particular excavation. We have only to add that any assistance which we can render would be cheerfully given. A systematic and exhaustive examination of the Roman frontier in North Britain would be of the greatest service to all students of the history of old Rome, and no work could reflect more credit upon Northern antiquaries, or be a more fitting tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of their number, Dr. Bruce."—Mr. S. Holmes exhibited sections which he had prepared of the cuttings through the vallum on the hill a little to the east of Heddon.



On July 22 an interesting excursion was made by the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Settle and Giggleswick. As it is now six years since the Bradford antiquaries visited the neighbourhood, and more than a hundred new subscribers have been elected, the council de-

terminated that this summer one or two of the places previously seen should be revisited for the benefit of the new members and their friends. They were met at the Settle station by Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, who, as churchwarden, has been mainly instrumental in the restoration of Giggleswick Parish Church. Thanks to Mr. Brayshaw, who had kindly lent a number of blocks, the secretary was able to present to the members an illustrated programme with views of Settle, Giggleswick Church, the Birkbeck Monument, the Settle Stocks, the Ebbing and Flowing Well, and other objects of interest. At Giggleswick Church the vicar, the Rev. Addison Crofton, gave the visitors a hearty welcome, and then Mr. Brayshaw gave a succinct and lucid description of the building. Fragments had been found of a Saxon and Norman Church, but the present edifice had been erected in the thirteenth century. The galleries and musty old pews which disfigured the church had been removed, and it was now one of the most comfortable and pleasant places to worship in in Craven. He pointed out the effigy of Sir Richard Tempest, of Little Stainforth, and certain other stone figures upon which he invited the opinion of the visitors. The Percies and the Pudseys were connected with this church, and there were four chapels which belonged to four leading families. The pulpit and reading desk, of richly carved oak, were erected in 1680. From the church the party went to the museum at the old Grammar School, where Mr. Brown, the custodian, described the relics found in the Victoria Cave, the bones of the hyena, rhinoceros, bear, hippopotamus, bison, and other objects of curiosity.

A meeting of THE DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB was held at Abbotsbury on August 9. The members came in two detachments from Dorchester and Weymouth, and met at Corton, a manor house in the parish of Portisham. Here there was a free chapel, and the building still remains, and contains *in situ* the original pre-Reformation altar table, which consists of two upright slabs of stone, with a third resting on them; on this are plainly discernible the five consecration crosses. Perhaps this altar escaped destruction from the isolated position of the chapel; the credit of the discovery of this unique altar is due to Mr. H. J. Moule, of Dorchester. A short paper on the chapel was read by the Rev. W. M. Barnes, who is collecting funds for its preservation (not *restoration*, we are glad to say). The Rev. F. W. Weaver called the attention of the members to remains of frescoes which he had discovered on the walls. It was agreed that the solidity of the slabs made it probable that the altar was of early date.—The party then proceeded to Portisham Church; Mr. E. Cunningham read a paper in the churchyard on Hell Stone, a remarkable cromlech or dolmen, which is situated on a hill overlooking the village. Other stones of a similar kind are to be found scattered about the neighbourhood, and some large ones were noticed in the bed of the little stream which flows through the village. Abbotsbury was reached midday, and after luncheon the members inspected the gardens belonging to Lord Ilchester, when a learned paper on some of the more

remarkable trees and plants to be found there was read by the president, Mr. J. G. Mansel-Pleydell, F.G.S., and Lord Eustace Cecil added some interesting information on the same subject.—The members then ascended the hill on which St. Catherine's Chapel stands, whence a magnificent view of the coast and Chesil Beach was obtained. An admirable paper on this beautiful building was read by Mr. Moule, who pointed out the roof, which is entirely made of stone, and contains no woodwork whatever; he also called attention to the ingenious arrangement by which the rain is allowed to run off the roof, and which has been the means of its preservation. The members, before separating, inspected the ruins of Abbotsbury Abbey, the tithe barn, and the parish church, and then left for their various destinations after spending a most enjoyable day. Their thanks are especially due to Mr. Nelson M. Richardson, hon. sec., for the excellent arrangements under which the meeting was successfully carried out.

On August 3 the members of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Colchester. The party, on reaching Colchester, at once drove to the castle, where they were met by Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., hon. curator of the museum. The outside of the building was first inspected, Mr. Laver pointing out the evidence in favour of the Roman origin of portions of the building. He drew attention to the Roman character of the walls—brickwork alternating with masonry, and to the windows of early Norman character, which cut into features of still earlier date. Inside the building the only remaining division wall exhibits "herring-bone" brickwork of Roman character; the fireplaces of similar workmanship Mr. Laver considers to be later insertions. The fact of the principal entrance being in the ground-floor was also brought forward by Mr. Laver as an argument in favour of his view, the entrance to an early Norman keep being always on the first floor, and reached by an outside staircase. Though the present doorway is obviously later than the surrounding work, it is, Mr. Laver contended, the successor to an earlier door in the same position. This view he supported by the following ingenious reasoning. The door at the foot of the internal stair-turret was so constructed as to be secured from above by defenders retreating to the upper story, when the ground floor had been captured by an enemy. The ground floor must, therefore, have had a door. If it had had none, the upper floor would have been most liable to capture by its door and outside staircase, and the defenders would in that case have retreated to the ground floor, and the door from the upper story would have been secured from the lower side as a protection against attack from above. The staircase door, therefore, being secured from above, the ground floor must have had an entrance from the outside, and as this is contrary to Norman arrangement, the keep cannot be Norman. Mr. Laver also pointed out that the inner face of the walls, though undoubtedly early Norman, is of inferior workmanship and of later date than the core of the walls, and he also produced other facts in support of his theory.—The visitors were then shown round the museum by Mr. Laver and Mr. Spalding, the curator. Here the

lead coffin, with a pipe which reached from the surface of the ground to the mouth of the dead, and down which could be dropped the offerings of food and wine, roused very great interest.—After lunch the party, still under the guidance of Mr. Laver, proceeded to the Balkern gate, a very perfect example of a Roman gateway with guard-rooms. A part of the work here—not long ago, narrowly escaped destruction by the Corporation for the sake of the materials, but was preserved by the liberality and energy of Mr. Laver. The party then visited the unrivalled Romano-British collection formed by Mr. Joslin, and the gravestone of the Centurian and the examples of glass and pottery were inspected. A number of terra-cotta statuettes—grotesque and otherwise—and fine earthenware vessels of Greek character from a single interment, were considered by Professor Ridgeway to indicate a Greek burial, perhaps that of one of the Roman military doctors, who were usually Greeks.—Professor Hughes, on behalf of the visitors, thanked Mr. Joslin for his kindness in showing his museum.—The ruins of St. Botolph's Priory, Trinity Church, the gateway of St. John's Abbey, and the church of St. Giles, were also visited.



The archaeological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE made an excursion to Lichfield on July 22. The members of the section on this occasion were under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hayes and Mr. W. Salt Brasington, who directed the attention of the visitors to the various objects of interest. Passing the old almshouses of St. John's, where the curious chimneys and the exterior of the chapel were noticed, the first halt was made at the Friary, now a private house, but anciently a Franciscan establishment. Little is left of the monastic buildings except some fragments of stone walls, and the stone coffin-lid of Richard Merchant, the founder. At the museum about half an hour was spent in viewing a miscellaneous collection chiefly illustrative of the history of the city and neighbourhood. The new west front of the cathedral, although it follows the old lines, is disappointing. The statues have none of the humour and originality so characteristic of mediæval work, and the whole façade is reduced to one dead level of new neatness. The mellowing hand of time may efface this objectionable quality, but the new work at Lichfield will not bear comparison with old work of the same kind, for instance, that on the west front of Wells Cathedral, because the modern sculptors have, with a few exceptions, failed to express their ideas vigorously. It is fortunate that the restorers have not greatly interfered with the natural beauty of the northern side of the cathedral, where the colour of the weather-beaten sandstone called forth expressions of admiration from the artists of the party. The party, under the able guidance of the chief vergers, made a tour of the cathedral. The chapter-house was first visited, the beautiful proportions of the room admired. The central column supporting the roof extends through two stories, and there are other unusual features in the building. Over the door there is a late fifteenth-century fresco, and in the passage leading into the church may be seen a row of thirteen stalls. Of these stalls the wholly

ridiculous and baseless story was told that they were seats wherein the pilgrims to St. Chad's shrine were wont to sit to have their feet washed by the clergy! The under-cutting on the capitals of the pillars in this passage was much admired. In the lady chapel the rich fifteenth-century windows were admired, and the carefully-restored chapel in the south wall, now occupied by a memorial to Bishop Selwyn. Two great works by Chantry—"The Sleeping Children," and the kneeling figure of Bishop Ryder—were examined with interest, as were the ancient monuments in the south aisle, a semi-effigy, a kind of monument, probably peculiar to Staffordshire; the painted tomb of Bishop Hacket, 1671; a curious mutilated figure of Sir John Stanley, of Pipe, who is represented as bare to the waist, ready to receive flagellation at the hands of the clergy, his crime being that he had cut off the water supply from the cathedral. In the Consistory Court are to be seen the only portion now remaining of the early Norman church, and in the treasury adjoining are a few relics of the sieges of Charles I.'s time, in the shape of cannon balls and fragments of shell found in the moat. The tour of inspection ended in the library, where "the treacle," "the breeches," and other curious editions of the Bible, a sealed Prayer-book, some valuable MSS., and portraits, were exhibited. But the chief treasure of the library is the ancient Celtic MS. of the Gospels, called "St. Chad's Book," a MS. which has survived vicissitudes of many kinds, including the troubles of the Reformation period, and three sieges, and is one of the finest monuments of Celtic art extant. The members then started for St. Chad's Church, Stowe, where they arrived just before sunset. The prospect across the lake, with the cathedral in the background, as seen in the evening light, is one of surpassing beauty, and it so happened that on Saturday the sunset was unusually brilliant. The view will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it. At Stowe, St. Chad in the far-off Saxon days built himself a hermitage, and here received the earliest Christian converts in the Midlands. The spot is hallowed by its associations, and the ceremony of decking the holy well is still observed. On Holy Thursday the choristers from the cathedral still walk in procession to the well, carrying green boughs, and singing the Old Hundredth Psalm. By the kindness of the vicar the church was opened for the inspection of the visitors, and Mr. Brasington pointed out some of the chief features of interest. From Stowe a short walk brought the party to Green Hill Church, which stands in the largest churchyard in England. Here the vicar, the Rev. O. W. Steele, met the visitors, and kindly explained the points most noteworthy, including a fine thirteenth-century effigy, lately discovered, and some paving tiles.



The annual excursion of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on July 26, when about 100 members and friends visited St. Catherine's, Compton, and Loseley. Excellent arrangements were made by the hon. secretaries, Mr. Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., and the Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A. At St. Catherine's an inspection of the ancient ruin was made. The party assembled in the interior, where

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., the well-known authority on Surrey architecture, read an able paper relating to the old chapel and its surroundings, which have been represented on canvas by Turner and scores of other artists. The chapel, said Mr. Nevill, stood on the well-known Pilgrim's Way, and just above a ferry over the river. The Pilgrims were they who during the Middle Ages came in throngs, chiefly from Havre, in Normandy, through Southampton, to the famous shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. It had often been submitted that ancient Guildford stood on the St. Catherine's side of the river. At any rate, it seemed a certainty that in early times there must have been a fortress in such a commanding position, and he was inclined to think he could detect faint remains of earthworks in the hill above. The old minster at Busbridge, of which only the site remained, was, he conjectured, the original parish church of Godalming, when that settlement probably stood on the hills, before peaceful and commercial times took it to the valley. In a similar way, he conjectured, St. Catherine's Chapel was once the church of a population on the hill, who afterwards descended and formed the town of Guildford. The chapel was no doubt built early in the fourteenth century, and it would be noticed from the remains of the springing of the traceries of the windows that they must have been similar to the Edwardian windows in the chapel of St. John the Baptist at St. Mary's, Guildford. It would be noticed that there were two doors cut into the stonework high up in the chapel, a feature which was extremely interesting, and had puzzled observers until it was explained. The theory was that the multitude of pilgrims being so great and the chapel so small, and there being doubtless some relic or object of sanctity preserved at the east end, these doors were made with external staircases of wood and a wooden gangway across the church, so that the pilgrims might pass through above as well as below and salute the shrine. From what could at present be seen, the chapel must have been an extremely elegant little building of one of the very best architectural periods. Various threats had been made as to the future of these ruins, but he hoped that they would be carefully preserved and guarded as far as possible from injury and decay, and that they would neither be barbarously pulled down nor restored for church use, which would in the state they had come to almost equally mean their destruction.—The party then drove on to Compton to visit the village church, famous for its double sanctuary. Here a paper was read by Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., who described the historic associations of the church, and the architectural structure of its interior. Time was now getting short, and the members of the society were only able to give a cursory glance at the church, as the most interesting visit of the day had yet to come. Mr. More-Molyneux had kindly allowed an inspection of his old family residence, Loseley, a most antiquated and charmingly-sequestered mansion. Here the party arrived shortly after three, when they were met by Mr. More-Molyneux, who accorded them a cordial reception. After a view of the noble and massive exterior, the company were directed into a spacious parlour, where an accurate representation of the sixteenth-century architecture was to be seen. Another

paper was read by Mr. Ralph Nevill, who gave a brief history of the predecessors of Mr. Molyneux, who also supplemented the lecture by giving a lucid explanation of the characteristics of the building in general. The manor was built by William More in 1568. William More was an important personage in Surrey, and he was constantly member either for Guildford or Surrey, besides returning nominees for his pocket borough of Haslemere, and he was twice sheriff. The house took six years for completion, and was erected for what appears now the ridiculously low sum of £1,560. In the parlour were portraits of James I. and his wife, Edward VI., Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth and other illustrious and royal characters of bygone days. The bedrooms occupied by James I. and his wife whilst on a visit were viewed, and in the library were to be seen a numerous collection of old books and autographs of Queen Elizabeth and the celebrities of her time.



The annual meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Edenbridge on July 25 and 26. There were upwards of 200 present each day. The proceedings opened on the morning of the 25th with the usual business meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall, under the presidency of Earl Stanhope, F.S.A. Edenbridge Church was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A. It consists of west tower, nave, south aisle, chancel, and a large chapel to the south. The fine timbered roofs, with kingposts, are fifteenth century. There is a Norman window in the north wall of the nave outside, the remainder being chiefly Early English and Early Decorated. The present nave arcade is of the fifteenth century, with decorated bases, arch-stones, and capitals reused. The font is decorated with Perpendicular cover; pulpit, late Jacobean. There is an altar-tomb to Richard Martin, who died 1499; also monuments to the Selyard family. The registers date from 1538, and the churchwardens' accounts from 1679. Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., contributed a paper on the monuments, with extracts from wills relating to the church; also notes on an interesting house near it, which was next inspected. The architecture shows that it is about 1460, which agrees with the will of Sir William Taylor, whose arms are in the spandrels of the doorway. He was sheriff of London in 1454, and lord mayor in 1469, and a member of the Grocers' Company. He was baptized at Edenbridge, and left a large bequest towards making the road from Botley Hill to Edenbridge, upon which he had doubtless often travelled on his way to his house in the village. During the afternoon visits were paid to Hever Castle and church, Chiddingstone Church, and the old timbered houses which form so striking a feature in the quaint little hamlet. The chiding-stone, where tradition says refractory wives were formerly taken to be coerced, was also examined. This stone is simply a huge mass of rock weathered into a somewhat globular form, which juts out from the side of the hill. Hever Castle was described by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the British Archaeological Association, and the features of interest in the church were pointed out by the rector, the Rev. R. Lathom

Brown, M.A. On returning to Edenbridge, a large section of the party remained for the annual dinner, the noble president occupying the chair, as he did also at the evening meeting, which took place a couple of hours later. Papers were read by Mr. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., on "Jottings about Edenbridge," by Mr. C. E. Gildersome Dickinson on "Gavelkind," and by Mr. George Payne, the hon. secretary, on "The Iron Trade of the Weald." On the following morning about two hundred of the members took their seats in the carriages during a drenching rain, which threatened to mar the day's proceedings. The storm, however, passed away, and fine weather rewarded those who had pluckily started for the rest of the day. Cowden Church was the first place visited. It is remarkable for the massive timber construction of the tower which is open to the interior, and which supports the timbers of the spire. The date of the tower and roofs is *circa* 1320, the latter being decorated with finely-carved bosses, with marks and foliage. The windows are Decorated and Perpendicular. There is a good pulpit with sounding-board dated 1628, to which is attached an hour glass in its original iron framework. Some amusement was caused by it being stated that the sand in the glass ran for twenty minutes only. Mr. Oldrid Scott fully described the church, while Mr. Leveson-Gower gave some curious extracts from wills and registers connected with it, by which it appeared that there were formerly in the church ten shrines or images of saints, St. Uncumba and St. Erasmus being among the number. The party now started for the great British *oppidum*, known as Lingfield Mark Camp, where Mr. Beresford Melville, of Ford Manor, Lingfield, hospitably entertained them at luncheon, which was served in a huge marquee. During the repast the sides of the tent were rolled up, exposing to view the finest stretch of scenery in this part of England. After luncheon Mr. Leveson-Gower, on behalf of the society, cordially thanked Mr. and Mrs. Beresford Melville for their exceptional kindness. Mr. George Payne then led the company to the grand old "Mark Beech," which stands upon one of the ramparts of the camp, and from that standpoint he gave a description of the earthwork, which has triple lines of circumvallation, enclosing an area of about twenty-seven acres. Mr. Payne referred to other camps in the surrounding district, such as Holwood, Oldbury, Squerries, Saxonbury, etc. Two or three old Jacobean houses were to have been visited during the afternoon, but a threatening storm and the lateness of the hour prevented it.



THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their summer meeting of three days (July 25 to 27) in the district of the Forest of Dean, taking Newnham for their headquarters. Early on the 25th some of the members, under the direction of Mr. T. B. Fox, visited the places of interest at Newnham. The churchyard, from which a really magnificent view of the "horse-shoe" bend of the Severn is to be obtained, was first visited, the villages of Framilode and Arlingham and the Cotswold Range, terminating in the elevation of Stinchcombe Hill, being pointed out, after which the

ancient church was explored. The font and the older portions of the building, with their histories, were spoken of by Mr. C. H. Dauncey and Mr. Fox. The churchyard left, the party, still under the direction of Mr. T. B. Fox, visited the British camp, and walked on the verge of the park and recreation ground, from which another fine view of the valley and estuary of the river is obtainable. Still continuing in the same direction, the Roman road to Monmouth was traversed, but as time was precious in consequence of the meeting of the Council fixed for half-past eleven, a return was made to Hill House. The meeting was held in the reception-room, under the presidency of Sir Brook Kay, Bart. The report of the Council for the past year, which was read by the Rev. William Bazeley, showed the following satisfactory result: There were at present 372 annual members, 74 life members, and four honorary members on the society's list, giving a total strength of 450 members. The income of the society for the financial year ending April 21 was £214 7s. 4d. The expenditure during the same period was £191 3s. 5d., whilst the balance in the hands of the society's treasurer in April was £294 12s. 7d., as against £271 8s. 8d. last year.—At the conclusion of the meeting the train was taken to Lydney. Here the party was considerably augmented, and the conveyances chartered for the White House and Lydney Park, whither the members had been invited by Mr. Charles Bathurst, proved insufficient for the accommodation of the whole party, and a large proportion therefore walked through the little town of Lydney. The fine English church and the almost unique ancient cross were passed, and the whole of the party reunited on the site of the White House. Mr. F. A. Hyett here acted as spokesman, and in a short explanatory address gave a history of the house, showing that it was given to Vice-Admiral Wyntons by Queen Elizabeth for valour exhibited by him against the Spanish Armada. It was held by Lady Wyntons against General Massey during the great Civil War. Mr. Bathurst, on whose property the house was, had discovered several relics of those days, including a sword, several copper spoons, pieces of glass, on which was the monogram "C.C.," showing that they had been presented by Charles II., in consequence of loyalty to the Crown and bravery at the Civil War. A move was then made to Lydney Park, where Mr. Charles Bathurst and Miss Bathurst entertained the party, which now numbered over 300. A general exodus was then made to the finely-situated modern residence of Mr. Charles Bathurst, which was thrown open to the visitors. The almost unrivalled collection of Roman coins and other antiquities were eagerly examined by the antiquarians, whilst those of the visitors with a taste for the picturesque strolled on to the terraces, from which a charming view of the Severn and the hills beyond is to be obtained. Later in the afternoon the relics of Roman occupation—some of the most interesting in the kingdom—in the park were visited. The Roman villa, which covers an area of 168 feet by 135 feet, and has a hypocaust and fine tessellated pavement, was partially uncovered, as were also the foundations of the temple and bath.—In the evening Mr. Russell J. Kerr, the new president read an interesting paper on "The Domestic History

of the Town and Neighbourhood of Newnham," dating from the time when Canute the Dane (according to Atkyns), in the year 1018, granted the manor to the Benedictine Abbey of Pershore, in Worcestershire, down to the present day, and as far as the writer had been able to gather from various well-known histories and from records and other memoranda which had been placed at his disposal by the secretary, the Rev. W. Bazeley, the Rev. L. Wilkinson, and others. After dealing with the geographical position of Newnham, for the sake of convenience the writer divided his paper into the following heads: 1. The Manor of Newnham and those manors parts of which lie within the boundaries of the parish; 2. The Municipality of the Town, including its mayoralty, local government, etc.; 3. The Church; 4. The Castle and the Trade. After dealing with the first of these divisions, the president passed on to refer to the municipality of the town. From Atkyns (1712) it appeared that the town was governed by a mayor, and that a market was held weekly and two fairs yearly. He now could find no record of the mayoralty or of its cessation, but the two fairs were still held. At the time that Atkyns wrote the number of houses in the parish was ninety, and the number of inhabitants four hundred. Mr. Kerr then gave a very interesting account of the mayoral sword, which was on view, and stated that it was the second largest in the kingdom, the largest being at Westminster Abbey. It was supposed that the sword was presented by King John, but upon that point there appeared to be some doubt. The blade was 5 feet 3 inches long, and it was interesting to note that the sword, which at one time was allowed to go out of the neighbourhood, was ultimately restored and given back to the town by the speaker.—On Wednesday the members visited Goodrich Castle, where the Rev. Prebendary Seaton, vicar of Goodrich, acted as cicerone. Assembling on the castle hill, an interesting paper was read by the guide of the party. He said that the early history of the stronghold of Goodrich was veiled in obscurity, and could not be proved by any authentic records. The county of Hereford being a frontier in all the wars between the English and the Welsh, had upon that account been very remarkable for its number of forts and castles. The derivation of the name Goodrich or Goderich in his opinion was derived from Gury (pronounced Good-ee), the Welsh name of the Wye, and Reich or Rich, a kingdom or territory, or it might possibly have been named after Goda, a Saxon princess. Several antiquaries were of opinion that the name was derived from Godricus Dux, as according to Dugdale's *Monasticon* a man of this name witnessed two charters granted by King Canute to the Abbey of Hulf (Norfolk). Freeman, in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, mentions a Godricus de Rossa, but no one could show that either of these men (or this man if they refer to the same person) had anything to do with the erection of this castle. There was no mention of it in Domesday Book. The site on which it stands commands a very important ford, forming a link in the ancient trackways or high-ways leading into Wales. There are marks of British camps on Penyard Hill, which lies to the south-east, and also on Little Doward Hill, which lies to the north-west. Goodrich stands about half-way between

these hills and camps, within sight of both. The traces of British trackways are visible from Alton Court (near Ross) and Merivale to Arbour Hill Lane, behind Old Hill, thence across Goodrich Ford to the Cross Keys Inn. The ford is also in a direct line between Ariconium, a Roman station which was situated at Bollatree, and a Roman camp on Penyard Hill (both in the parish of Weston-under-Penyard) and the next Roman station at Blestium, which occupied the site on which part of Monmouth is built. There was also a Roman camp on Doward Hill. Therefore it is very probable that both the Britons and the Romans held this site as a fortified port to secure the ford, but all traces of their work were destroyed by those who built the castle. The question therefore was who built the castle, or at what period was it built. The styles of architecture in the different parts now remaining belong to different periods. All authorities were agreed that the keep was far more ancient than the other portions. Mr. King was of opinion that it is of Anglo-Saxon, and built before the Norman Conquest, whereas other writers regard it as pure Norman, and erected after the Conquest; of this there is no record. It was probably built in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Gilbert de Clare. In the twelfth century the keep tower was surrounded by the high buildings and round tower at the corners, probably in the reign of Stephen. In the reign of Edward III. the great hall and withdrawing room containing the pillar and arches were added or rebuilt. In Henry VI.'s reign further improvements and alterations seem to have been made in the chapel.—On the last day Littledean Church, an interesting structure, and Dean Hall, were visited, after which the fine British camp on the hill above the hall was explored. Mr. G. B. Wits here took the party in hand, and gave a most interesting description of the evidence of early occupation. From the camp a magnificent view—one of the finest seen throughout the meeting—lay before the tourists, and after a few minutes' rest the party proceeded along the fine Roman road to Flaxley Abbey. Here they were received by Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey and Lady Crawley Boevey, who personally conducted their visitors over this grand Cistercian abbey. Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey gave a lucid description of the principal parts of the building, the Rev. W. Bazeley also giving an historical account of the older portions. Westbury was reached prompt to time. After lunch the gardens at Westbury Court, the seat of Mr. M. Colchester-Wemyss, who personally conducted the visitors, were then visited and on adjourning to the court Mr. Colchester-Wemyss exhibited a large number of early charters and valuable seals. A return was then made to the village, and the fine old church explored. The Rev. L. Wilkinson, vicar, courteously took the party into the tower, almost unique by reason of its oak-shingled spire, and showed the remains of the ancient clock and drum. The church was then entered, and the older portions explained by the vicar, who also exhibited in the vestry the valuable early Communion plate and registers dating back to 1537. After over an hour's stay the conveyances were again requisitioned, and the whole party driven to The Haie, the beautifully-situated residence of the president, Mr. Russell J. Kerr, where afternoon tea was dispensed.

The annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ST. OSMUND was held on July 18 at the Church House, Westminster. Mr. Athelstan Riley occupied the chair. Mr. R. A. S. Macalister (a member of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors) read a paper entitled "The Shapes and Embroidery of Ecclesiastical Vestments as represented in Mediæval Monuments." The author, after a short introduction, in which he detailed the distribution of the various vestments among the different orders of ecclesiastics, both in the primitive and mediæval periods, proceeded to deal with each vestment in turn, noting the principal variations in their shapes and in the disposition of their ornamental embroideries which appear in monuments dating between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. In the second part of the paper he discussed at length the different groups into which orphrey-designs can be classed. The paper was illustrated with a selection of brass rubbings, including examples from Great Shelford, Balsham, Fulbourne, and Ely (Cambridgeshire); Westminster Abbey, Winchester (St. Cross), New College, Oxford, etc. A brief discussion followed, after which the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer, chairman, and secretaries were passed. Mr. Macalister's paper will be published in the society's Transactions.

The annual excursion of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on August 4. The route was by Alverton, Trereiffe, Buryas Bridge, Mancothan, Drift, and Catchall to the top of the hill Tregonebris, where a halt was made to view the stone circle of Boscawen-un. Here Mr. Tregelles read a paper, in which he stated that Boscawen-un, or the Nine Maidens, is one of the only two perfect circles in Cornwall. It consists of nineteen stones placed in a ring at regular intervals, with a central pillar or menhir. The ring is not absolutely circular, but rather oval, being 80 feet by 71 feet 6 inches, and the central monolith (which stands 8 feet out of the ground, leans to the east and is 3 feet 3 inches out of the perpendicular) is 9 feet south-west of the true centre. . . . The stones are of granite with the exception of one which is of quartz. On the north-east are two prostrate stones supposed by Dr. Borlase to have formed part of a cromlech. On the west is a gap said to be caused by the removal of a stone, but this is doubtful. We have besides this circle four others in West Cornwall within a comparatively small area—two at Tregeseal, one at Boskednan, and one at Rosemoadress. Mr. Tregelles went on to say that though there were many stone circles throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, Europe and Asia, no one knows who put them up or what they were put up for. It is suggested that these erections were used as (1) places of worship; (2) assembly rooms to discuss tribal matters; or (3) burial places. He proceeded to argue in favour of far the least tenable of these three surmises, viz., temples for sun worship, and strangely enough left out by far the most probable—battle trophies. The church of Sennen was then visited, where a paper was read by Mr. G. B. Millett. The building was sadly maltreated in the "restoration" of 1867. At St. Levan church a paper prepared by Mr. Silvester

was read by Mr. Tregelles. This church also suffered much during "restoration," particularly in the loss of bench-ends and other carved oak.

On Monday, July 24, a party of the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to the district of Entwistle and Turton, near Bolton. Under the leadership of Major French, they first visited and inspected the bridge over the Broadhead Brook at Wayoh, and along which the highway from Edgworth to Darwen passes. This is near the site of the Roman road (Watling Street), and the bridge has had the reputation of being Roman, but a careful examination showed no traces of Roman construction. The present bridge is quite modern, but below this exists the former bridge with the arches built up, and giving the curious appearance of a double bridge to the whole structure. Owing to the superstructure of the more modern bridge upon the former one, large cavities or chambers exist, and these on the ground-floor have been used for stabling purposes. An exploration of the upper recesses did not result in any interesting discovery, and the opinion of the members was unanimously given that no part of the bridge was Roman. The party then proceeded to Entwistle Old Hall, an interesting structure near to Entwistle station, but now used as a farmhouse. An object of interest was the curious decoration of the ceiling in the entrance hall, being a circular ornamentation, blending together the rose, thistle, and shamrock. Progress was then made across the Moors to Chetham's Close, Turton, the Batteridge Farm, an interesting possession of the Hoare family being inspected on the way. Here, built into an outbuilding, which had formerly been a weaving-shed, was found a stone tablet, inscribed with two hearts, and the letters and dates "H.E.—MTH, 1718." Upon the moors the party was met by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ashworth, of Bronley Cross, who accompanied them to the circle. The remains of this interesting relic of Druidism (?) were pointed out by Major French, who explained that some years ago the farmer of the land, with a view to prevent trespassing, broke up a number of the stones. Fortunately, however, and previously to such destruction, a plan of the circle had been made by Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, of Thornydykes, Sharples, showing the dimensions and position of each stone, and from this identification of the greater portion of the circle had been made. The present proprietor of the soil, Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, of Bradshaw, a member of the society, intends to carefully restore and preserve the circle. Major French pointed out a most interesting discovery which had been made within the past few weeks. Close to the upright circle, and upon the extreme summit of the hill, there had been found a stone circle of 72 feet in diameter, which had long lain beneath the surface of the soil, and of which no previous record exists. This, upon excavation, was seen to consist of solid stonework, 4 feet wide, the outer and inner sides being well faced with larger stones. Sufficient of the earth had been removed to give the party a bird's-eye view of the new circle, which was regarded as an interesting and important find. The proprietor (Mr. Thomas Hardcastle) intends to have the site carefully

excavated, and it is to be hoped that some interesting data bearing on the theories of stone circles will be the result. On August 7 the members of the same society, under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates, visited Burnley, where they were met by Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson and other members of the Burnley Literary and Philosophical Society. The party first proceeded to the house of an artisan to inspect a fine cinerary urn and human remains which were found a short time ago at Cliviger Laithe Farm. Carriages were next in waiting to convey the party to the moors. The following description of the visit is supplied by one of the members present: "Leaving behind us the tall chimneys and hurrying crowds, we saw immediately to our left, amid a cluster of trees, Bank Hall, the residence of the late General Scarlet. Looking to our right from Brunshaw Road lay the magnificent mansion of the Towneley family nestling amid the luxuriant foliage. A few minutes more brought us to the Ormerod gates, and, dismounting, we wended our way down a pleasant carriage-road to the house. By the kind permission of Sir John Thursby, we were allowed not only to enter within its walls to see whatever might be of interest to us, but likewise to ramble over moor and glen, that we might satisfy our curiosity and add to our stock of knowledge. Within the precincts of this edifice are to be seen the armorial bearings of the poet Spenser carved in relief, and, listening to Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, he assured us that those bearings give the greatest proof that Spenser lived in this locality. There are many other things that impress you in this same room—swords, guns, old oak, paintings, a massive marble fireplace, and other interesting objects; and the urn found by Studley Martin in 1842 was to be seen in a good state of preservation. We now retrace our steps, and, gazing upon the walls outside, find a date 1555. A few minutes find us at Fox Stones, so called because it used to be inhabited by foxes. We descend the old lane, and to our right there stands an old house in ruins, upon the slopes of the valley of Fox Stones. This is supposed to be the place where fair Rosamund lived, to whom reference is made in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. This house is known as Rock Glen. Now we stand in the village of Hurstwood, the supposed residence of Spenser, and the original home of the Tattersalls. Spenser's house is much more ancient than Hurstwood Hall. Here was the home of Bernard Towneley in 1579, and who died in 1602. At this time, said Mr. Wilkinson, we had no less than sixteen branches of the Towneley family, and to-day we have not one to bear the name. At the back of this house are several masonic emblems worked in stones, all of which were viewed. This done, we struck for the moors, and our leader, without any difficulty, led to camp after camp, and circle after circle, with as much exactitude as if lamp-posts had been reared to guide him, and told of urns, bones, and weapons that he himself had found."



The CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their forty-seventh annual meeting at Oswestry on August 21 and four following days, too late for notice in this issue. The meeting will be chronicled in our

next number. We have received a most admirable and fully-illustrated programme of the meeting in the shape of a thirty-two page pamphlet.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CAPTAIN COOK'S JOURNAL during his first voyage round the world, made in H.M. bark *Endeavour*, 1768-71. Edited by Captain W. J. L. Wharton, R.N., F.R.S. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. lvi., 400. Illustrated by maps and facsimiles. Price 21s.

The handsome volume before us contains the first complete transcript that has been made of the journal of the earliest of Captain Cook's three voyages. Captain Wharton, in a few prefatory pages, clearly sets out the circumstances which have led to its publication. The original resolve to set before the public "a full and comprehensive account of the voyage" resulted in the issue, under the editorship of Dr. Hawkesworth, of a narrative which was the joint product of the notes of Cook himself, and those of Banks and Solander, the latter contingent having dealt with the events of the journey from a scientific standpoint, and of sundry reflections of "ponderous style," contributed by the supervisor. The book, entitled *Hawkesworth's Voyages*, which appeared in 1773, must have lacked that conscientious accuracy which is demanded at the present day, resulting as it did in a narrative of somewhat ambiguous authenticity, and furnishing no clue as to whether a given passage was the work of Cook, Banks, Solander, or the editor. The reader of the last century was not critical; Hawkesworth had succeeded in extracting the most interesting passages from the materials at his command, and the romance and mystery, which are popularly attached to records of discovery of new lands and races, disarmed criticism which the book could hardly have avoided had it been published at a later date or under more ordinary circumstances.

Captain Wharton has collated the text of the present volume from a copy of Cook's journal, which was sent home when the *Endeavour* reached Batavia. The journal was in triplicate, and only one copy—that which is now in possession of the Admiralty—extends to the end of the voyage; the Admiralty orders of the day required a copy of the captain's journal to be sent to the Admiralty every six months, or as soon after that date as possible. On this occasion the journal had been kept for two years and a half before an opportunity presented itself of sending a copy home. Of the two copies, which recorded events up to the time of the ship's arrival at Batavia, one is now in possession of the Queen, and was probably presented to George III.; the other was appropriated by Sir Philip Stevens, the secretary of the

Admiralty, and passed by sale into the possession of Mr. John Corner in 1890. The latter made preliminary arrangements to publish the journal, but his sudden death postponed the fulfilment of his intention which his son has since completed. Paragraphs in the Admiralty copy, which do not appear in that of Mr. Corner, have been added with an acknowledgment of their source, and the last part of the voyage, after Batavia was left, is necessarily taken bodily from it. The three copies extant, however, may practically be regarded as identical. A few welcome alterations of a practical kind have been made in printing the journal, viz., "the breaking-up into chapters, with modern headings; the addition of punctuation; and in the form of the insertion of the daily record of wind, weather, and position of the ship," which in the original were on the left hand page in log form, and have now been transferred to the end of each day's transactions. Some excellent and concise explanatory footnotes are also included.

A sketch of Cook's life, extending to some fifty pages, more than fulfils the editor's purpose—not "to insert more . . . than is necessary as a reference to the reader to enable him to realize the career and character of the man." Captain Wharton pays a graceful compliment to Mr. Besant for the fascinating biography of Cook, which he has contributed to the Messrs. Macmillan's *English Men of Action* series, to which work he frankly acknowledges his own considerable indebtedness. Captain Wharton's sketch is written in a straightforward natural style, and is, in fact, a fairly complete record of the salient points in Cook's career. A glance at the column headed "Disposal," in the list of persons who left England in H.M.S. *Endeavour* in August, 1768, given on p. lii., will enable the reader to realize the dangerous character of the voyage. Before the ship was paid off on August 1, 1771, no less than thirty-eight out of a total of ninety-seven had perished. We can give unqualified praise to the numerous maps; the facsimiles of Cook's original charts are marvels of faithful reproduction, while the comparisons afforded between the great discoverer's primary survey of coast-lines, and the latest results given in this department of science by modern observation, are of the utmost interest.

W. M. C.



AN ORDINARY OF ARMS CONTAINED IN THE PUBLIC REGISTER OF ALL ARMS AND BEARINGS IN SCOTLAND. By James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms. *William Green and Sons* (Edinburgh). Royal 8vo., pp. xvi, 264.

This is a valuable and excellently arranged book of reference. From the introduction we learn that there were heraldic officials in Scotland certainly as early as 1377. Heralds of early days had more arduous duties than their successors; they had to regulate all combats, tournaments, funeral ceremonies, and state pageants, and were frequently the bearers of royal dispatches to other monarchs. But from the first record of their institution we know that one of their chief duties was the supervision of the armorial bearings of the different families of the kingdom. The oldest Scottish armorial or quasi official list of arms

now extant is of the year 1542. In 1672 a stringent Act of Parliament was passed, calling upon the Lyon Clerk to draw up a true and unrepeatable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland.

All persons using arms not found therein, after the expiration of a year's day from the passing of the Act, rendered themselves liable to a fine of £100, and the goods on which the arms were engraved were to be escheat to the king. This register is still the authority for all Scottish arms. It originally consisted of one large thick folio volume of 592 pages, now bound in two for convenience in handling. Beginning in the year 1672, all fresh grants were enrolled in this volume up to 1804. The total entries are 2,702. Other register volumes carry on the roll up to the present day. The whole of these are entered in this printed "Ordinary," which is arranged on the plan of Tapworth's great work, so well known to heraldic students. The body of the work contains the arms arranged alphabetically according to blazon, and is to be used for identifying unknown arms. The full index of personal names at the end makes the book also answer the purpose of an armoury of families. We have tested the entries severely in several places, and have found them models of accuracy. The printing is most meritorious.



LLOYDS, YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By Henry M. Grey. *John Haddon and Co.* Royal 8vo., pp. 96. Eleven plates. Price 5s.

This sketch of one of the most interesting and important of our commercial bodies might well find a place on other shelves besides those of men of commerce. The greater part of it originally appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. It is divided into five chapters: Early Days, Rise of Lloyds, To-day, Insurance Frauds, and The "Room." The first two sections have for us the greater attraction. At the close of the seventeenth century Edward Lloyd established a coffee-house in Tower Street. In 1692 Lloyd removed his establishment to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane, and gained the custom of merchants of standing, a special feature being made of the letters of home and foreign correspondents from the principal ports, containing special news of the movements of vessels. In 1696 he established a shipping and commercial news sheet, published three times a week, and styled *Lloyd's News*. This was a huge undertaking, nothing of the kind being in existence save the official *London Gazette*. Soon after it became the centre for marine insurance, the ship owners, the underwriters (those who underwrite or subscribe their names at the foot of the insurance and accept the risk), and the brokers meeting there for the mutual arrangement of their business. The coffee-house was found to be inadequate for the increased business, and in 1773 the brokers and underwriters removed their rendezvous to the rooms then lately occupied by the British Herring Fishery Company, described as "a very roomy and convenient place, and on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange," at a rent of £100 per annum. There were then seventy-nine subscribers; in 1891 the subscribers numbered about 700.

GLEANINGS TOWARDS THE ANNALS OF AUGHTON.
By G. Coulthard Newstead. *C. and H. Ratcliffe*,
(Liverpool). Small 4to., pp. 174; illustrated.
Price 5s.

Mr. Newstead has succeeded in producing a modest but most creditable book on the parish of Aughton, near Dunkirk. The "general gleanings" are chronologically arranged from Domesday in 1086 to the census return of 1891. Under 1686 is given the following curious inscription on a small brass plate in the north wall of the parish church:

"Jesus Salvador.

My ancestors have been interred here about 380 years
This to me by ancient evidence appears
Which that all may know and none doe offer wrong
It is ten foot and one inch broad and foure yards
& a half long

Richard Mossock. 1686. Amen.

God save the King. To the Great glory of God."

The list of rectors affords opportunity for chronicling a variety of local particulars and local biography. The registers, which begin in 1541, are well described.

A list of briefs, with the local collections, from 1701 to 1727 is given. The section on the "Churchwardens' Accounts" is unusually interesting; the building of a "bone house" or charnel in 1739 is noteworthy. The overseers', constables', and waywardens' accounts are also described. The last section, "On the Architecture of the two Churches," the old parish church of St. Michael, and the new one, termed Christ Church, are from the pen of Mr. Thomas Medcalf. Four hundred copies of this tastefully printed and pleasantly bound book were printed, whereof all, save some fifty or sixty, have already passed to subscribers.



HOW TO DECIPHER AND STUDY OLD DOCUMENTS: being a Guide to the Reading of Ancient Manuscripts. By E. E. Thoyts. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 144. Price 4s. 6d.

It is always pleasanter to speak favourably of a book than contrariwise, particularly when the author is a lady, but we are sure that Miss Thoyts would not wish us to accord any favour in this respect to her sex. Miss Thoyts has done much good work as an archaeologist and student of rolls and parochial records, but her experience and reading was not sufficient to undertake a volume of this character. Nor was such a handbook required, unless done with marked ability and originality. The chief treatises on the study of old documents brought out comparatively recently by Messrs. Cox, Phillimore, Rye, and Martin (naming them in order of publication), are sufficient for ordinary purposes, whilst on the deeper questions of palæography the able books of Messrs. Maunde Thompson and Madan have been noticed in the *Antiquary* within the last two months.

We are sorry to say that we find more to blame than to praise in these pages. The chapter on character in handwriting is childish in such a work as this. If it is necessary to give an account, however brief, of English paper-making, surely it was

worth while to go rather more deeply into the subject than the reproduction of passages out of an old *Saturday Magazine*, and Hone's *Everyday Book*. The remarks in the same section on ink, pigments, sealing-wax, and seals, are equally superficial and incorrect. The vague remarks on page 74 as to the condition of country society "two or three hundred years ago," bristle with errors.

The chapter on "Monastic Charters" is anything but reliable. Misunderstanding a statement of Father Gasquet (which in itself was a blunder), we are told that there was only one house of white nuns in England—that of Grace Dieu, in Leicestershire—the fact being that there were about a score. On the next page we read, "The Premonstratensians gained little ground in England, but the Augustinian or Austin friars had many followers, both men and women." As there were twenty-nine Premonstratensian houses in England, and forty of the much cheaper and smaller Austin friaries, this statement is curiously contrary to fact. Nor were we aware that there were female friars! This chapter might have been made really useful by a description of what monastic chartularies and chronicles really are, and of the information that can be gleaned from them, together with a list of chartularies or references to the lists that have been already printed. But nothing of the kind is to be found. Instead of this we actually have lists given us (that could be copied from half a dozen different books in a few minutes) of the early Archbishops of Canterbury, of Chief Justices of England, and of Chancellors of England!

In a chapter on "Parish Officers and their Books," the statement is made that "the erection of pews was an innovation only introduced by degrees after the Reformation." This is a popular error, often exposed by antiquaries, and recently routed by Mr. Hardy, F.S.A., in an elaborate paper read at Burlington House. We are also assured that "churchwardens probably kept few, if any, accounts prior to the sixteenth century," which is an absolutely baseless statement; the writer of this notice does not claim to have any special acquaintance with churchwarden literature, but it would be easy for him to write down at once a dozen parishes that have extant churchwarden accounts of the fifteenth century, whilst the proofs are abundant of such accounts being kept at a far earlier date.

Other blunders had been noted down for reference, but it would be ungracious to continue. We are sorry that it is our duty to declare against either the utility or correctness of these pages. The prospectus says it is to have a "copious index," but our copy is unindexed.

N. S.



THE ODES AND CARMEN SECULARE OF HORACE.

Translated into English verse by T. A. Walker, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo., pp. iv, 116.

The task of translating Horace into English verse is a notoriously difficult one, but, in spite of the inexperience which Mr. Walker pleads in his preface, he has shown us that he possesses more than average ability to cope with it. In the "Odes" we have a subject which affords almost unlimited scope for originality of treatment, and the translator certainly

avails himself of it. The metre employed in the English is of extraordinary variety, some being simple and easy, some more difficult and intricate; but in almost every case Mr. Walker seems to have caught the Horatian style to a considerable extent, and his rhythm has much of the easy grace and swing of the Latin original. The exigencies of verse, as is inevitable, frequently involve a certain amount of either omission or "padding," which naturally detracts somewhat from the value of the work as a translation. The longer and more involved passages often necessitate such a complete remoulding that little more is retained in translation than the mere sentiment. This is to some extent true of Mr. Walker's rendering of the well-known opening lines of Od. I. 3, a rendering, however, with which it is difficult to find fault:

"Good ship, entrusted with my soul's twin soul,
Pray land him safely on the Attic shore,
And I will ask for thee the sweet control
Of Venus, Queen of Cyprus, evermore;
Aid too of Helen's brothers I'll implore,
Who in the sky with starry lustre roll.
Oh! may the royal sire of winds restrain
The breath of every breeze except the west,
And Virgil help his purpose to attain—
So shall thy ventures with success be blest,
And thou shalt aye from perils free remain."

On the other hand, whenever there is anything to be gained by following the Latin more closely, Mr. Walker does not hesitate to give us an absolutely literal translation. Thus the familiar lines:

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,"

lose nothing in the English rendering: "Tis sweet and glorious for one's native land to die. Death overtakes the fugitive." Again we may notice how skilfully the alliteration "Augustam amice pauperiem pati," with which the same ode opens, is kept up by the line: "By patient bearing of privation's pain..."

But these are perhaps only minor points, and, as our space is limited, we would only advise the student of Horace to read the book for himself, and we shall be surprised if he does not come to the conclusion that Mr. Walker's verse translation is a valuable contribution to the study of classical literature.

A. H. M.



Among SMALLER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, and MAGAZINES the following may be noted: *A Modern Literary Fraud, the Johnson MSS.*, by J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. (William Andrews and Co., Hull), pp. 50, price 1s. This is a clever exposure of a rascally and bare-faced attempt to turn modern forgeries into genuine seventeenth-century records. Mr. Boyle proves to the hilt his charges as to the forging of these manuscripts, and covers with confusion all who have had any share in the fraud, or who, having been easily gulled, attempted to defend it. *Peel: Its Meaning and Derivation*, by George Neilson, F.S.A., Scot. (Strathern and Freeman, Glasgow), is a handsome revived reprint of a paper read before the Glasgow Archaeological Society; *Notes on Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones in Wills*, by Rev. E. H. Goddard,

and *Notes on the Ornamentation of the Early Christian Monuments of Wiltshire*, by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., Scot., are valuable illustrated reprints from the *Wills Archaeological Journal*. *Discoveries in the Bacon Problem*, by W. F. C. Wigston, is a singularly foolish pamphlet on an exceptionally silly subject; *Guide to Colchester Castle*, by Charles E. Benham (Benham, Colchester), is a well-illustrated, clearly-printed, and lucidly-written handbook. The seventh number of *The Essex Review* (Durrant and Co., Chelmsford) is a very good one; there is an excellent account of the church of St. Nicholas, Tillingham; "The Church Bells of Essex" and other papers are continued. The bi-monthly *American Antiquarian* (Chicago) for July has a remarkably good and well-illustrated article on "Ethnographic Religions and Ancestor Worship," by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, the editor. The June number of *The Eagle*, St. John's College, Cambridge magazine, has a well-written paper on "The Early History of Rowing." The April to June issue of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* well sustains its repute; a plate of the Hind Hotel, Wellingborough, is given as a frontispiece. The publisher (Frank Murray) of *Notes and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, which is a monthly venture about a year old, complains of lack of support; we shall much regret the cessation of this magazine, and hope that literary folk in both counties will rally to its support. We have also received the current numbers of *Bygonies* (Oswestry), the *East Anglian* (Ipswich), *Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn* (Budapest), and *Minerva* (Rome). The cathedral church, illustrated in the first number for August of the *Builder*, is that of St. Giles, Edinburgh.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, reviews or notices of which have to stand over, may be mentioned: *The Home of the Champions, Italian Literature, The Churches of Paris, The Archdeaconry of Stoke-on-Trent, Early Printed Books, Introduction to Shakespeare, Heraldry and Monumental Inscriptions of Harwich, etc., Our County, Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary's, Reading, and Colonial Elections.*



Correspondence.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL, KNIGHT.

I remember when my good friend the late Colonel Chester was engaged on that remarkable work of his, the *Westminster Abbey Registers* he mentioned to me the difficulty he had in digging out any reliable information as to the birthplace and early years of that brave, rough English Admiral, Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, whose monument is so well known in the Abbey Church of St. Peter.

On reference to the volume it will be seen that Colonel Chester has annotated to a considerable length the burial entry in the register relating to Sir

Cloudesly with all the salient facts he was able to collect concerning this brave man; but, as he admits at the onset, "the doubts about the parentage and place of birth of Sir Cloudesly Shovell have not yet been set at rest." He is usually said to have been born in Norfolk. On the other hand, De la Pryme, in his contemporaneous Diary, asserts that he was born in Yorkshire; but no trace of his family have, as far as I know, been found in either county.

I have never attempted to enter upon this disputed question, and my only object in doing so now is to call attention to the following passages in an old copy of Powell's *Hastings Guide* I happened to meet with among a bundle of odd tracts and pamphlets the other day, by which it will be seen that the chief town of the Cinque Ports has some claim to be considered as the birthplace of Sir Cloudesly Shovell, to which no reference is made in the notes to the Abbey Register:

"SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

"It has been stated in several publications of a local nature, on the authority of ancient tradition, that this gallant seaman was a native of Hastings; and a small tenement in All Saints' Street is pointed out as the precise spot. Several authors of naval history, however, assert that he was born in Norfolk.

"The name of Cloudesly is a very uncommon one, and in connection with that of Shovell, affords presumptive evidence at least, that Hastings was really the birthplace of Sir Cloudesly Shovell; the most ancient and the most respectable inhabitants bearing testimony to the long-established tradition of the fact. Now, that there was formerly a family of that name in Hastings is proved from the following extract:

'Feb. 16, 1590, the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the Port and Town of Hastings, did grant unto John Golden, of the said Town and Port, All that messuage thereunto adjoining, with all the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Clements, in Hastings aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Robert Cloudesly.'

"In the early part of the last century, a Captain Russell, who lived to a great age, and was a man of strict veracity, had, in his youth, been personally acquainted with Mr. Shovell, and constantly pointed out the house in All Saints' Street as that which, in early life, had been inhabited by him."

The extract of 1590 is from the records of the Corporation, and the editor of the "Guide" mentions that a sketch of the house referred to appears in the larger copies. There is no date to the publication, but it seems to have been issued about 1820.

WALTER MONEY.

THE DISCOVERY OF CAVES AT LAVANT.

[*Antiquary*, vol. xxviii., p. 22.]

The interesting description given by Mr. Sawyer of a discovery of Roman pottery in a series of excavations near Goodwood, leads me to notice that that gentleman hesitates how to class these caves. Permit me to suggest a comparison with the numerous hiding-

places called "Dane Holes," more especially the series so often described, at Grays Thurrock, Essex; these run deep, and have no known means of access save by descending with ropes, at the "pit's mouth."

Such as are known are always within easy reach of some Roman township; those at Lavant would serve Regnum (Chichester), the others would serve Romford, the Roman Duroplitum, others are at Crayford, Walmer, etc. The remains found in such caves very frequently include Christian relics or emblems, showing their use down to a late date during Danish or Viking inroads; and I take it that the resort to such caves would be the survival of an early instinct, among the descendants of the primitive Celts who dwelt in ogos and weams.

The Romans used a quantity of chalk in the construction of their town walls, and some such excavations may be due to this cause; the subsequent use for shelter or refuge might be temporary, though in some cases the quantity of bones and other food refuse, show a continuous occupation by men of rank and delicate females.

A. HALL.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C.

[A letter descriptive of the process of taking rough casts of inscribed stones, by Mr. Haverfield, has to be held over till October.—ED.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THE Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have prosecuted further, during the summer, their researches at Hardknott, and the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., has had the superintendence of a small gang of excavators for some three weeks. Lord Muncaster, the owner of the camp, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, and Professor E. C. Clark have also been on the scene. On one afternoon nearly a hundred tourists arrived, and almost drove the workmen wild by their silly queries. The results of the work are as follows: In the camp, behind the *prætorium*, there have been found a series of shallow parallel trenches lined with concrete, and stopped by a similar cross trench; these trenches were full of charcoal and soot, and appear to be an open-air cooking apparatus, or series of camp ovens for the garrison; similar arrangements may be seen, nowadays, at any encampment of militia. In the south angle of the camp the foundations of a rough wall parallel to the south-west wall of the camp were uncovered. One thing was made apparent, by different parts coming under notice of the excavators, that the Roman engineers had an elaborate and skilful system of drainage, by which the water from the lofty fells to the north and east of the camp was taken round to the south of the parade-ground and of the camp, and then dammed up to make a pond, now filled up with peat, for horses to water at, and for other purposes. These drains are now choked, and the water from the upper fells collects in

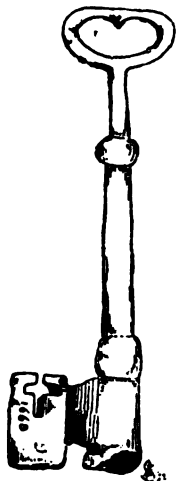
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the camp itself, which, even in a summer such as we have had, is speedily converted by a thunder-storm into a bog. A drain was found to have been carefully made to prevent the stokehole to the house outside of the camp from being flooded, the storm water being taken round it to the pond; this drain was more or less clear, and a great volume of water issues from it in a storm. The ground between the camp and the modern road has an aspect to the south, and has been levelled into terraces, probably for little gardens; among these many foundations of buildings exist, and Mr. Calverley uncovered a section of one which disclosed three concrete pavements at different levels, separated by the foundations of walls. These pavements were covered with fragments of fallen building-stones, some of which were vitrified, showing that these buildings had perished in a fire of great intensity.

Professor Clark and the Chancellor followed the road to Fell Foot over the Hardknott, and Wrynose *cols*, the line of the old Roman road to the camp at Ambleside. A most interesting view of the Hardknott camp and parade-ground, rolled out as on a map, is obtained from a point a little below the summit of the Hardknott *col*. Professor Clark noticed that from a point a foot or two away from "The Three Shire Stones" on the top of the Wrynose *col*, a sentry had a clear view of the road from *col* to *col*, from Wrynose to Hardknott. It is noticeable that a little below the summit of the Wrynose *col*, on the Fell Foot side, are the ruins of a building (first drawn attention to by Mr. Swainson-Cowper, F.S.A.), on the Roman road, where enough men may have been stationed to relieve a sentry at "The Three Shire Stones." This building requires careful examination.

Mr. Edward F. Strange, of the National Art Library, South Kensington, writes to us as follows, with regard to a seventeenth-century key, of which he kindly sends a drawing, here reduced to half-scale: "The church of Slapton, South Devon, possesses a seventeenth-century door-key, which is of especial interest, inasmuch as it bears a date, 1668, cut deeply on the wards. The key (which is 12 inches in length), is of distinctly French

character, and that of about a century earlier than the date; but Devonshire is so conservative in the matter of its handicraft, that it would scarcely be safe to assume the inscription to have been added by some



repairer, and assign the key to the sixteenth century. The upper part of the handle is, of course, a modern addition, and the key is still in use. There is nothing noteworthy about the lock or fittings of the door."

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 "Strange Adventures of a Chalice.—About ten years ago the parish church of Glynde, Sussex, was broken into and the communion plate, together with the name-plates on the tombs round about the chancel, were abstracted. Some time after Thomas Cooham, an oxman on the estate, had been to turn out his oxen, when he noticed something in the pond which he at first thought to be a fish, but which subsequently turned out to be an inscription-plate from the tombs. This led to further inquiries, and Thomas Taylor, the estate carpenter, who had been engaged in doing some repairs in the edifice, was suspected, and a careful examination of his workshop led to the detection of particles of silver in a chopping-block, and he was apprehended and convicted of the robbery. Up to quite recently, however, no trace of the communion-plate had been found, when by some chance the chalice, which is of seventeenth-century design, was discovered in a dealer's shop at Norwich. It was at

once recognised, and it has been repurchased at a cost of £30 and restored to the church."

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 The above statement, says our Norwich correspondent, has appeared in some local papers, and may be correct. It is at any rate quite true that the chalice was for sale in the window of a Norwich silversmith, and the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., one of the honorary secretaries of the Norfolk Archaeological Society, was allowed to examine and sketch it. He was told it had been bought at a sale. Finding it formerly belonged to Glynde, he wrote to the vicar, whom he happened to know, and eventually it was repurchased for the parish. It is a plain cup, 8 inches in height; the bowl is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and has a corded moulding at its base. The stem has no mouldings; it is hollow. On the bowl is this inscription: "Given to the church of Glind, 1671, by J. H." J. H. may have been J. Hay, Esq., of Glyndebourne, M.P. for Rye. Underneath the bowl is engraved a crest, viz., a demi-man in armour, holding a battle-axe in his right hand. There are four marks: (1) D.O. or D.G., with a circle or star below, somewhat defaced, in a plain shield; (2) the leopard's head, crowned in shape; (3) the lion passant, in shape (repeated under the foot); (4) black-letter capital O in plain shield (for 1671). Its weight is 11 oz. 16½ dwt.; but underneath the foot is scratched 12 : 4 :

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 The Rev. Samuel Barber kindly sends us a sketch of a curious, and supposed unique,



piece of sculpture inserted in the east wall of the church of Brough, or Burgh-by-Sands. It seems to have been built into the wall in

order to preserve it. Mr. Barber believes it to be a relic of pagan worship dug up from the Roman remains in the vicinity.



We have to record the formation of yet another literary publishing society, and one that ought heartily to commend itself to antiquaries and historical students. At a meeting, held in Norfolk House, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., in the chair, which was influentially attended, it was resolved unanimously "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a society for the purpose of printing the early charters and chartularies of Norman and English abbeys." The value of the information contained in the charters and chartularies of religious houses has met, of late years, with continuously increasing recognition, but few students are even yet aware how necessary they are for a full comprehension of the chronicles now familiar to us. As sources of history—checking, with evidence of the highest authority, the statements of chroniclers—their publication is asserted by the Bishop of Oxford to be most important. But, while separate chartularies of English abbeys are occasionally printed by independent workers, no society has as yet existed to explore the monastic records of the mediæval and especially Anglo-Norman period effectually; and it is felt that only combined and organized effort, such as a strong society could bring to bear, can properly cope and systematically deal with the mass of material to be examined. At the Norfolk House meeting, a letter expressing the hearty approval of the Prince of Wales was read, and letters, promising support, have been received from the Duke of Rutland and several persons of influence. The new society is called the "Anglo-Norman Record Society," and undertakes, in the first instance, to print monastic records from the MSS. still subsisting in England and France. The subscription is two guineas annually, and the volumes will be issued only to members. The scheme has our strongest commendation on account of its great historical, topographical and genealogical interest. It is obvious that without hearty support it will be impossible to set on foot a work of such magnitude, so that we urge upon our readers to send in their names promptly to

Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W., or to any one of the committee: the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Amherst of Hackney, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Mr. J. Horace Round, and Mr. Hyde Clarke.



In our August issue were two sketches of Roman carved stones by Mr. Bailey, the one a roof-finial in Bath Museum, and the other a fragment presumably of some sort of

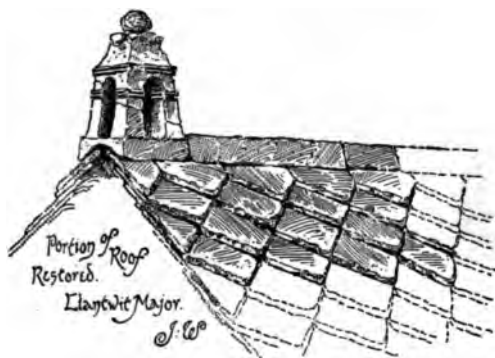


terminal, at Little Chester, Derby. This, he suggested, was also a roof-finial; but our indefatigable correspondent, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A. (who, our readers will be pleased to learn is now curator of the important museum

of Cardiff), points out that the latter stone is not channelled out on its under surface to receive the ridge, as is well shown in his sketch of the Bath specimen. The same channelling occurs in a very similar stone found at Llantwit-Major, near Cardiff, which was described and illustrated by Mr. Ward in the *Antiquary* (vol. xxvi., p. 55) of last year. This gentleman also sends particulars of another example, which is here depicted in print for the first time. It was ploughed up in a field on the Wyndcliff, near Chepstow, about twelve or fourteen years ago, and is now preserved in Piercefield House in the vicinity. It seems to have attracted no attention until recently, when it came under the notice of Mr. W. H. Greene, an ardent student of Monmouthshire antiquities, from whose pencil-sketch Mr. Ward has taken the accompanying illustration. Mr. Greene has since examined the site where it was found, and has been able to trace the lines of a Roman camp surrounding it. It will be noticed that it closely resembles the Cardiff example in the treatment of the upper or pinnacle portion, but unlike it, it has only a single arch, not two intersecting arches. Both these differ from the Bath stone in having the arches passing through from side to side.



Pursuing the same subject, Mr. Ward sends the following sketches. The first represents a portion of roof that he has just erected in



the Cardiff Museum from some stone roof-slabs, ridge-pieces, and the finial mentioned above, all from the Roman villa of Llantwit-Major. From the report of the excavation

in the transactions of the Cardiff Natural History Society, vol. xx., he finds that the finial was found at the end of a room, measuring externally 20 feet by 14 feet, on



the north side of the chief apartments, and that the ridge-stones lay the whole length of the said chamber, from which it is clear that both belonged to its roof. The "slates" apparently were more diffused, so probably the museum specimens belonged to several roofs. This perhaps accounts for some variations as to size, shape, and workmanship. They are of fine hard sandstone, of an average thickness of 1 inch, and the one here shown is 17 inches long and 11 inches wide. They were held in position by iron nails with large flat heads. The hole in the one drawn is easily seen; but in some of the others it is more to one side or even in the angle, as determined by the accidental shape of the upper end of the "slate." As the distance between the hole and the lower point varies, it seems clear that the slabs were nailed to a boarded roof, and not to battens. The finial (16 inches high), and the ridge-stones (4 inches high and 6½ inches across the top) are of Bath stone. The plinth of the finial is somewhat lower than the ridge-stones; but this probably is accidental. There is no doubt that the finial rested upon the ridge in common with the ridge-stones, and this implies that the roof *lapped over* the gable. Had the gable been continued above the roof-line, the finial must have *formed part* of the coping, which certainly was not the case, as a mere inspection will prove. The shaded portion represents the extent of roof which Mr. Ward has erected; and he has

adopted the low pitch prevalent in Italy, not the apparent high pitch of the sketch. The lateral half-tiles of the verge being absent, he has supplied them in plaster.



The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have sustained a serious loss by the sudden death on Sunday, August 27, of one of their vice-presidents, the Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Wreay, Carlisle. On that day Mr. Lees was to all appearance in his usual health, and conducted two services in his church, but died between eight and nine in the evening, while sitting in his chair with a book. He was by birth of a Yorkshire family, settled near Huddersfield; he was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. (eighteenth senior optime in 1852); in 1854 he was ordained to a curacy at Kirkbythore, in Westmorland, but removed to Greystoke, in Cumberland, in 1855, as curate to the late Canon Percy, who in 1865 appointed him to the Dean and Chapter living of Wreay, near Carlisle. The parish of Graystoke, in its circumstances and situation, was highly favourable to archæological study, and, in company with his friends and neighbours, the late Wm. Jackson, F.S.A., then of Newton Reigny, and the late M. W. Taylor, F.S.A., then of Penrith, Mr. Lees gave his leisure time to archæological research in general, and to the history of the district. He was an all-round antiquary, but his chief leanings were to ecclesiology, and to the study of local dialects; of these subjects he had a deep and thorough knowledge. He was a member of the English Dialect Society, for which he edited a *Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield*, compiled by him from manuscripts left by his old schoolmaster and friend, the Rev. Alfred Easther. Mr. Lees was one of the founders of, and latterly a vice-president of, the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, to whose transactions he supplied many valuable papers, and at whose meetings he was, until late years, a constant and most welcome attendant. He was also a member of the Royal Archæological Institute, to whose journal he was a contributor; and in 1885 he was

elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Mr. Lees was averse to the labour of writing, and, from that reason and from innate modesty, he has carried to the grave with him much knowledge that should have had permanent record. On the other hand, he was always delighted to help other antiquaries from the stores of knowledge with which his memory was replete, or to ransack his valuable library for the elucidation of obscure questions or the verification of references; more, even to undertake the drudgery of searching registers in the interests of genealogists. Of his kindliness of heart, his devotion to duty, his excellence as a parish priest, here is not the place to write; but he will be deeply regretted and mourned by a much wider circle than that of his fellow antiquaries.



We are glad to learn that the city of Newcastle has placed a memorial tablet to the late Dr. Bruce, F.S.A., on the house, No. 2, Framlington Place, in which he lived for so many years, where he wrote his best-known books, and where he died. Few names will fill so large a space in the history of Newcastle as that of the scholar, antiquary, and philanthropist—John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A. The erection of memorials to Newcastle worthies of the past generations had no greater advocate and no more liberal supporter than Dr. Bruce; and now, when he has himself joined the bead-roll of past worthies of the city, it became an obvious duty for those who knew his worth, and admired his genius, to commemorate his life and works by some public memorial. The tablet was unveiled by Earl Percy, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, on September 15.



There died at Strood, near Rochester, on September 11, Mr. Humphrey Wickham, the veteran Kentish lawyer. He was eighty-seven years of age. Besides being well known as a solicitor for considerably over half a century—he commenced practice in 1830—Mr. Wickham had achieved considerable distinction as an antiquary. He possessed a unique private museum, the contents of which were illustrative of the manners and customs of

the ancient Saxon and Roman inhabitants of Rochester. Chief among these were relics disinterred from a Saxon burial-place in his locality, and valuable specimens of Roman pottery dug up more than fifty years ago from a local marsh ground, which had originally been the site of a Roman cemetery. With the vessels discovered on that occasion were some hundreds of Roman coins, a rare collection which Mr. Wickham carefully preserved.



Our contemporary *Truth*, which continues to do such yeoman service in the exposure of frauds, comments severely, in its issue of September 7, on an agency termed the Anglo-Canadian Farm Pupil Association. Our only concern with the matter is that the secretary, whose office is given at 46, High Street, Sheffield, is described on the circulars as "Mr. Henry Howden, F.S.A." This is in itself a corroboration of the alleged bogus character of the agency, as there is no Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries bearing such a name.



Some person in Dumfries has been ill-advised enough to get the name of Watling Street added to the street names of that border burgh. This is very much to be regretted. It tends to mislead. Being a purely fanciful creation, and not in any sense preserving the memory of any ancient road of that name, the road is only a pseudo-antique, which in plain English deserves to be dubbed a forgery. Antiquaries of fifty years hence, beware!



It is reported that an Ogam inscription has been found on the edges of a sculptured stone in the chapel of St. Palladius in the churchyard of Fordoun, Kincardineshire.



A find of Roman coins has been made at Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, on the line of the Vallum of Antonine. According to the meagre published information, the coins are all of pre-Antoine date.



Mr. J. R. Mortimer opened up a barrow at Eddlethorpe, in the parish of Westow, East Riding, on the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, on September 11, 12, 13. We hope to give some particulars in our next issue.

Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York has been enlarged by the addition of a north wing. The work, begun in 1890, is now finished, all but the internal decorations and the glass cases and pedestals for the exhibition of the objects to be placed in it.



A large central hall is designed to contain the more precious objects, as gems, gold, etc. Of the fifteen side rooms the first will contain the Brown collection of musical instruments, of every age and country, especially of the East.



Of the other rooms, one is destined for the Moore collection of glasses and terra-cottas; the four following ones to porcelain, bronzes, Chinese and Japanese ivories, etc., among which will be the Coleman collection of Japanese vases. Two rooms follow for Oriental tapestries, ancient lace and fans; two rooms being reserved for European porcelain and ivories.



After a room full of miscellaneous objects will come two rooms for Russian metal objects of art, especially from the Kremlin. Two rooms to the east and west of the central hall are reserved for the customary temporary exhibitions. On the ground-floor are two spacious halls for a collection of sculpture-casts, for the formation of which 135,000 dollars have been set aside.



At Chicago a committee of influential citizens has been formed for the creation of a World's Fair Museum, to illustrate art, archæology, and science. The first instalment will consist of the principal objects of that character already being exhibited in the present World's Fair. The new museum will have a large building exclusively dedicated to its purposes, and will be called the "Columbian Museum of Chicago."



In the full report on the French excavations at Tegea, M. Bérard announces the identification of the site of the most important public edifices, including the theatre. We may here notice an incidental testimony as to the great popularity of Euripides as late as the second

century B.C. An actor of Tegea records four victories with different plays of Euripides, won in places so widely separated as Athens, Delphi, and Dodona.

* * *

From the last bulletin of the French "Hellenic Correspondence," we learn that of the colossal statue of Apollo at Delos the only remnants extant in 1892 are described as follows by M. Sauer: A fragment of the base *in situ*, a piece of the chest and hips near by, one hand preserved in the house of the curator, a piece of the plinth and of the left foot in the British Museum.

* * *

In the same bulletin we find a discussion by M. Chamonard concerning a unique rock monument at Sondurlu, a small station on the Aidin Railway, near the bridge which crosses the Meander River. This bas-relief illustrates the varied influences which at the time of its construction, probably near the early part of the fifth century B.C., flowed together into Phrygia. The scene is the same as on the tombs of Xanthus, and presents a class of ideas borrowed from Phœnicia. The style is Asiatic, but the art shows decided evidence of Greek genius and influence, imported by way of Lycia and Cyprus.

* * *

In some Lombard tombs opened at Castel Trofino, in the Commune of Ascoli-Piceno, gold studs, crosses, and other gold and silver ornaments were found, as well as glass female trinkets, iron arms, utensils in glass and other materials, of which a full catalogue will be drawn up.

* * *

In the commune of Albacina, on the site of ancient *Tuficum*, some Latin inscriptions have been found which seem honorary dedications from the city Forum. One refers to the year 203 A.D., set up by the decurions of Tuficum to C. Fulvius Plautianus Africanus, a friend of Septimius Severus, whose daughter Plautilla was married to Caracalla.

* * *

In the piano di s. Martino, the site of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, near Fossombrone, a funereal Latin inscription has been found, recording C. Vibius Viscus of the tribus Pollia, to which the city was ascribed.

* * *

Some rude pottery has been disinterred near the village of Montefortino, a few kilometres

from Arcevia. One of the vases bears a votive inscription of a slave of L. Helvinatius Celer. The name of a Helvinatius Celer is found amongst the worshippers of Mithra on a stone at Sentinum in the neighbourhood.

* * *

The excavations undertaken by Dr. Dörpfeld, the director of the German Archæological School at Athens, at Hissarlik, the supposed site of ancient Troy, were brought to a close some few weeks ago. They have resulted in important discoveries. The fresh walling and works of defence laid bare during the past months prove conclusively the power and importance of the city, now occupied by the modern Hissarlik, in a far back time, which seems identical with the so-called period of Mycænæan civilization. Thus Dr. Dörpfeld's new discoveries bring new support to the theory which his master, Dr. Schliemann, maintained against Colonel Bötticher, that here we have really the site of ancient Troy.

* * *

The chief constructions now come to light are large houses of the type of the Homeric *megaron*, such as would be expected if they formed part of the ancient city. The defensive walls of a very ancient tower were also disinterred, and the approach to it was also discovered, consisting of thirty stone steps. No gold objects were found, but many huge jars, *pithoi*, containing remains of grain, and evidently used for storing it and other dry goods. Some of these jars are over two mètres high.

* * *

Not only have specimens of pottery been discovered exactly resembling, and apparently synchronous with those found at Mycænæ, but courses of beautifully-fitted masonry have been laid bare, which seem entirely to justify the epithets employed by Homer. Additional evidence is furnished by the gray-coloured pottery found in adjacent tumuli.

* * *

The Latin inscriptions found in the soil will be of some use for the history of the successive cities that occupied the historic site. The excavations have been carried out at the expense of Dr. Schliemann's widow, but will be renewed at that of the German Government.

* * *

Dr. Tsoundas, who for several years past has dedicated himself in a particular manner to

the study of Mycenæ and its necropolis, has just published in Athens a work under the title "Mycenæ and the Mycenæan Civilization." It contains the following chapters: The City of Mycenæ; Its Palaces; Its Private Houses; Tombs; Clothes and Arms; Religion; Art; Chronology; and the Mycenæan People.

* * *

Amongst the *amphoræ* discovered lately by Père Delatre during his excavations at Carthage, is one bearing the name of M. Drusus Libo, Roman Consul in the year 15 B.C., and another that of Q. Lepidus and M. Lollio, consuls 21 B.C. This last is inscribed with the name of its contents, *vinum Mesopotamium*, a Sicilian wine from a seaport between Agrigentum and Syracuse called Mesopotamia, and this same wine is mentioned in the inscriptions on *amphoræ* found at Pompeii.



Discovery of a Supposed Buried Well, or Masonry Structure of Four or Five Steps, in the Grounds of the New Weir, Kenchester.

By H. C. MOORE.*

IN the month of August, 1891, owing to the continued dry weather, the spring of water ceased to supply the hydraulic ram connected to the Hon. Mrs. Griffiths' house, the New Weir, Kenchester, five miles from Hereford. Mr. Godsell, architect, of Hereford, was consulted to give advice upon this serious matter, and engaged to discover, if possible, another source of supply whereby the deficiency could be remedied.

An examination of the surroundings disclosed to Mr. Godsell that an abundant supply of water was running to waste into the Wye a few yards lower down the river. Directing an excavation to be made running parallel with the river, in the process of this work an apparently favourable water-supply

* Hon. Sec. of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Hereford).

was intercepted, and in following the course of its stream the workmen found their operations, when at a depth of from 4 feet to 9 feet, obstructed by enormous stones, which were broken and otherwise got out of the way, until their attention was drawn to the fact that these stones were carefully hewn, dressed, and of an unusual shape. As soon as it became evident that they had come across some artificial structure, thenceforward the excavations were more carefully conducted, until what remained undisturbed of a buried mass of masonry exposed to view a structure about 7 feet in diameter, forming a series of steps conducting, in gradually diminishing diameter, to a single large stone at the bottom, perforated by a circular hole 6 inches in diameter. When this hole was cleared out, numerous tesserae were brought out of it in handfuls. The position of the circular hole was found to be over the course of a streamlet issuing from the higher grounds above, the overflow of which was conducted to the river along a shallow stone channel or trough. A plugging of this trough would cause the water to rise in the well-shaped basin, *provided that* the basin was rendered water-tight by mortar, cement, and puddling.

A photograph of the well, taken by Mr. Walter Pilley shortly after its discovery,



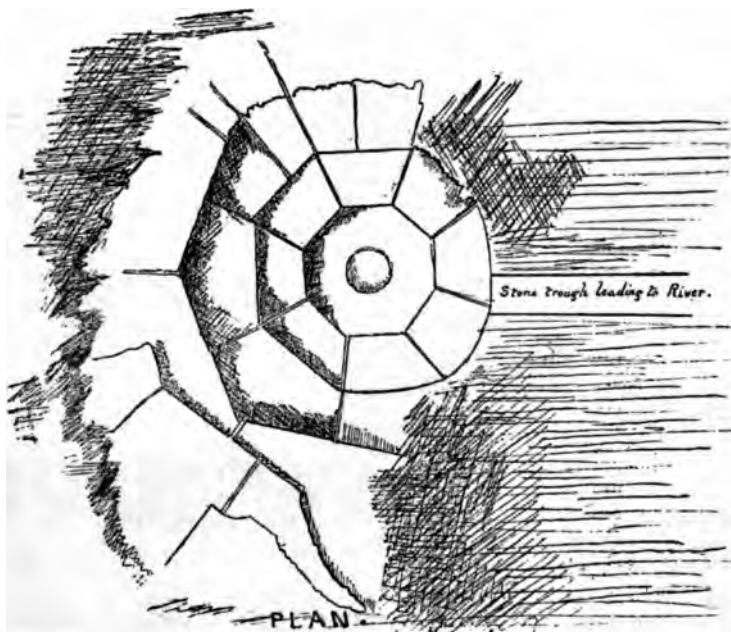
shows its shape, and its size can be estimated by comparison with the spade and workmen's tools, and the figure of myself taken as I was sketching its plan, which was found to be not quite, but only approaching, circular in form, it being octagonal. Commencing at the bottom, the base was formed of one large

stone exposing a diameter of 20 inches, with a circular hole of 6 inches diameter in the centre. The thickness of this stone was not measured; it was probably 6 or 8 inches thick.

The first tier of steps, forming the lowermost octagon, was composed of eight stones, 11 inches total depth externally, with a rise of 5 inches and a tread of 7 inches. Each side of this octagon measured 8 inches, and it was complete, having been undamaged by the excavators. The second tier was found rather more than half complete, with a rise of from 8 to 9 inches, and a tread of from 8 to

three stones were found *in situ*, of which only the central was entire, measuring 17 inches along its internal face. The contiguous stones on each side were fragmentary. The fifth or uppermost tier presented only one large stone cut concave at its angle internally. Hence, apparently, the fourth tier was the highest in which the formation of the octagon had been completed.

In plan, the internal dimensions of the well would give an approximate diameter of 7 feet at the top. Descending, the diameter decreased tier by tier by nearly 2 feet, until it



10 or more inches. At least four of the eight sections constituting this second tier were constructed by the use of one entire large stone, the internal face of which measured 14 inches. The third tier was very little more than half complete, with a similar rise of 8 or 9 inches, its tread varying in width, being necessarily greater at the angles of the octagon. The inner face of each octagon of this third tier measured 23 inches, and at least three of the sections of the octagon were formed of one entire large stone. The fourth tier followed similar dimensions as regard rise and tread. Only

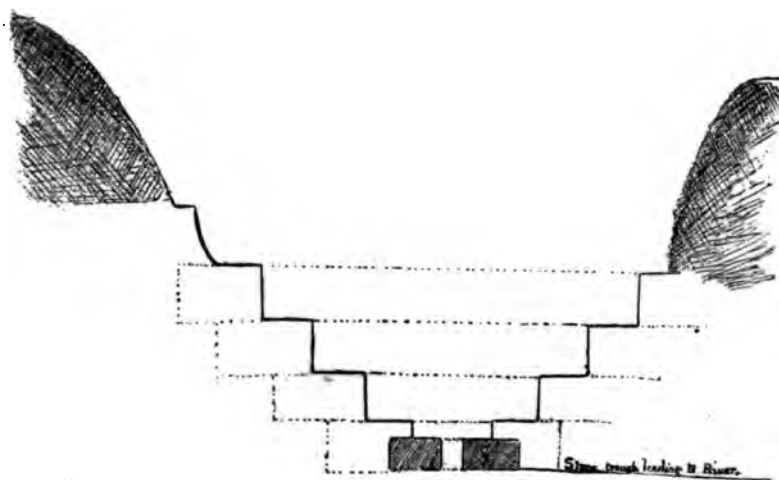
was reduced to 20 inches at the base. The stones were very accurately fitted. Mortar and cement *may* have been originally employed in the construction, but if so, all traces of either were washed away by the action of centuries of water-flow.

The situation of this buried structure was about 50 yards below the two ancient massive masonry abutments on the left bank of the river, and it was buried a little more than 3 feet below the present ground level. The ground above is steep. Débris washed down from the heights above would, after heavy rains, accumulate rapidly.

The course of Mr. Godsell's excavation, which was conducted parallel with the river, cut obliquely across a road which was buried only about 18 inches below the present ground level. The site of this road lay between the above-mentioned abutments and this buried structure.

The questions before us are: What was this octagonal well or basin? and what was its use? Professor Middleton, writing on January 22, 1892, from Kings' College, Cambridge, after an inspection of the photograph, says: "It looks to me like a Roman basin at a spring. The spring comes up through the hole in the stone basin. This at

hole. I account, however, for their presence in two ways—either by being washed in from any neighbouring structure, or by being thrown in by the young, or by children of a larger growth. Such disrespect of Roman remains would be *pari passu* with the reckless undermining, in a frolic, of what was in Leland's time "the King of Fairies' Chair," which in the early part of this century occupied a position near the eastern gate of Magna Castra. (See its representation in Stukeley's map in *Transactions of the Woolhope Club*, 1882, facing page 241.) When our local Hereford Museum can only exhibit to an interested public a quern and three



Section of stone well discovered buried 3 feet below the ground level.

least is a usual Roman method, but without seeing it I cannot be sure whether that is what the photograph shows." After Professor Middleton had seen the plan and section of the drawing, and had been informed that the well, in the absence of mortar, cement, or puddling, would not hold water, he wrote on January 28: "Without seeing the thing it is impossible to form an opinion which is worth anything, but I should be inclined to suggest that the fountain is of mediæval rather than Roman date, judging from the rough sketch."

The one fact which might have induced me to consider the work to be Roman rather than mediæval was the hauling out of so many tesserae from the bottom of the circular

fragments of tessellated pavement out of the large amount of Roman remains which, in the time of the late Dean Merewether, less than half a century ago, were strewed over the camp of Magna Castra, we need no longer to be astonished at finding some hundreds of tesserae at the bottom of a well.

Notwithstanding the presence of these tesserae, notwithstanding the close proximity of flanged tiles which I myself have extracted from the ancient abutments 50 yards higher up the river, which tiles, upon submission to experts, have been pronounced to be of Roman manufacture—notwithstanding all these characteristics of Roman occupation

found in the immediate vicinity, I do not consider this structure to be Roman. I am much more disposed to connect it with some mill or other building of later years on the banks of the Wye here. Unfortunately, we have no records of the navigation of the Wye beyond the published pamphlet of "Papers relating to the History and Navigation of the Rivers Wye and Lug," by John Lloyd, published in 1873, from which we learn (page 25) that in 1695 there were "above fifty mills" on the river, and that "upon Hereford Weare stand five Fulling Mills." Out of all the numerous dams, weirs, forges, fulling mills, corn mills, pennis for water-cranes, pennis for water-courses* (page 7) existing, or proposed by William Sandys' Act of 1661 to be erected, we find (on page 14) notice made of only three "Milles on Wey" above Hereford, namely:

- 2 Att Monington Weir (Monington).
- 2 Att Brye (Bridge Sollars).
- 3 Att Sugres, Mr. Simenens (Sugwas).

And on page 44 we find:

Weares on Wye, brot. down by the Act of
y^e 7th and 8th of W^m 3rd

Monington	} all above Hereford.
Bridg	
Suggas	

From these data we cannot localize either a mill or a weir at this particular site, although the names New Weir, and Old Weir, three-quarters of a mile lower down the river, are remarkably suggestive of the existence of the latter.

Further excavations might throw more light upon the subject, and lead to the discovery of the connections of this octagonal well or basin.

With respect to the objects and uses of the well. Under any circumstances and at any time, by descending the steps, water could be drawn, the spring apparently being perpetual; and, as it possibly *may* have been originally cemented, it might be filled, and water could have been retained in it by plugging the exit pipe leading to the trough.

* We shall be glad of information as to the meaning and nature of pennis for water-cranes and pennis for water-courses, which terms so frequently occur in Wm. Sandys' Act of 1661, for the Navigation of Wye and Lugg.

Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

XXX.—SALISBURY: THE BLACKMORE MUSEUM.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.



AS stated in last month's issue of the *Antiquary*, this museum adjoins the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and together they may be regarded as one institution. Valuable as is the collection of that museum, that of this is even more valuable. But it is difficult to estimate the relative values, as difficult as to compare Cologne cathedral with St. Peter's at Rome. Both of these are important churches, and both are crowning glories of their respective architectural styles. But who will attempt to compare styles so diverse? The collection of the Blackmore Museum is in some respects almost, if not quite, unique, and it is of sterling scientific worth. Looked at from these standpoints, it certainly surpasses that of its fellow-museum; but it fails to enlist sympathetic interest to the same degree. The visitor, in passing through the cramped rooms of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, catches sight of objects now certainly obsolete, but which were in use when he was a child. How they bring back to his mind all sorts of happy and never-to-be-realized-again memories of childhood's days! These carry him back perhaps half a century. Then his eye falls on another object that "went out" before he was born; but he remembers his father speaking of its use when *he* was a boy. This adds probably thirty years to the half-century. From his experience of the length of time covered by half a century, he readily grasps that of the additional thirty years. From his recollection of his father's personal appearance, his imagination pictures him as a boy—perhaps, indeed, he has a portrait of him at that period—and from his father he wanders away into the social, religious, and political worlds of that time, and contrasts them with the present; and he has visions of graceful Empire dresses, and shudders at "Old Boney's" threatened invasion of Britain. Other objects hark back to the early days of

his grandfather, that venerable old gentleman whose stories of stirring times so interested him as a boy. With what true British indignation did this old gentleman recount the news of the surrender of the American colonies! A hundred years! How long, and yet how short! You can count a hundred in less than a minute, and you know people nearly a hundred years old, and whose memory covers three-quarters of a century. The century which our visitor can so readily grasp becomes his unit of time, and if the museum object carries him back four, five, or six centuries, he can still appreciate the time that has elapsed. And though he has now got beyond all his family traditions, the feeling of kinship is still present. He is of the same race and speaks the same speech as they whose daily life these objects illustrate—the glorious English race, to which it is his pride to belong. And, ancient as these objects may seem, he can still trace out the evolution of the institutions he enjoys from those of their period.

But when the visitor passes into the Blackmore Museum, he speedily realizes that he is breathing a very different antiquarian atmosphere. Notify as they may to truths momentous and awe-inspiring, the contents fail to develop in him that feeling of kinship, and consequent personal interest, so characteristic of the other collection. A large portion of this collection relates to times so remote that their original users seem like shadows of another world, and almost the whole of the residue was the work of races too savage and alien for civilized fellowship. To attempt to describe this collection in detail would altogether unduly expand this article, and it would be unnecessary, for the published literature relating to this museum is amply detailed enough for the requirements of the student. I will therefore content myself with the origin and main features only.

An examination of the admirable and comprehensive Guide of 171 pages, by Mr. Edward T. Stevens, honorary secretary of the museum, or of his *Flint Chips*, which is really an illustrated expansion of this Guide, consisting of 600 pages, will speedily give the reader a general idea of the nature and scope of the collection. Under the head, "The

General Arrangement," it is stated that the "collection of the Blackmore Museum is arranged in four groups: Remains of Animals found associated with the Works of Man; Implements of Stone; Implements of Bronze; and Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Modern Savages, which serve to throw light upon the use of similar objects belonging to prehistoric times." Under the head of "Contents" these become subdivided into these sections: Drift Series; Cave Series; Stone Age Collection; Palæolithic Period; Neolithic Period; Objects from the Lake-Dwellings; Stone Period in America and in the West Indies; Objects from South America, Central America, North America, and the Mounds of Ohio; North America Surface Series; Bronze Series; Illustrative Series; and Forgeries. All these are housed in a spacious Gothic hall 70 feet long by 35 feet wide, built of brick and stone, paved with encaustic tiles, and covered with a hammer-beam roof of the Westminster Hall type. Around the walls are mural glass cases, not too high, so that all their contents can be seen without any neck-straining. In the central space are eight double table-cases, with intervening pier-cases, and drawers below; and, besides these, there are several other table-cases of various sizes. Stained glass fills the windows of the porch, and below the mullioned end windows are the arms of many of the nations represented in the collection. A glance is sufficient to show that all is the work of one time and design; a further glance, that since that time virtually all has remained unchanged. The description at the time it was erected (in 1863 or 1864) holds equally good to-day; and bearing in mind the date, it is hardly necessary to describe the character of "judicious use of polychromy" with which the walls and the varnished pine of the roof, cases, and other fittings are "relieved," nor that the "neutral green tint" of the tablets upon which the specimens are mounted would now pass for something more than neutral. Indeed, the whole interior, aglow with vermilion and ultramarine, is an excellent example of the taste of the time.

The opening of this museum in 1867 forms the subject-matter of a 4s. 6d. demy octavo volume of 103 pages, published under the

direction of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society in the following year. Mr. Blackmore, in his address on that occasion, briefly narrated the circumstance under which the collection was made. He was in the United States in 1863, and while there was desirous of seeing the antiquities turned up during the famous investigations of Messrs. Squier and Davis among the gigantic mounds in the Valley of the Mississippi, the full description of which formed the first volume of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*. Unfortunately—but fortunately in some respects—these objects were not “on view.” These gentlemen had offered them for a certain sum, which was less than half what they had been put to in obtaining them, to the New York Historical Society; but so tardy was the society in coming to a conclusion, that these valuable remains had already lain in the cellars of the institution for three years! Mr. Blackmore, learning these facts, offered to purchase them for the price asked—if the above society finally refused the offer, which it did; so the collection became the property of that gentleman. To follow Mr. Blackmore’s words: “At this time, and even for a short period after my return to England, I was undecided as to the future destination of these antiquities. I felt that the British Museum had, perhaps, the greatest claims to become the possessors of one of the most important collections of American antiquities which had been brought to Europe; whilst, on the other hand, some of my Liverpool friends proposed to purchase the collection by subscription, and to place it in the museum which had been then recently erected in that town through the munificence of the late Sir William Brown. The deposit of the collection at Liverpool, connected as that town is by its trade with the United States, would probably have been most appropriate; but the natural desire of benefiting my native city, encouraged by my brothers, and my brother-in-law Mr. Stevens, prevailed over the rival claims of the British Museum and Liverpool, and I finally decided to place the collection at Salisbury.”

The great and peculiar value of this collection of American antiquities has ever since been recognised on both sides of the Atlantic, and it certainly is the chief feature of the

museum. But in spite of Mr. Blackmore’s commendable desire to supply by the establishment of the museum “increased means of study to the young men of Salisbury,” one cannot suppress a lurking misgiving as to the wisdom of this decision. As holder of a collection of national importance, should he not have studied the interests of the nation rather than those of a small and out-of-the-way provincial city, awkward enough for most Englishmen to reach, and quite out of the track of American visitors?

The objects from these mysterious earthworks of the New World are very conspicuous in the museum, and immediately enlist the visitor’s interest, even though he be unfamiliar with their strange forms. But he need not long remain unfamiliar: with the Guide in his hand he has fifty excellent pages, and *Flint Clips* nearly 150, upon the subject. The classification of these earthworks by Messrs. Squier and Davis into “Altar Mounds,” “Mounds of Sepulture,” “Temple Mounds,” and “Anomalous Mounds,” is adopted as the basis of the museum classification. Most of the objects were obtained from the “Mound City” on the bank of the Scioto River, and “Clarke’s Work” in the same valley, both consisting of mound-covered areas enclosed by embankments. Though history and tradition are both silent as to the raisers of these great works, some idea of the culture they had attained to can be gathered from their handiwork in the museum. The pottery is regular, well tempered, and thoroughly fired; and its simple decoration of scrolls, dots, etc., is vigorous, but there is nothing to indicate that these people were acquainted with the potter’s wheel. The partial glaze on several specimens seems to be accidental, due to excessive firing. That they were expert makers of stone implements needs no further proof than a glance at the beautiful arrow and spear heads and other objects of flint and quartz. A few fragments of carbonized thread and woven cloth show that at all events animals’ skins were not wholly relied upon for clothing. From discs and crescents of mica, perforated shells and animals’ teeth for necklaces, copper beads, gorgets, rings, and armlets, may be learned the character of their personal ornaments. But in spite of the fact that copper

was thus known to them, they can scarcely be accounted as having reached the metallic stage of culture. It was but rarely used for other than purely ornamental objects; and apparently the melting-pot was unknown. The raw material was native copper from probably the shores of Lake Superior, and this was simply hammered cold into shape. To such people this metal would be a sort of malleable stone. What an interesting link are these copper objects in the evolution of culture!

But the greatest interest centres in the queer-looking tobacco-pipes of the "mounds." These are as unlike the pipes in use among us, and those of the present North-American Indians, as they can possibly be, and to illustrate this there is a recent series of the latter in one of the museum cases. A "mound" pipe consists of two parts: a more or less flattened and curved base, about 5 inches long; and the receptacle or bowl for the leaf, resting upon the centre of the convex side of the base. It is, however, always carved out of one piece of stone—some very fine whetstone, marly limestone, or chlorite. From the bottom of the bowl a small perforation passes to one extremity of the base; and when the pipe was used this end was applied to the mouth without the intervention of a stem. The base is usually quite plain, but not so the bowl. This most frequently takes the form of an animal, as a panther, bear, or otter; a hawk, heron, crow, swallow, paroquet, or toucan; or some reptile, as a frog, toad, or snake; but whether sitting or standing, it almost invariably is made to face the smoker. In several instances more than a single animal is sculptured, as, for example, a heron in the act of striking a fish, and a manatee with one in its mouth. In three examples the bowl takes the form of a human head. All these sculptures are wonderfully true to nature, yet there is something in their technique which marks them off from all Old-World art. Not only do they bear testimony to the artistic skill and patience of their makers, but to the high antiquity of smoking, a practice which must have then attained to the universality and sacredness it obtains among the American Indians in recent times.

But to return to Mr. Blackmore's narrative. Around this nucleus of "mound" antiqui-

ties, he and his colleagues, in the formation of this museum, "gathered from all quarters—from the drift-beds of England and the gravel-pits of Amiens and Abbeville—from the bottoms of Swiss lakes and the caves of southern France—from the shell-mounds of Denmark and the peat-bogs of Ireland—the earliest known works of man; and we have sought to explain the probable use of these ancient objects, and the actual status and condition of primitive man, by exhibiting implements and ornaments of modern savages, thus enabling the student to institute a comparison between them."

No words could have better described the scope and character of this museum. These gentlemen had a definite policy, and they strictly carried it out, sparing no expense to make the collection as perfect as possible within the limits of that policy. Although they did not confine themselves to any particular geographical region, they selected, as the reader will have observed in the above quotation, the stone stage of culture as the subject to be illustrated.

As this stage of culture belongs to no one era in the world's history—having come to an end 3,000 years ago in Europe, and only just being supplanted by the products of commercial intercourse with civilized nations in the case of many modern savage races—their policy compelled them to bring together objects of widely different periods, ancient and modern. You gaze one moment on prehistoric European and American stone hatchets and arrow-heads, and the next you have before you almost identical forms, hafted and shafted, which were actually in daily use thirty or forty years ago in New Caledonia or the Society Islands. It is true that there is a small series of bronze implements; but at the time of the formation of the museum collection these implements had barely one page out of the 160 pages of Guide devoted to them—a sufficient indication that they held a very subsidiary position, merely serving to show what followed the stone era in the West of Europe. Since then more of these implements have been added to the collection, but they still play a very minor part. It is to this very definite policy, and to the consistent carrying out of it, that this museum chiefly owes its peculiar value. No

doubt Mr. Blackmore was an ardent lover of other branches of archæology than the one he chose for this museum subject. But had he spent thrice the wealth in *omnivorous* collecting, the result must inevitably have lacked the present educational value. It would have been a *collection*, and but little more—the museum a storehouse of curios and antiques, no doubt very interesting, but still a storehouse. The visitor would have left perplexed with the great diversity of objects, rather than endowed with a definite advance on his *scientific* knowledge. But instead of this he gradually becomes conscious, as he passes from case to case, that the contents are so chosen, so arranged, and so labelled, as to be dependent the one upon the other, and to form parts of one great teaching. Like the military roads of the Roman Empire which all led to Rome, *these* have one goal, they illustrate one truth—the stone stage of human culture. Dull indeed must his mind be who can inspect the cases of this museum without being deeply impressed with this great fact!

North American antiquities certainly constitute the chief feature. Apart from those from the “mounds,” there are a large number which are conveniently termed a “Surface Series” in the Guide. It is hardly necessary to say that these have plain indications of covering a wide extent of time. But they have the further peculiarity of being, as a class, markedly different from the “mound” specimens. Many of the simpler stone implements are singularly European in appearance; but the carved animal forms are distinctly American, and have a family likeness to those of the mounds. There is a rather large array of stone axes, a few perforated, the rest grooved. The perforated ones are drilled; but the material from which they are made is obviously too soft, and the haft-holes too small, to render it likely that they were intended for any other purpose than mere parade. The grooved variety are, as a rule, ruder, some being merely an untrimmed boulder, but others are, more or less, shaped artificially. The groove, of course, was to hold in place the withe which served as the handle. There are a large number of stone hatchets of various degrees of finish; and the flint and quartz spear and arrow

heads are mostly of the familiar American types. From Florida are shown many specimens of pottery and objects made from shells, as armlets, pendants, discs, and rings. Stone pestles and rolling-pins, such as are still used by the Indians for crushing maize, indicate the antiquity of this cereal as food. Sundry balls of chert, syenite, greenstone, etc., were probably used as weapons when wrapped in leather and mounted at the end of a stick; and perforated discoidal stones, of excellent workmanship, and ranging from two to six inches in diameter, were probably used for playing certain games, after the manner of quoits.

In this, as in the previous series, the tobacco-pipes attract chief attention. As might be expected, these “surface” pipes vary considerably as to shape and finish. Most of them are simply bowls, which required an inserted stem, in this respect strongly differing from the “mound” specimens; and as a group their workmanship is inferior. The few specimens which represent complete pipes always lack the curved base so characteristic of those. It is impossible not to see in these “surface” pipes an approximation to the mediæval and modern forms. A few of the large variety known as “calumet idols” are shown. These were, with little doubt, only used on ceremonial occasions, and some interesting observations are made on the subject in a chapter on “Smoking-pipes” in *Flint Chips*. The contrasts between the “mound” and the “surface” series bring to mind, and certainly tend to justify, Sir John Lubbock’s suggestion with regard to Central North America, that there was, first, an original barbarism; then, next, the period of the “mounds”; that this was followed by another period, represented by the “surface” objects; and, finally, that man relapsed into partial barbarism when the cultivated lands to a large extent passed into forest again.

The West Indies of the Stone Age are not extensively represented, but some of the objects are of peculiar interest. Those of St. Domingo are the most important. They were all collected by the late Sir Robert Schomburgk, and they relate to the extinct Corib race. The more elaborate are decorated with grotesque figures and faces, and, as a

rule, their workmanship is rude and coarse. A stone club, about 16 inches long, which has the handle terminated in a squatting human figure, is a clever piece of work ; but this is nothing compared with a sculptured stone collar in another case. This collar is oval in shape, nearly 16 inches in its longest diameter, and varying from 1 to 2 inches in thickness. The inner surface is plain and rounded, while the outer is beaded. At the more pointed end the collar thickens, and is rudely decorated. Nothing is known of its intended use. The pestles and elaborate four-legged mortars for crushing maize are a noteworthy feature of this series. The pestles have a by no means remote likeness to old-fashioned seals, and their upper ends are carved into uncouth heads and other devices. The large number of American implements for crushing grain in this museum, and the total absence of all affinities between them and Old-World forms, together with the fact that the cereals of the two worlds were quite distinct, is a strong argument for the independent origin of ancient American civilization. No true quern has yet been found associated with the remains of that civilization.

The other West Indian islands are not well represented in the museum. One case contains a few of the remarkable shell implements—mostly hatchets—of the island of Barbadoes.

Passing to Central America, the strange huacas, or graves, of Chiriqui have furnished several cases with the most interesting specimens of pottery in the museum, besides a few gold objects. The pottery is much finer than that of the Northern Indians ; and many of the vessels have clay pellets in the hollow legs, which cause a rattling sound when shaken. About half a dozen of the specimens are whistles. These are in the forms of animals, and in most instances the whistle is in the tail. Several are painted in red and black on a cream-coloured ground, with three finger-holes. Most of the vessels are globular, with two ears or handles, and decorated with red and black paint. A few are ornamented with grotesque heads and faces. The most conspicuous of the gold objects is in the shape of a frog, which has loose balls in the eye cavities. Several famous gold ornaments from these graves are represented here by

electrotypes. A few hatchets and obsidian spear and arrow heads are also shown. Three remarkable metates, or maize-crushers, of trachyte each take the form of an animal with four legs ; the tail serves as a handle, the body being expanded to form a concave crushing surface. The pestle of one of these crushers is also present.

Several implements from Honduras are certainly among the most remarkable products of chipped flint. A plate of them forms the frontispiece of *Flint Chips*. The most elaborate of these is a crescent-shaped object, about 17 inches long, with seven rays from the outer edge, increasing in size towards the central ray, which is much the largest, and, moreover, is serrated. Another, about 16 inches long, is straight, and serrated on both sides, the ends terminating in spear-like points. The rest are less elaborate, but their workmanship and character are similar. Nothing satisfactory is known as to the object for which they were used. It is suggested that they were implements of parade.

The South American series is not extensive nor very interesting, except the pottery of Ecuador and Peru, which, however, lacks the fineness and finish of that of the huacas. The specimens from Ecuador were found at Porto-Viejo, and were exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. They consist of bowls, whistles, and human and animal figures, in brown, black, and red ware.

The archæology of Europe is almost as strongly represented as that of America ; but that of the rest of the world may almost be said to be unrepresented, the comparatively few objects under this head being, as a rule, intermixed with the above more for the sake of comparison than their intrinsic merit.

The European collection is probably that department of the museum which most interests the majority of visitors, not so much because it is European, as because so large a portion of it relates to our own country. The implements of Pleistocene man constitute its most interesting feature, and very many of them came from the immediate neighbourhood of Salisbury. There is no doubt that Mr. Blackmore and his helpers had a strong predilection for objects of this period, and it is not surprising that they should have had

The time when the collection was being brought together was an eventful one in the history of prehistoric archæology. For twenty years previously the tenor of geological and archæological research was to throw the advent of man in Western Europe far back into the Pleistocene period of the former science—to make him the contemporary of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and the cave bear and lion. A year before M. Boucher de Perthes made his memorable discovery of flint implements in the Pleistocene deposits of the Somme at Abbeville in 1847, one of similar type appears to have been found in deposits of the same age at Fisherton, near Salisbury. This discovery, however, was long lost sight of; otherwise these Fisherton beds might now have shared with those of Abbeville and St. Acheul, and the caves of Belgium, the honour of giving birth to the present views of the antiquity of man. These beds, however, did play a rather important part in the establishment of the “new views,” for they were the source of some of the earliest corroborative evidence in their favour. Obvious as the testimony of these Continental discoveries appears to us, it is strange that they should have been so long ignored by the scientific world generally. The turn of the tide commenced in 1859, when Mr. Prestwich, Mr. (now Sir John) Evans, and the late Dr. Falconer, made a careful investigation of the Somme gravels, and returned to England convinced. A paper was read before the Royal Society upon the results, and that prince of geologists, Sir Charles Lyell, became a convert. Then came about a turning-point in the history of prehistoric archæology, comparable to those brought about by Newton’s discovery of gravitation in astronomy, by the Oxford Movement in the modern Anglican Church, by Darwin’s Natural Selection in the organic world, and by the Pre-Raphaelite School in modern painting. The light was now too bright for Orthodoxy to continue to hurl its invectives against the new development of science, so it soon discovered that a human antiquity of tens of thousands of years was in most perfect accord with all its teachings.

These new discoveries naturally set all practical antiquaries on the alert for further evidence, Mr. Blackmore’s colleagues among

others. To quote from the address of Mr. Prestwich at the opening of the museum: “When I visited the celebrated deposits in the Valley of the Somme, I was particularly struck with the close resemblance of the beds at Fisherton with those of Menchecourt, near Abbeville; they were almost identical both in position, appearance, and structure. I hastened, therefore, on my return from Abbeville, in 1859, with my friend, Mr. Evans, to examine the Fisherton beds in search of similar remains of man, but without success. More careful and long-continued search has since been brought to bear on this inquiry, and thanks to the zeal and energy of Dr. Blackmore (the founder’s brother), Mr. Brown, and Mr. Stevens, the Quaternary beds of Salisbury have now yielded a collection of flint implements second to none in this country.” Mr. Evans’ words on this occasion were even stronger; he pronounced these implements “a perfectly unique collection of antiquities.” Stronger still is the testimony of his great work, *The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*. The reader has but to run through the chapters devoted to the Palæolithic period to see the high value he attached to the collection in 1872. And it is probably still the best collection of these objects in the country. I have little doubt that the first impression of many antiquarian visitors to this museum has been that of surprise that so many exhumed Palæolithic implements were in existence, rather than that the collection was the best of its sort.

The stone objects of this period are classed in the Guide as flint flakes, scrapers, pear-shaped implements, shoe-shaped implements, discoidal implements, oval implements, and heart-shaped implements. Their sources are most of the well-known localities—St. Acheul and Abbeville on the Somme; the gravels of the Lark at Maidenhead, Bury St. Edmunds, and Ickingham; and of the Little Ouse at Thetford, Beddenham, etc.; but, as might be expected, the majority came from the neighbourhood of Salisbury. The cave specimens of the same period are derived from the famous caves of Le Moustier, Les Eyzies, La Vache, Aurignac, etc., and the rock-shelters of Langerie Haute, La Madeleine, and Gorge d’Enfer; and there are also

many casts of objects derived from these places. The fauna of the period is also fairly well represented, chiefly in the form of mammalian bones and teeth.

The Neolithic collection is, as one would imagine in a museum of this sort, very extensive and varied. Indeed, to attempt to give the reader more than a cursory glimpse of it is out of the question. Every variety of stone implement of this period found in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, seems to be represented; and besides Europe, there are specimens from so far away as Africa, Hindustan, Arabia, and Egypt. A series of objects from the pit-dwellings at Highfield, near Salisbury, has the most local interest. These pits were explored by Mr. Adlam in 1866. They had a beehive form, ranging in diameter at the base from 5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet or more, and from 7 to 10 feet deep. They were entered by shafts about 3 feet in diameter, and were frequently in groups communicating with one another. An excellent model of these pits is shown in the museum. The museum objects found in them consist of nodules of flints used as stone hammers, and others calcined (pot-boilers?); a hollow stone (grain-rubber?); part of a saddle quern; fragments of revolving querns; cut antlers of deer; pointed bone tools; bone and horn combs; flint arrow-heads, scrapers, flakes, etc.; spindle-whorls; pellets of baked clay; hand-made pottery, etc.

An extremely fine series of objects came from the Swiss lake-dwellings, and was chiefly formed by Admiral the Honourable E. A. J. Harris, C.B., then H.M. Minister at Berne, who obtained in so doing the assistance of Dr. Keller, Dr. Uhlmann, M. Troyon, and other Swiss antiquaries. The objects constitute a fairly all-round representative collection of the "finds" of the various Swiss lake-dwelling sites.

Here I must conclude; and in doing so, let me assure the student of archæology that a week spent at Salisbury in studying its wealth of antiquities, both within the museums and without, will be an intellectual feast he will not soon forget. And may the good citizens soon bestir themselves to place these excellent treasure-houses upon a better financial basis!

Discovery of a Roman Altar at Lanchester, Co. Durham.

By ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.



VERY fine Roman altar has just been discovered, about a furlong to the north of the Roman station of Lanchester, by the side of the Watling Street, which is here running from Lanchester to the next station of Ebchester. A portion of the stone has for long projected from the earth, and the farmer states that he has many times sat upon it to smoke his pipe.

The altar is larger than usual, being with its loose socketed base 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the top, and weighs about 14 cwt. There is no focus, and the top is rough tooled.

On the front is the inscription:

DEAE GAR | MANGABI | ET N [GORDI |
ANI] AVG N PR[O] | SAL VEX SVEB° | RVM.
L°N · G°R V° | T°VM S°LV°RVNT^m

The letters are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, except in the last line where they are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

As in so many other instances, the name of the emperor has been purposely erased, in this case probably that of Gordian.

On one side are a *patera* and a circular ornament with curved lines radiating from the centre, and on the other a *culler* and a *præfericulum*. The sides of the altar, and the upper part above the inscription on which are two horn-like objects, are elaborately ornamented. The carving is in every respect very similar to an altar from Risingham (*Habitancum*) figured in the *Arch. Æliana* (vol. xv., p. 336), so like, indeed, that in all probability the two altars were carved by the same hand.

The dedication is to a hitherto unknown "goddess, Garmanabis, and to the divinities of [Gordian] or Augustus," for the safety of a vexillation of Suevians.

The interesting fact about the altar is that it seems to confirm the opinion of Camden (which was followed by Hodgson) that Lanchester represented, though this has been doubted by many, the Roman *Longovicium*, as for the first time what appears to be an



abbreviation (L^N) of the name occurs on the stone; if this be so, it thus confirms Camden's opinion.

The illustration is one-twelfth the size of the original.

The altar has been removed to the south porch of the ancient Collegiate Church of Lanchester, constructed almost entirely of stones from the neighbouring Roman station, and having besides, like Chollerton, a north aisle separated from the nave by a row of monolithic columns, apparently also brought from the same place.

The Archæology of Kent.*

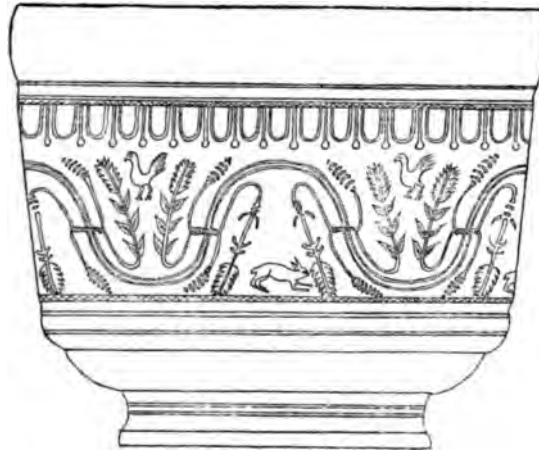
E do not suppose there is anyone else in England who has devoted himself to the personal research for antiquities with the success and intelligence that have characterized Mr.

* *Collectanea Cantiana*; or, Archæological Researches in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne, and other parts of Kent. By George Payne, F.S.A. Mitchell and Hughes. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 218. Thirty plates, two maps, ten text illustrations. Price 15s.

Payne's work in Kent during the last thirty years. It is therefore most suitable and convenient that antiquaries should have the result of these archæological researches placed on record in a collective form, although most of them have already appeared in *Archæologia Cantiana*, or in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries and the British Archæological Association. His original papers have, however, been liberally edited by the author, purged in places of imperfections, and judiciously amplified in several directions.

Mr. Payne first came into note as an antiquary, when quite a young man, in 1865, when extensive excavations were being made for brick-earth in and around Sittingbourne.

The first part of this book deals with the pre-Roman period. Man's occupation of the district from an early period is borne witness to by discoveries such as those at Grovehurst, near Milton. "Here were found not only the weapons of the primitive settlers, but the floors of their dwellings, upon which were strewn stone and flint implements of every conceivable pattern, lying side by side with hundreds of splinters, chips and flakes, which had been struck off in the process of their manufacture. Rude pottery of the coarsest description was occasionally met with, together with skulls, bones, horns, etc, of the ox, the débris doubtless of daily meals. . . . From the entire absence of metals throughout these discoveries, we feel justified in assign-



He was most assiduous in constant supervision of the diggings in the interests of archæology, and instructed the workmen as to the nature of the objects worth preserving. By degrees Mr. Payne formed a most admirable collection of British, Roman, Saxon, and mediæval antiquities gathered together from the immediate district. This museum was generously offered to the town of Sittingbourne in 1883, and, to their lasting disgrace, declined after a niggardly fashion. However, Mr. Payne is to be much congratulated on the fact that that which was contemptuously refused by local wiseacres was gladly accepted by the authorities of the British Museum, and now forms part of our great national collection.

ing them to the Neolithic Age." These early stone implements are fully illustrated; in short, one of the best features of the book is its wealth of illustrations. The finding of gold coins of the British King Cunobeline, the opening of the Cromer's Wood tumulus, and various smaller discoveries of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages complete this section.

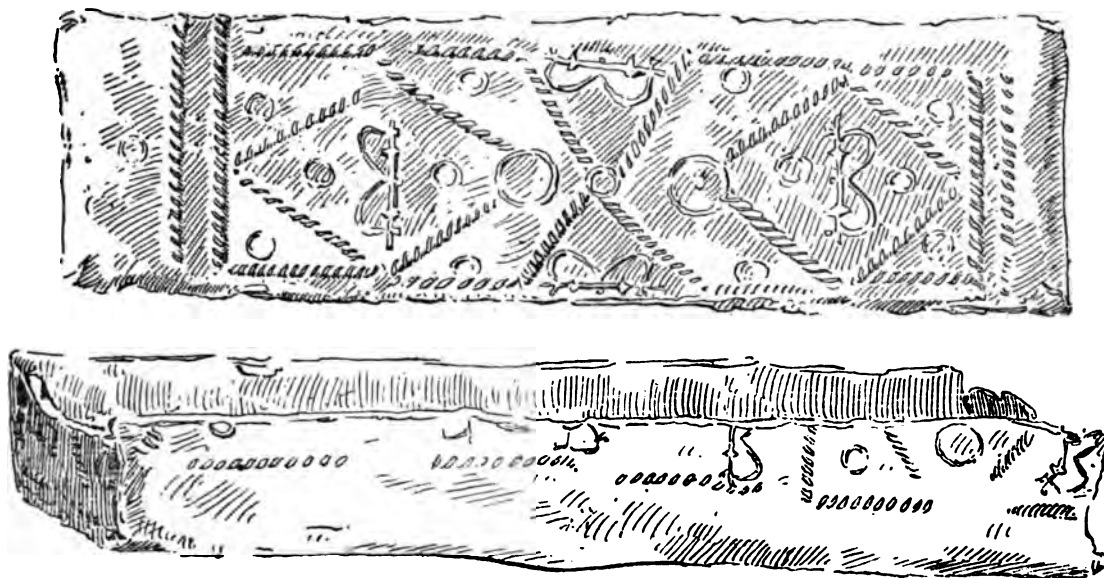
The Roman period is rich in result, though chiefly of a sepulchral nature in the neighbourhood of Milton, such as the celebrated Bexhill cemetery, and those of Bayford and East Hall. These cemeteries supplied the choicest specimens of early art in abundance. Specimens of the great variety of pottery are well figured, the most attractive

one being a beautiful high-standing bowl of Samian ware.*

Highly ornamented lead coffins were found at Milton, Murston, and Borden. The most interesting of these is one that was found close to the Watling Street, a mile west of Sittingbourne, just within the boundary of the parish of Borden, in December, 1879. The drawings, done by Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, clearly show the unique ornamental design, representing oxen-yokes, rings, and rope moulding. The coffin measures 3 feet 9 inches in length, by 1 foot in width, and tapers in breadth from

1868. Ten years later, at East Hall, Murston, a magnificent green glass jug, 12½ inches high, together with a fine blue glass bowl, ornamented with pillar moulding, were uncovered. But in 1879 a Bayford grave yielded a wonderful variety of noteworthy objects in glass, bronze, and pottery. By far the best and most remarkable of these, in our opinion, is the double-handled jug of pale olive-green glass, 9½ inches in height, and 4½ inches in the diameter of the bowl; of this an engraving is given.

The Anglo-Saxon period begins with a record of the good work done by the late



8½ inches to 5½ inches. It was enclosed in a wooden case fastened by stout iron bolts, and contained part of the skeleton of a child about six years old, together with two gold armillæ, one of jet, and a tiny gold finger-ring.

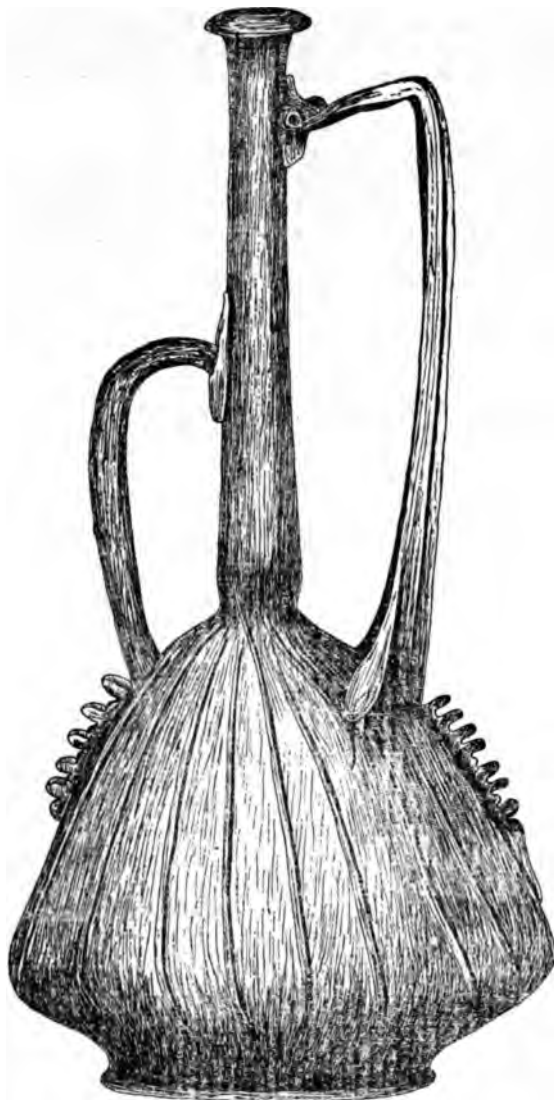
Another exceptionally interesting feature of these Kent explorations into Romano-British art was the discovery of various glass vessels of much beauty as well as eccentricity of form and workmanship. Glass vessels were found at Milton, Murston, and Bayford. Some glass phials were found at Milton in

* For the loan of this and other blocks, our thanks are due to Mr. Payne and to his publishers.

Rev. William Vallance, in 1824, in the careful exploration of the cemetery between Sittingbourne Railway-station and Milton Creek, which is given verbatim by Mr. Payne from the writer's own account. A third of a mile to the north-west of this discovery a second Anglo-Saxon cemetery was disclosed in 1869. From that date to 1880 a variety of the usual accompaniments of burials of this period were brought to light. The rich Gibbs collection, now at the South Kensington Museum, from Faversham district; the later discoveries at Milton-next-Sittingbourne (1889); and the Watts's Avenue, Rochester, finds of 1892 are all

duly chronicled. By far the most interesting Anglo-Saxon relic described in this volume is the exceedingly rare and valuable knife, which was found in 1882 when digging the

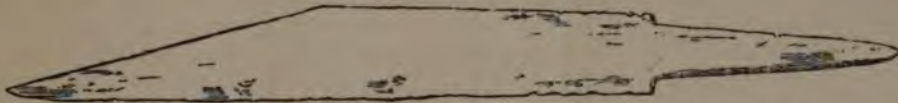
had a learned paper on this knife in vol. xlv. of *Archæologia*. On one side appears the owner's name ✚ S. GEBEREHT MEAH, the first plate being of silver, and the second of



foundations of a house in the parish of Borden. The decoration of the knife, which has a blade $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is so elaborate and beautiful that it can only be appreciated by reference to the engravings. Sir John Evans

brass; on the other side is the name of the maker ✚ BIORHTELM ME WORTE. It is supposed to be of the ninth century.

Another specially valuable section of this volume is that which treats of those old



roads of Kent which have been personally traversed by the author. Not only are these accounts of the old paths and highways, which are made clear by the aid of maps, invaluable as illustrating the surrounding discoveries recorded in these pages, but the accurate tracing of old roads is of the very first importance in every branch of archæological and historical research. It is much to be hoped that other competent antiquaries will endeavour to follow up Mr. Payne's road investigation in their own districts. The old roads here treated of are: The Pilgrim Way, roads from Rochester and Chatham to Maidstone, the Chatham and Bexley road, the roads of Cobham and its environs, the lower road from Gillingham to Newington, Coldarbour, Bobbing, and Milton road; the lower road to Faversham, the road from Faversham to Staple Street and Bigberry Camp, Maidstone and Key Street road, Hollingbourne, Bredgar, and Milton road; Syndale, Searham, and Hollingbourne road; and the Roman way from Dover to Richborough.

Explorations along the northern outskirt of the Forest of Andred, and a record of some miscellaneous discoveries bring this important volume to a conclusion. It is difficult to imagine that any student of English antiquities could fail to be abundantly pleased by this comprehensive work on the archæology of Kent.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

Nos. X., XI., XII.*



VERY much regret that a variety of causes, particularly illness and arrears of work resulting therefrom, has compelled me to be remiss in contributing my quarterly articles on finds of Roman remains in Britain. In consequence,

* No. IX. (January, 1893) was misnumbered VIII. I now restore the proper numbering.

I have decided, with the editor's consent, to throw into one the three articles which should have described the finds in the first eight months of this year. I can only hope that my readers' patience will not be unreasonably wearied by the rather lengthy results. If I am able to judge, I have certainly some important items to record. The Lavant caves and the Silchester Ogam, though they lie obviously on, and almost across, the boundary of Romano-British civilization, are in themselves extremely curious. Of the more purely Roman finds, the inscriptions from Lanchester and South Shields are important, if technical; the tour of his Excellency General von Sarwey, along the two walls, has very real interest for English workers, and many of the smaller finds are of individual value. A pleasant feature in the record, too, is the tendency towards strengthening local museums, most visible, perhaps, in the efforts to buy the Joslin collection at Colchester, and in the brilliant success of Chancellor Ferguson in the matter of Tullie House, at Carlisle. Equally pleasant to note is the growing recognition that excavations are indispensable in archæological work.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—Following, as is usual in these articles, the geographical grouping of Camden and the "Corpus Inscriptionum," I have first to record some small finds at Whitchurch, in Hampshire, close to the Roman road from Silchester to Sarum, and some five miles from Andover. Here have been found, as Mr. W. H. Jacob has kindly written to me, traces of a house with rooms, walls plastered with stucco, and painted pottery, and other minor relics. I gather that the Hampshire Field Club may possibly be able to examine and plot both this dwelling and another on the Roman road from Winchester to Salisbury.

At **SILCHESTER** work has been going on mainly in the south part of the town. The curious round building, sometimes thought to be the temple of Hercules, has been cleared out, but, up to the time of writing, nothing has been found which throws light on its object or its construction. Between it and the south gate houses have been unearthed, one of which is a singularly good specimen of the ordinary "courtyard" fashion; in one of these a broken bit of inscribed tile has

turned up. Some digging has also been carried on north of the modern road, and close to the little "museum." Here was found, *inter alia*, a house of the corridor type and a pit underneath one of its walls, and probably dug after the house was ruined, yielded the astonishing result of an Ogam inscription. A conical pillar of sandstone, which has been turned in a lathe, and is compared by Mr. Fox with gravestones in France, bore two lines of Ogam letters, not, as usual, on its edges (it has none), but on the convex surface. My friend Professor Rhys, who has seen the object, and has published a provisional reading in the *Academy*, tells me that the letters denote that the stone is the sepulchral memorial of a Celt, and is probably of very early date, possibly the earliest Ogam yet discovered. Certainly it is the first yet discovered in England outside of the West Country. What it is doing at Silchester must remain matter for conjecture.

In **SUSSEX** the most notable find is that of the Lavant caves, a network of subterranean passages honeycombing nearly an acre of chalkdown, and containing objects of pre-Roman and Roman date. It seems certain that these chambers, or the majority of them, were made some time before the Roman occupation of the island, but used during that period. Whether they are galleries of flint mines or storehouses is disputed. Flint implements have been discovered in the caves, but it is asserted that the Lavant chalk does not itself contain workable flints. The allusions of Tacitus and other writers to the underground winter storehouses of the Britons have, of course, been quoted by several who have written on the subject. The examination of these caves has, I understand, been conducted at the expense of the Duke of Richmond by Messrs. Dawson and Lewis. Two other finds have come to my notice. Mr. C. T. Phillips tells me of some "third brass" lately added to the Lewes Museum, and found near Lewes; they are of Tiberius, Vespasian, Trajan, Faustina the elder, and Crispus, all except the last being thus of early date. From Eastbourne, Mr. Michell Whitley tells me of some more finds near the pit dwellings which he unearthed some two or three years ago at Greenstreet. The new finds were mainly rubbish pits filled with pottery of various and

not entirely certain dates. These remains are, of course, rude and unimportant, but they tell us a little which we can learn nowhere else about the unconsidered multitude of Roman or British times, and they are therefore worthy of full attention.

Proceeding further east, I have notes of a discovery of cinerary urns on Ridlands Farm, near Limsfield, and some minor finds in the city. It is more important, perhaps, to add that there is some hope of the castle at Richborough (*Rutupia*) being purchased and vested in trustees as an archaeological monument. I gather, from Mr. Charles Welch, that a collection made by Mr. James Smith is likely to find a permanent home; it includes many interesting relics of Roman life, found mostly in London.

BATH.—At Bath the enlargement of the pump-room has led to excavations close to the Roman baths, and to the discovery of various remains of columns and masonry, possibly also of a road with a gutter, all lying on the north side of the baths now open, and at a distinctly higher level than the latter. The excavations, when I visited them, were not in a sufficiently advanced stage to reveal the object of the remains uncovered; one may hope that the civic authorities have done what is necessary in the way of plans. (See further p. 43, *supra*.) Some digging on the site of the markets, north-east of the Abbey, have resulted in no discovery of any sort.

MIDLANDS.—The most interesting finds reported from the Midlands are those at Long Wittenham (Berks). On one of the farms in that parish, just opposite Burcote and Dorchester, the drought revealed very curious patches and lines in two or three fields, where barley and sainfoin were being grown. The remarkable feature was that the patches and lines were higher and better growth than the rest of the crops, not lower and feebler, as is usual where foundations underlie growing corn or grass. The farmer, Mr. H. Hewett, with laudable energy and interest, had the lines and patches properly surveyed, and dug some holes in suitable spots. The survey revealed a certain regularity of lines which suggested parallel or rectangular paths or roads, with square or round enclosures grouped along them, and probably some ditches. The digging revealed a well, 7 feet

deep, lined with stone, and full of Roman pottery of various sorts. In another place was a large deposit of lime. Pottery has been found also all over the field, and a few broken tiles, but no stone or flint foundations. So far as Mr. Arthur Evans and myself could judge on a recent visit, the finds belong to British and Romano-British farming, the lines in the crops corresponding mainly to paths and wattle and daub enclosures, and sheds or dwellings. There is, I think, no evidence of a "Roman station of some importance," or of any "basilica," such as Mr. Walter Money has suggested in the *Times* (August 12). In passing, I should like to warn any who may discuss these remains that Durocina is not the Roman name of Dorchester, but an invention by "Richard of Cirencester."

FROM BEDFORDSHIRE Mr. W. G. Smith sends me word of a Roman refuse-pit, containing pottery of all sorts, a corroded coin, and, *inter alia*, "part of a horse's leg in wood, perhaps part of a toy." The find was made in a brickfield at Caddington, near Dunstable. Other traces of Romano-British life have been noted in the neighbourhood, coins, cinerary urns, querns, pottery (one Samian bit inscribed NICEPHOR·F), but, so far as I can judge from Mr. Smith's details, the population seems to have been very slightly civilized.

COLCHESTER.—A few finds have been made in Essex (*Essex Review*, ii., 189), but the most important fact to record is the effort made by the townspeople of Colchester to buy the interesting collection of local antiquities belonging to Mr. George Joslin. As I have said elsewhere, I think it would be a disaster if that collection left the town.

WALES.—Some interest has been aroused at Chepstow by the discovery or supposed discovery of large Roman forts on the Wyndcliff and at other points on the banks of the Wye. It is supposed that these represent a regular system of fortification to guard the river. An attempt has even been made to bring Chepstow Castle and Offa's Dyke into connection with this system, and it appears that, in the course of search, some curious Roman remains have been noted. A Roman pillar, with the letters IBC, found by a boy named Wyatt, and rolled down by him into the river, deserves to be found or exploded.

Mr. Romilly Allen has been good enough to inform me of refuse-pits, drains, Samian pottery, and the like, found lately at Carnarvon. It is good news to hear that the Archæological Index to Wales is fairly started.

LINCOLN, YORKSHIRE.—More pavement has been found near Lincoln, at the Greetwell Ironstone Mines. The new piece, 8 by 18 feet, has a guilloche border and "amphora" pattern of a common type. The villa, which has produced so much, must have been an important one, and it is to be hoped that when the whole has been uncovered (if that should be) we may have an adequate publication of it. At York, Canon Raine has found, in a deep cutting near Bootham Bar, a bed of concrete, which he thinks to be the foundation of the Roman gate, a fact of primary importance to the geography of the city. From Scarborough, Mr. R. C. Hope sends me news of a Roman pot being found in digging the foundation of a new house on the Esplanade (South Cliff). An amphora, it will be remembered, was found under the Cliff Hotel in 1864, and coins, Mr. Hope tells me, are sometimes picked up on the sands. Apparently, therefore, the South Cliff was to some slight extent occupied; the Castle seems to have been left entirely desolate. From Ilkley comes good news of proposed excavations. Important inscriptions and reliefs have been found here, and, as the place was probably a small fort, further discoveries are very likely.

DURHAM.—Three finds in County Durham merit attention. At South Shields a large and singularly perfect inscription was found last March at the Baring Street Board Schools. It records the laying on of water for the Fifth Cohort of Gauls, the garrison, in A.D. 221, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the history of this fortress. A still more striking altar has been dug up close to the Roman fort at Lanchester. It is dedicated *Deæ Garmanabi et numinibus Gordiani Augusti*, by a *vexillatio* of Suebi. The goddess appears to be unknown to Teutonic or Celtic mythology, and the appearance of Suebi in the Roman army at this time (A.D. 240 *circa*) is a curious and probably a significant fact. Both inscriptions testify very directly to the care which was spent on the Roman roads, and, so to say, the locking of

the frontiers in the first half of the second century A.D. Gordian, indeed—it is Gordian III.—was the last emperor whose generals kept the floods back: after him came the deluge. A third stone, uninscribed or erased, has been detected by Bishop Westcott, used as a font in St. Andrew's Church, Bishop Auckland, and already noticed in these columns. I am indebted to Mr. R. Blair and Dr. Hooppell for information, photographs, and other help in relation to these stones.

THE WALL.—No great discoveries—with one exception—have been made *per lineam valli*, but the exception is all-important. Dr. Hodgkin's excavation fund has now reached a point where excavation is possible, a strong committee has been formed, and, with much wisdom, the Vallum has been attacked first. Sections have been cut in the puzzling earthwork at Heddon and at Down Hill, and the Heddon section, which I visited, has produced, by itself, very valuable results. It is proved, or made very probable, that the whole work, trench and mounds, were made at once, that the mounds were made of upcast from the ditch, and that the Marginal Mound (as Mr. Neilson has christened it) is, in one case at least, on the north side. Comment must be left till more sections have been opened, as I believe will soon be the case, if, indeed, it is not so as I write. Meanwhile, I may allude to the tour which General von Sarwey and his companions made along the wall. I believe this tour has done something towards advancing the study of the Vallum by bringing out more clearly the difficulties in the way of considering it a military work. Whether or no my own theory of a political frontier be accepted, I think that the problem has got into a new stage. The possibility of a non-military purpose has been made visible, and the long dominant military view will need fresh evidence before it can assert itself again. At Carlisle, the building of Tullie House goes on, and Chancellor Ferguson is collecting a goodly row of inscriptions wherewith to fill it. When finished and furnished, the museum should be one of the best Roman museums in England, fully able to rank with Newcastle, Chester, and even York. It may be added here that Mr. Ferguson has printed in the *Archæological Journal* and the *Translations of*

the Cumberland Antiquarian Society, a well-illustrated account of the curious "platform" lately found under Tullie House. He works out his theory of the *ballista* stand with great plausibility.

SCOTLAND.—At Moffat, Dr. James Macdonald and Mr. John J. Johnstone have been doing valuable work in exploring the Roman road in Annandale. They cut three sections. In one, near Moffat, they found a paved road 21 feet wide, with a whinstone kerb on each side. The foundation was a layer of clay with stones bedded into it; over that came an 11-inch layer of stones with gaps filled with "till," the stones being on the average the size of a boy's head, and above these a 4-inch layer of smaller stones forming the roadway. The other sections varied slightly, but showed the same general features. It was, however, plain at one point, that some later, perhaps mediæval, roadmaker had patched the Roman work in un-Roman style; the road was certainly used in the fourteenth century. (I am indebted to Mr. George Neilson for an account of this road.) I ought also to mention here the tour of General von Sarwey along the Scotch wall, but the excavations of the vigorous Glasgow Archæological Society will be the subject of an elaborate report before long, and it is not part of my purpose to anticipate its conclusions. The general results of the society's sections have been published in these columns some time since.

LITERATURE.—The literature of Roman Britain has recently been enriched by reports on Silchester by Messrs. Fox and Hope, and on Hardknott by Messrs. Ferguson, Calverley and Dymond (*Archæologia*, liii., 2; *Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Transactions*, xii. 2). In the last number of the *Archæological Journal* (xl. 62-72) Professor Ridgway tries to fit Tacitus and the dykes of East Anglia, as it seems to me, with more belief in Tacitus than one has one's self. The last issue of the Woolhope Field Club (1886-1889) contains some interesting and valuable notes on Roman remains in Herefordshire. The eighth *Report* of the Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club contains an interesting paper on Silchester (pp. 28-38) by Dr. James Rutland, which gives some useful details on early excavations and collections connected

with the place, as well as a short account of a Roman house near Maidenhead (p. 50). Of foreign publications, far the most important is an article by Professor A. von Domaszewski, in the *Rheinisches Museum* (xlviii. 342-347). In this short paper it is pointed out that Chester was founded very early in the Roman occupation, and at first occupied by two legions, the familiar 20th and the 2nd Adjutrix, of which we found considerable traces in our recent excavations at Chester. An attempt to settle the boundaries between Britannia superior and inferior is to my mind less conclusive, but there can be no doubt as to the value of the article. A less favourable verdict must, I fear, be passed on Loth's *Les mots latins dans le langues brittoniques*, and on Sander's *La Mythologie du Nord*. Both contain many details bearing on Roman Britain, but both, and especially the latter, seem to me useless for ordinary purposes. M. Schuermans has produced a valuable and interesting pamphlet on *Verres à courses des chars* (Namur, 1893) which may safely be recommended to those interested in the history of Roman figured glass found in Britain more plentifully than elsewhere.

Christ Church, Oxford,
August 15, 1893.



On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from vol. xxvii., p. 261.)

XIII.

It is related in Dr. George Oliver's "Collections towards Illustrating the Biography of Members of the Society of Jesus," published in 1845, that Thomas Jenison, a native of Durham, was apprehended as an accomplice in Titus Oates' plot, and lodged in a loathsome cell in Newgate, where he died September 27, 1679; the author further relates that in the "Remonstrance of Piety and Innocence," at page 104, published in 1683, is preserved a chronogram supposed to be a prediction that the innocence of the victims of Oates' perjury would

be manifested in the year 1686. The book was found in Jenison's cell at Newgate :

TRISTITIA VESTRA VERTENTVR IN GAVDIVM
ALLELVIA. =1686.
YOVR SORROVV SHAL BE MADE VERY IOY-
FVLL VNT0 YOY. =1686.

Each one makes the date 1686. English chronograms are comparatively rare, and not always to be commended.

A tract in the Bodleian Library, consisting of eight pages, "A Satyricall Poem on the Jesuitish Plot in 1678 for the Assassination of the King. . . . By W. M. London, 1679," alluding to the pretended conspiracy of the Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates. The remarkable feature is a series of four chronograms reflecting on the intended crime, each making the year 1678; these are followed by free translations into English rhyme in twelve lines, all in chronogram, making the same date five times repeated; as a specimen, here is the concluding one :

VVHERE IESVITISM'S IN POVVER; VVHO DARE
SAY,
OVR LIFE'S OVR OVVN, THAT LIVE NOT IN THEIR
VVAY.

A Latin essay on libraries, by Olivier Legipont, "R. P. Oliverii Legipontii . . . dissertationes Philologico-Bibliographica in quibus de adornandâ et exornandâ bibliothecæ," etc., Nuremberg, 1747. At page 43 are five motto chronograms which were placed over the doors of certain libraries, various dates from 1732 to 1744. Here is one put outside the door :

SCIENTIAM ODIT NVLLVS, NISI IGNARVS
ATQVE ASINVS. =1732.

And this inside :

QVISQVIS FVR LIBRI FVERIT, MALEDICTVS
IS ESTO. =1732.

i.e., No one hates knowledge unless he be a simpleton and an ass.—Whoever would steal a book, let him be accursed.

A German work of great rarity, as I understand, the title begins, "Denkbuch für Fürst und Vaterland—herausgegeben von Joseph Rossi," etc., Vienna, 1814, 4to., pp. 170, with

23 large engravings of decorative structures, etc., when the troops returned after the campaigns against Napoleon I. in 1814. Many of the inscriptions on these temporary decorations were in Latin, others in German, Hebrew, and Greek; 76 of them composed as chronograms of the year are preserved in this work. A picture of the Duke of Wellington was thus inscribed (at page 102):

DER IN SPANIEN GEPRIESENE MARSCHALL
VVELLINGTON =1804.
LEBE LANGE VND HOCH ! LIEBE VOM KÖNIG
IST SEIN LOHN. =1814.

A German notarial stamp, apparently engraved for, and used as a book-plate, in the collection of Mr. A. W. Franks, F.S.A., is dated by a chronogram thus :

CÆSARIS AVSPICIIS
THEMIS AVREA DONA
TVETVR. } =1725.
Matthias Bartholomæus Keyser
Auth : Cæs. Not. Pub. juratus.

A thick quarto volume in the British Museum (press-mark 1124, h. 6) contains an account of a church-festival held at the ancient episcopal see of Freising, near Munich, in the year 1709, in honour of St. Nonnosus, whose bones were discovered in the crypt of Freising Cathedral, after an interval of 400 years; the place of their burial had been forgotten for that time or longer. He was abbot of the Benedictine monastery, San Silvestro, on Mount Soracte, near Orvieto, in Italy, and suffered martyrdom some time about the ninth or tenth century. An engraved frontispiece represents him as the adopted patron saint of Freising, and eight prolix preachings in German recount his virtues and miracles. Pictorial representations of the saint's tomb and certain emblematical subjects were publicly exhibited on the occasion, with verses and laudatory chronograms. Forty-two of the latter are recorded, which would otherwise have been lost and forgotten when the decorations were removed out of the way. The title-page of that portion of the volume now under our notice is composed entirely in chronogram, which, with all the other chronograms, make 1709, the date of the festival; it is as follows :

"SANCTO NONNOSO
 POST QVADRINGENTOS ANNOS
 MIRIFICÈ REPERTO. } = 1709.
 POESIS CHRONOLOGICA
 HONORIBVS
 SANCTI NONNOSI ABBATIS
 POST QVINGENTOS QVADRAGINTA
 ALIQVOT ANNOS } = 1709.
 FAVENTIBVS SVPERIS
 PLAVIDENTE PATRIÀ
 INVENTI,
 CONSECRATA.

Typis Joannis Christiani Caroli Immel
 Typogr: Episc: Frising, 1710."

Varia chronostica stylo soluto et ligato concepta.
 Notandum S. Nonnosus postquam ultra quatuor
 sæcula sepultus (nemine sciente sepulture locum), in
 crypta cathedralis Frisingensis ecclesiæ jacuit, tandem
 repertus, et in publicam lucem et venerationem pro-
 ductus est. Alludunt itaque hæc omnia symbola ad
 tumbam, in quâ S. Ossa tam diu ignorata latuerunt,
 et ad sollemnissimam festivitatem, qua nunc eadem
 universus populus veneratur.

A few extracts will suffice :

ORA PRO NOBIS, O DILECTISSIME PRÆSVL. = 1709.
 REDIT E LONGIS CLARIOR VMBRIS. = 1709.
 GLORIA SIT SANCTO NONNOSO ÆTERNO
 PATRONO IN MVNDO ET ISTO ET ALTERO. = 1709.
 SANCTE NONNOSE, ADESTO NOBIS TVO PATRO-
 CINIO TEMPORE PESTIS. = 1709.
 FIDELISSIME PRÆSVL SORACTENSIS. = 1709.
 FRISINGAM CONTRA INCENDIA PRÆSERVA. = 1709.
 DIVI NONNOSI CORPVs, THESAVRVS V.
 SÆCVLIS ABSCONDITVS, REPERITVR, ATQVE
 TRANSFERTVR A IOANNE FRANCISCO EPIS-
 COPO. = 1709.

A short notice of St. Nonnosus may be
 seen in Zedler's universal Lexicon. All that
 is known about him is set forth in the *Acta
 Sanctorum*, xli., p. 410 c., also pp. 412 to
 439. His remains seem to have been re-
 moved from Soracte after the destruction or
 abandonment of the monastery, and at length
 were deposited at Freising; they were again
 found on January 27, 1708, as described at
 page 421. There is no mention of him in
 Butler's *Lives of Saints*.

Some chronograms by Bernardus Prætorius
 Nessus afford another example of the omis-
 sion of any distinguishing mark of the date-
 letters; all are printed small in the manner
 already alluded to in the *Antiquary*, xix., p.
 214. They will be found in the volume in the
 British Museum library of "Delitiæ Poetarum
 Germanorum," 1612, containing Part V. of the

series (catalogued under G., A. F. G., press-
 mark 238, i. 21, 22, 2 vols.). These chrono-
 grams relate to the death of Duke William,
 Landgrave of Hesse; they are nine in
 number, of which the following is an ex-
 ample, it gives the place, year, month, and
 day of his death in hexameter verse :

CASSELLIS OBIIT PATRIÆ SOL HEI ! GVLIELMVs ;
 SEXTILI VT BIS TRES TESTABANT LVCIFERI IGNEs.
*i.e., Alas ! William the sun of his country died at
 Cassel ; as the third day of August did bear witness,
 1592.*

The "solemnities," rejoicings and illumina-
 tions at Hanau, in Germany, in the beginning
 of the reign of William, Landgrave of Hesse,
 are described in a tract, "Beschreibung derer
 bey dem Hohen Antritt des Durchlauchtig-
 sten Fursten und Herrn Wilhelms Landgrafen
 zu Hessen," etc., printed at Hanau, 1736,
 small 4to., in 2 parts, pp. 104. The streets
 of the town were profusely decorated with
 emblematic pictures and inscriptions, among
 which were eight chronograms, but as most
 of the latter relate specially to the accom-
 panying pictures, they are devoid of interest
 when separated. The following apply to
 William :

VT GVLIELMVs DVX HASSO-HANOICVs. = 1736.
 PRINCIPI, VVILHELMo, A STELLIS CON-
 STANTIA VITÆ ET SANITATIS, NEC NON
 COELESTIS SALVS VENIAT. = 1736.

A joyful acclamation or omen is addressed
 to John George, elector, and his brother
 Augustus of Saxony, etc., by Joannes Segerus,
 rector of the University of Witteberg; the title-
 page runs thus : "Εὐφημία pro novo domus
 Saxonicæ incremento, proque felici rerum
 gerendarum successu, ad . . . principem . . .
 Joannem Georgium, . . . ipsiusque . . . fratrem
 principem . . . Augustum, duces Saxonicæ . . .
 dominos meos clementissimos," etc. Here
 follows some music, a fugue with some Latin
 complimentary verses to be sung to the
 princes. Printed at Witteberg, 1615, 4to.,
 pp. 8. My copy has a rough appearance; the
 paper has become brown and flimsy, and
 probably it is a great rarity. The pages are
 filled with extravagantly flattering poems and
 figurative allusions; among them are these
 eight chronograms, the two first are Hex. and
 Pen. couplets :

LVX PIA SAXONIAE PRINCEPS ELECTOR
ET HEROS,
EXVLTA VNÂ CVM CONIVGE, FORTIS } = 1615.
AVE.
HEROÏNA ET AVE, TOTO LAVDABILIS
ORBE,
MAGNA, PIA, ET SAPIENS ET GENEROSA } = 1615.
ROSA.

The next are aspirations for the renowned Pomeranian family, joined by consanguinity and affinity to the most serene Saxon family :

O SI POMERANIA CHARA PATRIA NOSTRA ET
EÂ DEI BONITATE FRVETVR ! } = 1615.
BENEDIC ET EI QVÆSO IESV BENIGNE ET
OPTIME ! } = 1615.
PRÆSTA EA CHARE FRATER, CORONA NOSTRA,
PRO CASTÂ ET SANCTISSIMÂ CONCEPTIONE
ET NATIVITATE TVÂ } = 1615.
PRO PERENNI NOMINIS TVI LAVDE ET
GLORIÂ. } = 1615.
PRO ÆTHEREÂ POTESTATE, PRO LARGÂ TVÂ
BENIGNITATE, SED ET PRO ÆTERNÂ SALVTE
POSTERITATIS POMERANIÆ ! } = 1615.
FIANT, FIANT, QVÆ MIHI DICTA SVNT ! = 1615.

Here endeth the tract.

A tract filled with funeral poems by different authors on the death of Magdalena Claudina, by birth Countess of the Palatinate, by marriage Countess of Hanau. The title-page runs thus : "Trauer-Trost-und Lob-Gedichte über tödtlichen Hintritt der weyl-land Durchleuchtigsten Fürstin und Frauen Magdaleyne Claudiyne," etc. Printed at Hanau, 1705, folio, pp. 36. The poems are mostly in German, some in Latin. These chronograms are on page 5. They indicate the date of her birth and her affinity to the ancient Dukes of Spoleto, the date of her marriage with Philip Reinhard, Count of Hanau, and that of her death. The lines are composed as Hex. and Pen. couplets.

ECCE PALATINA DECOR, AC E STIRPE
SPOLETI,
CLARAQVE FRONS STIRPIS PRODIIT } = 1668.
ISTA SVÆ !
HANOICA ISTIVS FELICI HOC PRINCIPIS
ANNO
CONIVGIO EXIMIAE STIRPS RECREATA } = 1689.
FVIT.
ORNATVS SEXVS; CIVI SPES ATQVE
MARITO
DELITIA HANNOVIIS; FATA SVBIVIT } = 1704.
ATRA.

On page 36 this "Eteostichon" denotes her death.

ECCE ! TENET PRIMAS, E PRINCIPE NATA
PARENTE,
CÆLICO LAS CERNENS SORTE BEATA } = 1704.
GREGES.

Constantine, Abbot of Fulda and Prince of the Empire, died on March 13, 1726. The portrait of him as he lay in state prior to his funeral, faces the title-page of a tract which runs thus : "Memoria justi cum laudibus . . . Lob-ehr-und Leich-Predig uber den Gerechten und Zugendreichen Lebens-Wandel des hochwürdigsten . . . Constantini," etc. By Engelhard Molitor, Ord. S. Franc. Printed at Fulda, folio, pp. 50. Many chronograms are scattered through the pages composed of sentences selected from the writings of St. Augustine, St. Gregory, Cicero, Seneca, and others, also from the Bible; they indicate only the date, 1726, and while expressing an axiom or a sentiment applicable to the deceased abbot, they do not point to any circumstances in his career. They are thus devoid of interest as chronograms. There are twenty-five in all; a few examples will suffice.

NON INFAVSTA MORS HABENDA EST, CVI
IVSTA ET PIA VITA PRÆCESSERIT. S. Aug. } = 1726.
lib. i. de Civit.
VIRO IVSTO NIL DELICATIVS EST MORTE
BREVI. Quint. declam. 17. } = 1726.
NIL REFERT SI DESINAS, DESINE QVOCVNQVE
VOLES, SI BENE DESINAS. Seneca Epist. 77, = 1726.
QVERE IVSTITIAM CÆTERA VERÒ ADII-
CIENTVR. See Matthew vi. 33; Luke xi. 31.
Vulgate. } = 1726.

Fulda was a very ancient abbacy until 1753, when it was raised to the dignity of an episcopal see, the abbot becoming a prince-bishop, retaining also his title of abbot. See my volumes *Chronograms*, pp. 505-522, especially pp. 507, 508 relating to Abbot Constantine. Also *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 41 and 42, for his monument in the cathedral.

A work in the Flemish language has recently come to me from an antiquarian bookseller at Amsterdam; it is evidently of a moral character, exposing, in a series of prose and poetry narratives, the evil ways of worldly people, and the tricks and deceptions practised by them. It is in two parts, with title-pages beginning thus : 1st. (printed in black and red), "De Listige onstantvastigheyt des Weirelts, voerende voor iacer-schrift

WAT WONDER DEEL, IS'T AERTSCH }
 THOONEEL, } = 1745.
 WAER DAT GEWIS, NOYT STANT EN IS.
 WAERSWERELTS PRACT EN DIGNITEYT } = 1745.
 VERGAET IN WINDT EN EYDELHEYT.

door schoone historien ende geschiedenissen," etc. Door Michael F. Vermeren (here is an emblematic device). Printed at Brussels (according to the chronograms) 1745. 2nd., Den theater des Bedroghs ofte de listige onstantvastigheyt des Werelts, voerende voor iaer-schrift

WAT WONDER DEEL, IS'T AERTSCH }
 THOONEEL, } = 1743.
 WAER DAT GEWIS, GEEN STANT EN IS.

(here is a small emblematical engraving), etc. Door M. F. Vermeren. Printed at Brussels (according to the chronogram) 1743. The whole work is large folio size, pp. 126, illustrated with eighteen full-page engravings and twenty-four smaller ones printed in the letter-press. It contains also sixty-eight chronograms of the dates of the title-pages all in the Flemish language. It is enough to put this curious work on record here.

A volume of tracts in the British Museum library, press-mark 11555 . ee . 1. The title of one begins "Twee-hundred-vyftig-jaerig jubilé," etc., and is dated by this chronogram, ADVENT TEMPUS ACCEPTABILE JUBILATIONIS (= 1821). Printed at Antwerp. The tract is in the Flemish language, describing a festival held in 1821 on the 350th anniversary of the battle of Lepanto, October 7, 1571, when the whole maritime force of Turkey was defeated by the allied fleets commanded by the admiral, John of Austria. The event was regarded as the triumph of Christianity over the Ottoman power in Europe through a special heaven-sent help; it is related that when Pope Pius V. heard of it he exclaimed, "There was a man sent from God whose name was John." The festival was probably held at Antwerp, where the streets were decorated with pictures, etc., inscribed with chronograms bearing scanty mention of the battle, and rather taking the form of invocations to and trust in the Virgin Mary; they are thirty-six in number, all making the date 1821, that of the festival; a few extracts will suffice:

CONTRIVIT VIRGO MAGNI CAPUT ISTA DRACONIS,
 in allusion to a pictorial illustration of Revelation xii.
 FLOREAT TURCICIDII JUBILÆUM.
 LÆTAMUR TURCICIDII JUBILÆO.
 AFFLICTIS MISERISQUE FAVE DILCTA VIRAGO,
 DILECTIS, VIRGO VENERANDA, CLIENTIBUS
 ADSIS.
 MISERICORDIA VIRGINIS EXCELLET!
 ECCË VIRTUTUM DECUS.

The following chronogrammatic allusions to the execution of Charles I., King of England, in 1649, and the return of Charles II. to England and his throne in 1660, are taken from a work entitled, "Chronica Chronographica ab anno, 1600." By Fr. Joannes Impekoven, Vienna, 1665, 4to., now in the library of Rev. W. Begley. The volume contains 100 pages, and chronograms to the number of 1,500 at least, a remarkable production.

INAVDITO EXEMPLO IN ANGLIÀ A SVIS
 TVRPITER ET INIVROSE OBRVTVS, = 1649.
 ET IVDICATVS IN VRBE LONDINI PVBLICË
 SECVRÏ PERCVSSVS FVIT ET CAPITE = 1649.
 MINVTVS A LICTORE, IPSE CAROLVS
 ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, HIBERNIÆQVE REX TOTVS
 INCLITVS. = 1649.
 MOX REGINA CONIVNX HÆREDESQVE EX
 REGNO IVSSI = 1649.
 ILLICQ EXIRE, IPSI IN GALLIÀ ET FLAN-
 DRIÀ DEINCEPS VERÈ EXVLARE COGVN-
 TVR. = 1649.

i.e., By an unheard-of example in England, Charles himself, the rightful sole King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is by his own people wrongfully overthrown, and in the City of London being publicly accused, and struck by the axe, was deprived of his head by the executioner. Soon afterwards his wife and children were ordered forthwith to leave the country; they in their turn are compelled really to become exiles in France and Flanders.

The Restoration of Charles the Second.

STATE HIC ET AVDITE MIRABILIA. = 1660.
 CAROLVS AD REGNUM = 1660.
 ANGLIÆ RECIPIENDVM AB IPSIS = 1660.
 PARLAMENTIS CITATVR; ET IPSE REDIIIT. = 1660.
 CORONAM LONDINI IPSE OBTINUIT. = 1660.
 ADMIRABILI CERTÈ VARIATIONE. = 1660.
 IBI IN PERDVELLIS ET LÆSÆ MAIESTATIS
 REOS = 1660.
 EXEMPLA DECRETA = 1660.
 FVERANT: PLEROSQVE CONDEMNANT. = 1660.
 CROMWELLII INSIGNIA FVERE DEPRESSA ET
 ABROGATA, = 1660.
 AC NOMEN PRORSVS DELETVR. = 1660.
 STATVAM ET CADAVER LENTO = 1660.
 IGNE PER LICTOREM REDIGITVR IN = 1660.
 CINERES, AB IPSO IN PROFVENTEM DIS-
 PERSI. = 1660.
 SIC TRANSIIT GLORIA MVNDI. = 1660

i.e., Stand ye here and listen to wonders, Charles is summoned by the Parliament men themselves to receive his kingdom of England; he himself returned to London and obtained his crown. Certainly by an admirable turn in affairs. There, among traitors and persons answerable to injured majesty, were present some discriminating examples, who condemn most of them. The insignia of Cromwell were removed and repealed, and his name is straightway blotted out. His statue and his corpse were reduced to ashes by the willing fire at the hands of the executioner, and by him scattered in the flowing tide. Thus passed away the glory of the world.

In these translations an endeavour is made to follow closely on the original, which is in some degree cramped by the necessities of chronogrammatic composition. The chronograms in this volume relate mostly to events in European history of the seventeenth century briefly set forth in prose. A work in similar form appeared at a later period, with the title "Sexta Mundi Ætas," etc., it chronicles events from the year 1 A.D. down to 1725 A.D. all in chronogram, to the number of about 1,800! The only copy I know of is in the royal library at Stuttgart.

George II., King of England, founded the university of Gottingen in the kingdom of Hanover in 1735; it was designated as "Georgia Augusta." In 1748 he visited the place, and was received with all due festivity and honour; the event is described in a 4to. volume printed at Gottingen in 1749, entitled, "Beschreibung der grossen und denkwürdigen Feyer," etc.; a description of the great and memorable festivities in honour of George II., King of Great Britain, etc., on August 1, 1748, at Gottingen. The volume consists of two parts, and 290 pages; also large illustrations engraved by J. G. Schmidt. As usual on festive occasions, the streets were decorated, and among the inscriptions was the following chronogram, put up on the front of a building and illuminated:

PATRIS PATRIÆ REGIS PII AVGVSTI
GEORGII II. FAVSTVS EX BRITANNIA IN
AVITIS GVELFORVM TERRIS ADVENTVS
GEORGIAE AVGVSTAE SVAE AVSPICATVS. =1748.

i.e., The fortunate advent of the pious George Augustus, the father of his country auspiciously from Britain into his ancestral country of the Guelphs, to his own Georgia Augusta.

St. Cajetan, the son of Gaspar, Lord of Thienna, in Northern Italy, was born in

1480, and died in 1559. Among his numerous benevolent acts was his constant attention to the needs of the poor, personally relieving them in times of pestilence, plague and famine; while his religious zeal was conspicuous in his attempts to reform the lives of the clergy by instituting the order of "regular clerks" or priests, united by vows to fulfil the duties of the ecclesiastical state conformably to his very strict rule. He was beatified by Pope Urban VIII. in 1629, and canonized by Clement X. in 1671. A large engraving, by Joh. Henrich Stockler of Augsburg, after a picture by Jacopo Amiconi (painter 1605-1661), represents Cajetan imploring help from above, below which is the following chronogram of the year 1718, when probably a pestilence prevailed.

SANCTVS CAJETANVS CLERICVS REGVLARIS
BAVARIAE NEC NON VTRIVSQVE SICILIAE
PATRONVS ET A FVNESTÀ CONTAGIONE PRO-
TECTOR SPECIALIS DELIGITVR. =1718.

The following chronogram-dated title-pages have been noticed by Rev. W. Begley. First, a book published in 1663: "Demonstratio Conceptionis Deiparæ impossibilis in peccato originali." SANCTA MARIA NEC POTVIT CONCIPI IN PECCATO ORIGINALI (= 1663). This book was translated into French with the following title: "Demonstration de l'impossibilité de la Conception de la Vierge Mère de Dieu dans le péché original—GENERATION DE VIERGE MÈRE TOVTE IRREPROCHABLE" (= 1663). Second, a little book, published in 1854, the year of the edict of Pope Pius IX., making the Immaculate Conception a dogma of the Church, entitled, "Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ glorificatio . . . Dogmate per S. S. Papam Pium IX., S. P. edicto." MARIA SINE LABE EDICTA CONCEPTIO (= 1854).

A tract (4to., pp. 90), printed at Heidelberg, 1739, "Dissertatio inauguralis de Jure Recuperatorio, S. R. I. . .," etc., an academic essay when the author, Henric J. C. Koefferle, was endowed with some university honours, concludes with some poetic congratulations from his friends, among which is the following (the ceremony took place on October 12):

CEV SOLET OCTOBER MATVROS CARPERE FRVCTVS SIC TIBI FERT FRVCTVS, LAVREA SERTA GERIT.	}	=1739.
CARPE TIBI LAVROS (LICET) ECCE LICENTIA FERTVR HISQVE SVPER RVTILENT, AVREA POMA TIBI.		
POST FLORES FRVCTVS POST TOT TANTOSQVE LABORES R PRAXI SVRGET MESSIS ABVNDATA TIBI.	}	=1739.
HO C SERVVS TVVS DEVINCTISSIMVS APPOSUIT		
J. W. A. DAHMEN. J.U.C. & Correpetitor.	}	=1739.

A German work of travel in Italy by Von Haupt, published at Darmstadt in 1808, is in the French language, thus dedicated to the Grand Duke Ludwig of Hesse (Louis) and his wife Louisa—

A L'AVGVSTE SOVVERAIN SACRÉ PAR SES SVJETS. LOVIS, VOTRE REGNE A VOS SVJETS ASSVRE LE BONHEVR, IL N'Y A QVE LA BELLE LOVISE, QVI VOVS EN RAVIT LE COEVR ET PARTAGEANT, VOVS EN OFFRE LA MOITIÉ.	}	=1808.

In a German book of travel by R. Walsh, published at Dresden, 1828, the road between the towns of Deva and Braniska, in the Siebenbergen of Transylvania, is described leading through a rocky mountainous country contiguous to the river Muros. At a certain spot at the roadside the following chronogram was carved on a marble slab attached to the rock—

COMITI LADISLAO BETHLEN VIRO REGI PATRIÆQVE SERVITIIS INTENTO VIÆ OPERISQVE ISTIVS AVTHORI.	}	=1800.
<i>I.e., To Count Ladislas Bethlen, a man intent on the services to his king and country, the originator of this road and work.</i>		

A very rare medical work, 8vo. in size, said to be the earliest on its particular subject in the English language, bears this title: "Speculum Matricis, or the Expert Midwives Handmaid Catechistically composed. By James Wolveridge, M.D. With a copious alphabetical index. Written IVXTA MAGNALIA DEI SCRIPTOR. Anno Domini, 1669. Chronogramma, 1669. London: printed by E. Okes . . . 1671." Only two or three copies are known. One is in the Bodleian Library, and one in that of the College of Surgeons, London. English books dated by a chronogram are of rare occurrence.

VOL. XXVIII.

A custom prevailed in Flanders of congratulating persons on events affecting their pleasure or welfare by means of "broad-sheets," or large sheets of paper, containing an assemblage of verses, printed in bold type and circulated among friends, or posted up at places where they would attract public notice. These broadsheets being, perhaps, of but temporary interest, or being too large to merit the preservation usually accorded to books of a convenient size, readily met the fate that befalls waste-paper, while the few which did escape became hidden in obscurity, and consequently are now of rare occurrence to the book-collector. I possess a thick folio volume (or scrap-book), filled with such broadsheets, folded down to a uniform size, and put together in a rough manner by a contemporary owner. The persons, mostly living in Flemish towns, for whose gratification they were produced, are felicitated on a variety of occasions, such as the attainment of academical honours, church preferment, or accession to office—on marriages—on maids or widows entering a béguinage for a life of quiet seclusion, or on leaving for the sake of change or even marriage; on the taking the veil or discarding it for like reasons, or on a priest at his first consecration of the host; there is a jubilee of a choir-boy who, it seems, had lived to sing for fifty years; the observance of gold and silver weddings; there is an instance of a golden wedding, a silver one, and a quarter jubilee (12½ years) of one held simultaneously in one and the same family; and even a priest is congratulated on his marriage in the Netherlands. These represent some of the subjects, and the "general reader" would find in them a mine of curious gossip, but that nearly all are printed in the Flemish language. The collection consists of 119 congratulatory and complimentary addresses, nearly all of which,

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being dated by chronograms, present a special attraction. One hundred and fourteen of them are dated with a total number of 248 chronograms, 200 being composed in Flemish, and forty-eight in Latin. Some of these come from brothers, sisters, and relatives of the person indicated; and occasionally the printer

contributes his good wishes in the like form. A few extracts must suffice. Verses to a priest, Hon. Placidus van Dyck, "provisor" of his monastery on the jubilee of his duties; he is addressed as "perdilecte senex," "venerande senex," and in the chronogram verses as a bald and good man—

VIR CANE ET BONE, VIRTUTES VIRTUTIBUS AUGE, } = 1759.
 NUMEN UT IN ASTRIS DET TIBI PACE FRVI.
 PLACIDO PROVISORI BENE MERITO CONFRATRES. = 1759.

The next invokes a blessing on Catherine Diercxsens:

UT SOL IN MEDIUM NEBULÆ VIRET VIREBITQUE, ITA VIRAGO CATHARINA. = 1738.

The next is entitled:

"Panegyris aggratulatoria reverendo patri P. Joanni de Hondt verbum incarnatum in mystico oratorio Bethlehem, sub auspiciis trium Regum primitus Deo Patri immolanti."

CHRONICA.

IOANNES SACRIFICAT DEO HOSTIAM = 1704.
 ET
 SANCTIFICAT DIGNITATEM. = 1704.

The foregoing subject is mentioned in my published work, *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 49 and 541.

I possess also a "scrapbook," made up of large engravings, emblematical and otherwise of the ceremony and circumstance known as the Augsburg Confession, representing the German princes receiving Martin Luther and his associated Reformers in 1530; and many

engravings of subsequent jubilees of the event, together with an assemblage of other miscellaneous engravings, all bearing chronogram dates. All in this collection were obtained from German booksellers.

(To be continued.)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The fourteenth volume of the YORKSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY, which has been just issued to subscribers, consists of an index to the wills in the York Registry from 1554 to 1568. The administration acts for the same period have been dealt with separately, and form the second part of the volume, somewhat foolishly termed an appendix. The volume seems to have been compiled with much care, and will prove invaluable to genealogists, and to the better class of local or parish historians. There are references in these closely-printed pages to no fewer than 11,213 wills, as well as to 1,242 administrations. They are arranged alphabetically according to the name of the testator. It is a great pity that an index has not been added of place-names.

The second part of vol. ii. of the Transactions of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS

COLLECTORS is a good number. The first page is the beginning of a full descriptive list of the Brasses of Bedfordshire, by Mr. H. K. Saunderson.—Mr. R. A. S. Macalister writes on the Brasses of Old St. Paul's.—Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., the new general editor, gives a good account of the Brasses at Charlwood, Surrey, with an illustration of the mural memorial to Nicholas Sander, 1553, and his wife Alice.—Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., transcribes a list of the Brasses at King's Lynn in the year 1724.—Mr. C. L. Halbert contributes an account of the interesting Brass of Rudolph Babyngton (priest), 1521, in the church of Hickling, Nottinghamshire, which is not mentioned by Haines. A plate is given of the brass, but the paper is most carelessly done. Surely *editicia* of the inscription, twice quoted thus in the letterpress, should be *edificia*. *Dm* on the scroll over the head should be *dni*. A small "z" is not a proper rendering of an abbreviated *et*. There is no such place in Derbyshire as "Stoke Broom." That well-known antiquary, Rev. Charles Kerry, has long since ceased to be curate of Stone Broom. The pedigree table of Babington of Dethick is incorrect in several particulars.—In the "Notes" the happy

suggestion is made that the obvious misnomer of *palimpsest* as applied to a brass engraved on both sides should be changed to *retroscript*.—Under the head of "Losses and Injuries," it is proposed for the future to detail cases of damage inflicted wilfully or accidentally upon monumental brasses, and of removal of brasses from the church, whether by thieves or by the authorities of any parish. Two cases, we regret to say, are chronicled in this issue. At Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, the civilian effigy, 2 feet high, of William Water (1521), has been stolen, together with the plate of his children (six sons), 5½ inches high by 4½ inches broad; at the same time the brass of George Chambers (1638) in this church was badly damaged, probably by an attempt made to wrench it up. At Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, a more scandalous case is recorded, as in this instance the offender is not a common thief, but the legal custodian. The slab of Henry Rysley, 1511, bearing matrix of effigy in armour, with footplate and a shield, has been removed from the centre of the chancel, "in order to secure uniformity of tiling!" The shield (arms, a child in an eagle's nest impaling three goblets), the only remaining part of the brass, is now in the keeping of the incumbent.

The Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY for September opens with an illustrated article by the editor on the "Book-Plates of Captain Cook." Mr. William Bolton continues his articles on the "Heraldry and Book-Plates of Some British Poets," those dealt with in this number being H. J. Pye, Robert Southey, Reginald Heber, and H. F. Lyte. Few lovers of poetry will recognise the name of Pye among the followers of the muse, but he was Poet-laureate of England from 1790 to 1813. A copy is given of the book-plate of the New York Society Library, the oldest lending library in America; it was engraved by E. Gallende, and was in use before the Declaration of Independence. Another book-plate, of which a full-sized copy is given, is the fine one of Dr. Charles Leeson Prince, 1882, showing in the centre his observatory against a star-lit dark background.

We have before us the two last issues (August and September) of that spirited monthly magazine, to which we so often refer, the Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. In the first of these there is a remarkably interesting article, by Mr. J. Coleman, on the strange custom of "Throwing the Dart off Cork Harbour," which takes place triennially in August, and which has hitherto but very little occupied the attention of archæologists, local or otherwise. It is generally believed to date from the days of the Danes, and was the threatening and warlike way with which the Danes of Cork city marked out the sea-line of their cantred or hundred. The actual earliest record is said, however, not to go back further than 1759, when a minute of the Cork Corporation ordered that the Mayor and other proper officers "go on August 1 in their boats to the harbour's mouth and other parts of the Channel and rivers to assert their ancient right to the Government thereof." The Mayor of Cork was at that time, as now, Admiral of the Port, and held an admiralty

court at Blackrock Castle. In 1890 the Mayor in his robes, attended by the Corporation, consuls of foreign nations, and members of Parliament, entered a steamer, and, when the vessel was midway between Poor Head and Cork Head, proceeded to the bow and cast the dart into the sea. The "dart" had a shaft made of mahogany about 6 feet long, adorned with bronzed feathers, and furnished with a barbed head of bronze. A like ceremony was repeated in August, 1893. A similar custom used to prevail at Dublin, and uses somewhat similar are quoted with regard to the English boroughs of Sandwich and Fordwich.

The HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY has now issued for its subscribers *The Antiphony of Bangor*, most ably edited by Rev. F. E. Warren, B.D., F.S.A. It is issued in large quarto. The introduction covers thirty pages, and this is followed by a complete facsimile in collotype, by W. Griggs, of the first thirty-six folios, with a transcription on the opposite page. This Irish liturgical manuscript, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, has long been known to that section of the literary public who are interested in such matters. It was first printed in 1713 by Muratori in his *Anecdota Ambrosiana*. It has been reprinted since then, without any alteration, in 1770, and again in Dublin in 1884. The work has often been commented upon by writers on early Irish Church history or ecclesiastical antiquities. There is, however, abundant justification for its treatment by the Henry Bradshaw Society. Hitherto all that has been known about this *Antiphony* has been based on the work of Muratori. But Muratori's work, according to modern careful criticism and research, is both imperfect and inaccurate. Muratori was a man of great learning, and undertook gigantic tasks; but in this, as in other instances, there was a lack of care and finish. The imperfections are startling, consisting of the omission of no less than thirteen pages and sixteen parts of pages. The inaccuracies or blunders are equally palpable. On a single page of Muratori's text, Mr. Warren found no fewer than twenty-three variations from the text of the MS. Some of these misreadings are of no importance, but others materially affect the metre or the sense. With regard to the manuscript, its Irish origin is placed beyond doubt, not only by the form of the letters and the orthography employed, but by the presence of hymns commemorating Irish saints (and Irish saints only, apart from Scriptural references), by the introduction of Irish words into the Latin text, and by the mention of Irish people and places. Internal evidence also supplies the facts that the birthplace of this manuscript was the Irish monastery of Bangor, on the southern shore of Belfast Lough, and that its date is between 680 and 691. The only surviving relics of the once famous Celtic monastery of Bangor are its bell, now at Belfast, and this service-book, which owes its preservation to the kindly shelter of an Irish monastery in Italy. Bangor was sacked by the Danes in the ninth century, and doubtless one of the refugee monks carried this literary treasury with him to the monastery at Bobio, in the Apennines, of Irish foundation. In 1606 it was removed from Bobio by Cardinal Frederic Borromeo, and became one of the chief MS. treasures of the Ambrosian

Library which he was then founding at Milan. The contents of the MS. are: (1) Six Canticles, (2) Twelve Metrical Hymns, (3) Sixty-nine Collects for use at the Hours, (4) Seventeen Special Collects, (5) Seventy Anthems and Versicles, (6) The Creed, and (7) The Pater Noster. Mr. Warren learnedly discusses the true liturgical designation of this MS., pointing out that though "Antiphonary" is a misnomer, there is no simple title that will fit it, for it belongs to a date before the distinction of liturgical volumes had become well defined. The handwriting throughout is early Irish half-uncial, with the frequent intermixture of minuscule letters. Both editor and society deserve our hearty thanks for the production of this priceless monument of ecclesiastical antiquity. "It is one of the oldest service-books of Western, or indeed universal, Christendom. Neither England nor Scotland possesses any liturgical MS. nearly as old as this relic of the ancient Celtic Church of Ireland."



Part 5, vol. vii., of the Transactions of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY extends from page 311 to 370, and includes the report of the annual summer excursion and the bi-monthly meetings for 1892. It also contains a thorough paper on "The Family of Story, of Lockington," by that practised genealogist Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; and a continuation of "The Roman Roads of Leicestershire," by Colonel Bellairs, with map.

PROCEEDINGS.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Frome on August 15, 16, and 17. There was a very large attendance.—The first day was spent in the inspection of the parish church of St. John the Baptist: here the members were struck by a new and highly-decorated rood-screen, surmounted by figures of our Saviour, with the usual attendant figures of St. Mary and St. John, which has just been placed in the church. The figures were carved at Oberammergau. The Epistle and Gospel are, on high festivals, read from the screen, which helps one to realize what our parish churches were like in pre-Reformation times: it is, perhaps, a pity that a foreign pattern has been followed, especially as Somersetshire itself contains many fine rood-screens, and the beautiful one at Minehead might have been copied with advantage. The rest of the first day was occupied in the reading and discussion of papers.—On Wednesday the members left at 9.30 a.m. for Mells and Kilmersdon, and were hospitably entertained to luncheon at Ammerdown by Lord Hylton, president of the society. In the afternoon they inspected Hemington, Lullington, and Orchardleigh churches, and the Rev. W. A. Duckworth, of Orchardleigh House, kindly gave them tea, which was most welcome after the extreme heat of the day. The local committee, under the able management of Mr. George A. Daniel, of Nunney Court, invited the society to a conversazione in the evening.—On Thursday the members drove to Longleat, where they were received by the Marquis of Bath, who

conducted them over the house and library, and kindly gave them refreshments; they then drove to Wilham and inspected the fish-ponds of the Carthusian Priory and the church. After luncheon they drove to Holwell Quarry, and from thence to Nunney Church and Castle, and then to Whatley.—A hearty vote of thanks was given to Lieut.-Col. Bramble, F.S.A., for the admirable way in which he had carried out all the arrangements for the excursions.—The literary department, including the papers and discussions, were under the able control of Mr. F. T. Elworthy.—The following is a list of papers which were read during this session of the society: "The Order of the Daily Recitation of the Psalter in the Ancient Statutes," by the Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A.; "On a Painting of St. Barbara in the Church of St. Lawrence, Cucklington, Somerset," by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A.; "Chapels in Holnicote Valley," by the Rev. F. Hancock, M.A.; "In Gordano," by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobbouse; "The Place-name Frome," by Mr. Hugh Norris; "The Will of Dame Elizabeth Biconyll (1504)," by Mr. A. J. Monday; "Somerton Churchwardens' Accounts," by the Rev. D. LL. Hayward, M.A.; "Frome Churchwardens' Accounts," by the Rev. W. E. Daniel, M.A.; "Sessions Records of Somerset," by Mr. William Dunn.—The Rev. Gilbert Smith gave an address on the recent "finds" at the prehistoric village on Godney Moor, near Glastonbury.



The forty-seventh annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Oswestry on Monday, August 21 and four following days. On the evening of the 21st Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., the president-elect, delivered his inaugural address, chiefly dealing with Welsh records.—On August 22, visited the fine and well-preserved ancient British earthwork of Old Oswestry, which has a triple rampart of unusual height in the entrances to the north and south; Watt's Dyke and Offa's Dyke; Chirk Church; St. Martin's Church; and Whittington Castle. The most important feature of the excursion was, however, Chirk Castle, the seat of Mr. Myddleton Biddulph. The building is rectangular in plan, with massive drum towers at the angles, and surrounding a courtyard measuring about 160 feet by 100 feet. The quadrangle is entered by a gateway in the north front; the living apartments were restored by Pugin, and occupy the north and east sides, the south side being of the Elizabethan period, and un-restored. Adam's Tower, which is the oldest part of the castle, built in the time of Edward I. by Roger Mortimer, still retains its deep dungeon. After passing successively through the possession of the Arundels Mowbrays, Beauchamps, Dudleys, and Lord John of Bletsoe, the castle was purchased in 1595 by Sir Thomas Myddleton, Lord Mayor of London, and brother of Sir Hugh, the projector of the New River scheme. During the civil wars Sir Thomas Myddleton besieged his own castle, whilst it was occupied by a party of Royalists, and afterwards, having changed sides in the contest, was himself besieged there by Cromwell. The chapel is of Edward I.'s time, and has some good carving of the Queen Anne period. The castle contains a fine collection of pictures and armour.—In the evening a

good audience in the Assembly Rooms listened to "The Story of Oswestry Castle," told by Mr. J. Parry Jones, the town clerk. The corporation insignia, and other plate, etc., were exhibited. The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas read a paper on "The 'Norwich' Taxation (1253) of the Diocese of Bangor."—On August 23 a long excursion was made to Pennant Melangell. It is situated in one of the most beautiful and secluded spots in Montgomeryshire, near the head of the valley of the Tanat, there being no road for wheeled vehicles beyond this point over the Berwyn range, which rises immediately behind to a height of over 2,000 feet. The church, a small, unpretentious building, with a west tower and south porch, is interesting chiefly on account of its association with St. Monacella, or Melangell, whose legend is represented on the frieze surmounting a carved oak screen. The story is briefly as follows: "Melangell was the daughter of an Irish monarch, who had determined to marry her to a nobleman of his own court. The princess had vowed celibacy. She fled from her father's dominions and took refuge in this place, where she lived for fifteen years without seeing the face of man. Brochwel Yselythrog, Prince of Powys, being one day a hare-hunting, pursued his game until he came to a great thicket, when he was amazed to find a virgin of surprising beauty engaged in deep devotion, with the hare he had been pursuing under her robe, boldly facing the dogs, who had retired to a distance howling, notwithstanding all the efforts of the sportsman to make them seize their prey. Even when the huntsman blew his horn it stuck to his lips. Brochwel heard her story, and gave to God and her a parcel of land, to be a sanctuary to all that fled there. He desired her to found an abbey on the spot. She did so, and died at a good old age. She was buried in the neighbouring church of Pennant, and from her distinguished by the addition of Melangell." St. Monacella is in consequence looked upon as the patroness of hares, which are called *Wyn-Melangell*, or St. Monacella's Lambs.—On the return journey the members stopped at Llangynog, and took a five miles' walk across the mountains to the hut circles of Craig Rhiwarth. These prehistoric remains consist of a large number of hut circles clustered together upon the upper terraces of the Rhiwarth mountains above the village and slate quarries of Llangynog. The plateau on which this ancient British village is situated is barely two acres in extent. The site chosen is sufficiently beneath the top of the mountain to be sheltered on three sides by the higher ground, combining great capabilities of defence as well as security from observation, and, if necessary, affords a ready means of retreat to the wild solitudes of the Berwyn range in its rear. The precipitous face of the cliff on the south side of the plateau, where it overlooks the valley of the Tanat, is in itself a sufficiently strong natural defence. On the north and west, where the ground slopes more gently, it appears to have been necessary to protect the settlement artificially by means of a rude stone wall. The average outer diameter of the circular huts is 18 feet. One of the most perfect huts has rectangular corners and walls 6 feet high. The low stone circle of Cerrig-y-beddan, which is 41 feet in diameter, and

approached by an avenue 91 feet long, was also visited. After the carriages had been resumed a halt was made at Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochmant, where there is an interesting cross-slab of interlaced work of the eighth or ninth century.—On August 24 the excursion was by train to Llangollen, the chief point of interest in this dull town being the four-arched fourteenth-century bridge over the Dee. Thence the party was conveyed by boat on the canal to the beautiful ruin of the Cistercian abbey of Valle Crucis, which was described by Mr. H. Harold Hughes. A short distance to the east of the abbey is the monument known as Eliseg's Pillar, of which an interesting account was given by Mr. J. Romilly Allen. It was shown by him to be the broken shaft of a cross of the same type as those at Gosforth and Penrith in Cumberland, and Stapleford in Nottinghamshire. It was probably of Mercian, not Celtic, origin, and of the ninth century. Of the inscription given by Edward Llwyd in Gough's "Camden" hardly any trace remains; but the small cross at the commencement can be clearly seen, and there is enough to indicate that the greater part of the round shaft was inscribed. Some of the party climbed to the ruins of the mediæval fortress of Castell Dinas Bran, situated on the top of an isolated slate hill, between the limestone cliffs of the Eglwyseg Rocks and the river Dee. On the return journey a halt was made at Ruabon, and the church, which contains a fifteenth-century wall-painting of the works of mercy, was visited.—On August 25 Oswestry Church was inspected, the description being given by Mr. W. Spaul, as well as St. Oswald's Well and High Lea. Later in the day the members proceeded by carriage to Llansilin (a recently restored church), to Llangedwyn, and to Brogyntyn, where Lord Harlech showed them his MSS. treasures. The library contains about forty manuscript volumes, which have been fully reported on by the Historical Commission. They contain much interesting matter illustrative of English and Welsh literature, as well as many letters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Within the grounds of Lord Harlech's seat is one of the most curious earthworks in the neighbourhood of Oswestry, called Castell Brogyntyn. It is a regular circle, 50 yards or so across, contained within a bank of earth about 4 feet to 6 feet high, outside of which is a ditch.—At the evening meeting papers were read by Mr. Arthur Baker on "Some Residences of the Descendants of Einion Efell," and by the Rev. Elias Owen on "The Use of Church Bells."—This year's meeting was on the whole a success, and well managed, though there was some little growling about the casual luncheon arrangements. The members attended well, but it was disappointing to find how little the people of the district availed themselves of the opportunity of joining the excursions or attending the meetings.



On August 30, the members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Edensor and Chatsworth, for which special facilities were granted by the Duke of Devonshire, a vice-president of the society. In the forenoon the church of Edensor, mainly rebuilt in 1868, but retaining a few early features, was

described by the vicar, Rev. Joseph Hall.—At the conclusion of lunch at the Chatsworth Hotel, the Hon. Frederick Strutt gave a concise and interesting account of Chatsworth from the Domesday downwards, describing the three successive great houses. On entering Chatsworth House, the members were conducted through the whole of the private rooms, in addition to those usually shown. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. (who was well acquainted with the library when resident in the county), met the party at the upper library, and spoke to them on the history and nature of the grand collection of books, which has been rightly described as the chief treasure of this historic house. He said that this library had a peculiar interest attaching to it, inasmuch as it was the result of the taste and learning of several generations of the Cavendish family. A few of the books showed by their date and binding, and in some instances by the initials "W. C." on the cover, that they were originally the property of Sir William Cavendish, the purchaser of this estate, and second husband of Bess of Hardwick. He died in 1577, which is the date appended to his signature in a fine copy of Vitruvius' great work on architecture published in 1550. William Cavendish, the first Earl of Devonshire, was an adventurer in the colonizing and planting of Virginia. On the discovery of the Bermudas he obtained, in conjunction with the Earls of Northampton and Pembroke and some other gentlemen, a grant of those islands from the Crown. The library contains a large number of pamphlets and books giving early descriptions of Virginia, Bermudas, and America in general, which were doubtless of this earl's collection. Gilbert, his eldest son, who died before his father, wrote *Horæ Subseque*, published anonymously in 1620, and usually assigned to Edward Blount. In the Chatsworth copy it is plainly stated that it is "by Mr. Cavendysh." The younger son William, who became the second earl, and only survived his father three years, travelled on the Continent with the well-known philosopher and family tutor, Thomas Hobbes. He was thoroughly conversant with several foreign tongues. The library contains various old French and Italian works that bear his name. He died in 1628, leaving four children. William, the third earl, was also tutored by Hobbes, and travelled with him in France and Italy from 1634 to 1637. He was "bred to books," many of the fine large editions of the classics, in addition to various foreign books, bear his bookplate, and were collected during his long life, which closed in 1684. William, the fourth earl and first Duke of Devonshire, was chiefly renowned as a politician and statesman, but he was also essentially a man of letters. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Charms of Liberty." A considerable number of the finest books in the library, notably those in the bindings of De Thou, were of his collection. William, his son and successor, was a generous patron of the fine arts, and himself a distinguished numismatist. The *Liber Veritatis* of Claude Lorraine, Chatsworth's choicest gem, was purchased by him for a fabulous sum, and as the result of much diplomacy. It consisted of a collection of the original designs of Claude for all his pictures. In order to prevent fraud, he kept a careful sketch of each of his pictures, and wrote on the

back its name, and the person for whom it was painted. This same duke also purchased the drawings of old masters in the south gallery of the second floor, a considerable series of prints, and most of the books on fine arts and coins that are now in the library. William, the third duke, was also a man of letters, and a book-collector; he bought largely, as many of the shelves bear evidence, at the great library sales of his day. Valuable additions were made by William, the fourth duke, chiefly through his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Burlington, which brought all the Boyle and Clifford property to the Cavendishes. The exceedingly precious Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, the Prayer-book of Henry VII., and other rare manuscripts, found a home at Chatsworth through this marriage. Several magnificently bound red morocco volumes, with the Lamoignon arms, were bought at Paris by the fifth duke, at the celebrated sale of the Lamoignon Library. The greatest additions were, however, made by William Spencer, the sixth duke, who was the founder of Chatsworth Library in its present form. From his mother, Lady Georgina Spencer, "the beautiful duchess," he inherited a taste for books. The illuminated Aldine "Petrarca," nobly printed on vellum, was bought and presented to her by her brother, Lord Spencer, the founder of the Althorp Library. The sixth duke also purchased the choicest part of the Dampier Library, in 1812, for the round sum of £10,000. Thomas Dampier was Bishop of Ely. He bought largely at the Stanley, Horne Tooke, Roxburgh, and other library sales between 1813 and 1815. Another great and important purchase was made in 1821 of John Kemble's remarkable collection of plays; the price was £2,000. This dramatic library, chiefly for the convenience of literary students, was for many years at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, but within the last six months has been brought back to Chatsworth. In 1815, the duke adapted the long gallery in the east wing for library purposes, substituting mahogany bookcases for the painted panels. His uncle, Lord George H. Cavendish, gave him another valuable collection, namely, the library of Henry Cavendish, the eminent chemist and philosopher. The seventh Duke of Devonshire, who succeeded to the title in 1858, added most materially to the Chatsworth library, particularly in natural history and mathematics, but also generally in the leading works of modern literature, particularly in those of a topographical character. It was under his direction that the librarian, Sir James Lacaita, brought out in 1879, from the Chiswick Press, the fine privately-printed catalogue of the library in four volumes, to the introduction to which Dr. Cox acknowledged himself indebted for some of the particulars he had named. Dr. Cox then proceeded to enumerate certain special features of the library, some of which he had been permitted to specially arrange for the inspection of the members of the society. He specified the grand collection of Bibles as a remarkable feature. They are upwards of 200 in number, and cover thirty-three pages of the catalogue. Here is an example of the remarkable polyglot Bible, in six volumes, brought out by Cardinal Ximenes in 1514-1517. The very rare Vatican Vulgate, issued in 1590, and known as the Sixtine Bible, is here; as it was suppressed

almost as soon as issued, copies are almost unknown. One of the only two English examples of the Biblia Germanica of 1466 is also to be seen on these shelves. Chatsworth is also rich in Caxtons. The gem of the Caxtons is the *History of Troy*, published at Cologne in 1471, which was the first book printed in the English tongue; it belonged to Elizabeth Grey, the queen of Edward IV., and was bought at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale for £1,060 10s. There is also the exceedingly rare first edition of *The Game of Chess*, printed in 1474, and twenty-one others from the same press. The library likewise includes fine Aldine copies of the works of Homer and Virgil. Dr. Cox then proceeded to a discussion of some of the more important of the manuscripts, which he had arranged for the visitors in the glass-covered cases. That absolutely priceless treasure the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold attracted much attention. It was written by one Godeman, in the years 963, 964, under the direction of Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. It is the finest extant example of Anglo-Saxon figure illumination, and has been reproduced by the Society of Antiquaries; it was opened at the stirring representation of the Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem. A far later but most richly-illuminated manuscript is a very beautiful copy of the romance of Gillion de Trasignes, done in 1464. It is pleasantly commented on in Dibdin's *Decameron*, and was open at the spirited and painfully realistic representation of the last stage of a tournament or joust, which is described in detail by the great bibliographer. Another large folio French manuscript, of about the same date, is a richly adorned work on the Mysteries of the Life of our Lord. Another smaller but peculiarly interesting illuminated work, which Dr. Cox had placed in this case, and described at length, was the Prayer-Book of Henry VII. The borders and pictures are done after a much cruder and coarser fashion than that which prevailed some one or two centuries earlier, but it is a remarkably good example of the close of the fifteenth century. The book was opened at a particularly vigorous portrayal of the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. Several interesting autograph entries show that this book was given by Henry, with a loving father's blessing and with an appeal for her prayers, to his daughter Margaret, Queen of Scotland. Towards the end of her life the Queen passed it on, with a like request, to the Archbishop of St. Andrews. By a curious blunder this book is styled in the catalogue *Henry VII.'s Missal*, but it is in no sense a mass-book, and missal is an absolute misnomer. It is a copy of the *Little Hours of the Virgin*, with certain usual additions, which formed the layman's Prayer-Book of the pre-Reformation period. In another case, usually occupied by choice specimens of the beautiful bindings that abound in this library, were displayed four unilluminated manuscripts, of which Dr. Cox told the story. The first of these was the *Compotus Monasterie de Boulton*, or accounts on vellum of the receipts and expenditure of Bolton Priory from 1287 to 1325. It is a stout folio book of 502 folios. The earlier pages are beautifully written. It was opened at the receipts of the year 1296; details are given of the arrears, the rents from farms and from mills, and the results of the sales of wood, grain, wool, etc., the total receipts being

£425 19s. 6½d. Another monastic document of value was the chartulary or collection of charters and other documents pertaining to the Abbey of Abington, written about the middle of the fourteenth century. A later and more unique example of monastic literature was the small paper book wherein is written the contemporary report of Legh and Layton, the infamous-lived visitors of the monasteries appointed by Henry VIII. to report on their supposed or actual iniquities. This book gives their report on the monasteries and nunneries of the province of York and the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. It was open at the place descriptive of the Priory of Repton, where it is related under the heading "Superstitio," that a handbell was kept there which had belonged to St. Guthlac, which was efficacious for those suffering from the headache! The fourth manuscript shown in this case was that of Thomas Hobbes' *Elements of Philosophy*, which has his autograph signature to the dedication. He died at the age of ninety-one in 1679, and is buried at Hault Hucknall, having gone there with the family to spend Christmas. Other manuscripts of his, as well as much of his correspondence, are preserved at Chatsworth. Dr. Cox reminded the visitors that the great library contained only a part of the vast Chatsworth collection of books, upwards of 6,000 volumes being in the lower library, which is the Duke's private sitting-room, as well as a large number of additional books in the lofty cases in the corridors. Reference was also made to the good examples of "Ex Libris," or book plates, which are now attracting so much attention, as well as to the variety of bindings. In conclusion Dr. Cox said that he supposed that they would not be satisfied to leave Chatsworth library without some reference to the humour displayed by Tom Hood and others in giving titles to the sham books on several concealed doors. Several of these names had found their way into guide-books and were often repeated, but he had noted many others that were not usually so honoured. Among them he might name "Cleopatra's Pearl, by the Venerable Bede," "Cornelius Agrippa on Spasmodic Gout," "Cook on Civil Broils," "Howe's Answer to Watt," "The Quaker, by Sir Christopher Hatton," and "The Three Wishes, by Lord Grantham."—After visiting the gardens, where the great Emperor fountain played in honour of the visitors, the party drove back to Rowsley Station through the upper part of the park, past "The Duke's Seat," stopping at Beeley to partake of tea.



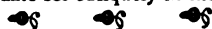
The HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB held an interesting meeting at Carisbrooke Castle on August 16, when Captain Markland, the resident keeper of the castle, read a paper on the architectural antiquities of the fortress, and more particularly detailed, at the request of the club, the discoveries made there during his own tenure of office. Captain Markland has been an assiduous keeper of the castle in more ways than one. The ancient features of this island fortress which have been brought to light during recent years, many of which are described by Mr. Percy G. Stone, in his work on the *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*, owe their discovery to Captain Markland. Assembled in the hall of the castle, the club listened with great

attention to his paper, which will be published in the club's proceedings. Afterwards the party proceeded round the castle walls, and also viewed those ancient parts of it which are not usually open to visitors. Later on they assembled on the keep, and a discussion here arose on several interesting subjects. In order to settle the question of the nature of the castle mound, whether it was or not partly of natural formation, the desirability of an excavation into it near its base was suggested some time before the meeting of the club by Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S., honorary organizing secretary. This was allowed to be done, and the spade showed conclusively the artificial arrangement of the rubble of which the mound is composed. A layer of large flints sloping inwards was met with, arranged in such a regular fashion as to lead to the conclusion that this flint layer was part of the original structure of the mound, and so arranged as to assist in preventing the loose material above from slipping. The club expressed their thanks to Captain Markland for allowing this investigation to be made.—Subsequently Mr. Shore gave an account of similar mounds thrown up like this of Carisbrooke, and more especially mentioned the Dane John at Canterbury, the interest in this being that it was, like that at Carisbrooke, the work of the Jutes, who in common with the Saxons constructed these burh mounds.—The Rev. R. G. Davis also read a short paper on the church of St. Nicholas with the castle hold of Carisbrooke.



The annual excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on September 7, the place of meeting being Southend. The first place visited was some extensive earthworks of an oval form at Prittlewell, enclosing many acres. A considerable portion of the embankments have been levelled, but sufficient remains to show that the bank was single, and that the ditch was very wide and deep. At one part there are the remains of a mound of a similar character to that at Barking.—Mr. Laver, who acted as leader of the party in place of the honorary secretary, Mr. King, absent from illness, stated that worked flints had been found within these banks, as had also scraps of coarse pottery of an uncertain period, and fragments of Roman vessels. He stated that possibly it might have been a British oppidum, occupied afterwards by the Romans, and possibly by the Danes, who were very numerous in that district, so close to their great fortification at Shoebury.—A visit was then made to Sutton church, an early Norman building, much restored, as it had become very dilapidated. Probably the most valuable feature in this church is the splendid carpentry apparent in the bell-turret, which, like that in many small early churches in Essex, has been placed on the roof at the west end. In these cases the supports of the turrets are carried down to the ground inside the church, and their construction and workmanship might be studied with advantage, both by architects and workmen who may be engaged in building in wood. The church is also interesting as having once had for its rector Samuel Purchas, the author of a *Theatre of Flying Insects*, and son of the better known Samuel Purchas, the author of the well-known *Pilgrims*, who was for several years vicar of the adjoining parish of East-

wood, the church of which was next visited. Eastwood church was originally a Norman structure, consisting of nave and chancel only, but in Early English times the north and south walls were perforated and north and south aisles formed. This church was found to be very interesting in several particulars; at the west end of the south aisle a small tower was built, and standing in the position for ringing the bells, it was found that chamfers had been made on the pillars which enabled the centre of the altar to be seen. At the east end of the same south aisle an altar had been placed, and a squint formed through which also the middle of the altar in the chancel might be seen. At the west end of the north aisle there is a small room of the full width of the aisle, formed of roughly-hewn oak planks, and a door of the same. On going inside the room the floor of a small upper chamber is seen, with a trap-door to give access. The builders of these small rooms appeared to have used pegs only to keep the timbers in position, no iron nails being apparent. It was suggested that it may have been built for the residence, temporary or otherwise, of a priest. On both the north and south doors is some very beautiful ironwork, probably of the same date as the alteration of the church.—After luncheon at Rayleigh a move was made to the "Mount," a large earthwork of a very similar character and formation to Old Sarum, although not on so grand a scale. There is a double ditch surrounding both the upper and lower mounds, and the higher mound is again protected by its own ditch. It was supposed by some of those present to be of the same age as Old Sarum, an opinion probably correct. The view from the top was much admired, as it is very extensive and beautiful.—Thundersleigh church was the next on the programme—a small but beautiful Early English church, having one of the wooden bell-turrets previously mentioned, but not of such excellent workmanship as that of Sutton. The prospect from this church is extensive, and overlooks the Thames, and is probably the finest view in East Anglia.—The excursion was concluded after visiting the church of Hadleigh ad Castrum, a Norman building with apsidal chancel. The chancel arch was formerly divided into three, one large in the middle and two side arches. These side arches have been blocked, and remarkable hagioscopic cinquefoil perforations of Perpendicular date set obliquely in them.



On September 9 the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to Oldham, visiting the halls of Foxdenton, Tonge, Chadderton, and Royton. An excellent lithographed programme was issued for the use of the members, with illustrations and historic particulars of each of these old residences. A useful map of the district round Oldham was also issued, with the place-names marked according to their indication of natural or physical, domestic, industrial, agricultural, or religious conditions. "Survivals" and "finds" also appeared on the map.



On Saturday, September 2, about seventy members of the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY visited Thornton Valley, the halls of Shuttle-

worth, Crosley, Leventhorpe, and Thornton being in turn inspected.—Shuttleworth Hall is a fair specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, with additions of later date, and was erected by the Sunderland family, of High Sunderland and Coley. Originally the adjoining estate comprised about 300 acres of land. Peter Sunderland, whose name is especially connected with the hall, acquired much wealth as a London merchant, and in addition to other local benefactions, he, in 1671, endowed with £40 per annum the "afternoon lectureship" at the Bradford parish church. Peter Sunderland was also one of the original governors, and a benefactor of the Bradford Grammar School. He lived at Hill End, in the Harden Valley, his residence being the scene of a remarkable robbery of £2,500 in gold. Peter Sunderland was twice married, and died in 1678. The estate now belongs to Mr. Alfred Illingworth, M.P.—Crosley Hall, which, in its original form, was an ancient structure, is interesting as having been the manor-house of the Manor of Crosley, and, with the adjoining estate, is described in an indenture of 1616 as "late parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem." The building is situated on the south side of Thornton Road, a little beyond Shuttleworth Hall. The order was suppressed in 1548, having survived the kindred Order of the Knights Templars. Both the Templars and the Hospitallers enjoyed many valuable privileges and immunities, and as a sign of exemption from tithes and other imposts, their tenants and retainers were compelled to fix a double cross (generally in stone) upon the buildings occupied by them. A good example of one of these crosses in stone surmounts the front entrance to Shuttleworth Hall, and other instances are found on buildings at Cottleghy, Bingley, Pudsey, and Calverley, all of which places were comprised within the manor of Crosley. Richard Sunderland, of Coley and Fairweather Green, was Lord of the Manor of Crosley in 1630, and held courts leet and baron there. In 1649 Peter Sunderland was Lord of the Manor, which in more recent times passed into the hands of the Ferrands, of St. Ives. The hamlet of Leventhorpe was a mesne manor, having its manor-house, fulling mill, and a few tenements adjoining as early as the year 1311. About that period William Leventhorpe married the daughter and heiress of Hugh Horton, and thus brought to his family the additional manors of Horton and Clayton. In 1380 a William Leventhorpe, of Leventhorpe, is described in a poll-tax of the period as the only gentleman in Bradford Dale, and he had the honour of being assessed at 3s. 4d. per annum for the privilege. The will of William Leventhorpe was proved at York in 1392, by his son Thomas. In 1426 the will of Geoffrey Leventhorpe, of Leventhorpe, was proved. He ordered his body to be buried in the churchyard of "the blessed apostle St. Peter, at Bradford," which establishes the fact that there was a St. Peter's church at Bradford prior to the one now existing. About the year 1520 members of the Leventhorpe family migrated into Hertfordshire, where it became extinct about 1670. The manor of Leventhorpe passed to John Lacy of Cromwellbotham, near Halifax (a branch of the De Lacys of greater renown), on his marriage, prior to 1526,

with the daughter and heiress of Oswald Leventhorpe, who resided at Leventhorpe, and probably rebuilt the manor-house. One of the latest acts of the Leventhorpe family was to erect the chantry in the Bradford parish church known by their name, of which no claim has been put in for the last 300 years. One Tobias Law, whose will was proved in 1653, succeeded to Leventhorpe Hall estate, and suffered confiscation during the Civil Wars because of his Royalist sympathies. From time immemorial there have been a corn mill and fulling mill at Leventhorpe, the latter being mentioned in an inquisition taken during the year 1311. Leventhorpe Hall now belongs to Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., who of late has much altered the building.—Thornton Hall, the residence of Mr. George Fred. Dawson, is the manor-house of Thornton. A family of Thornton held lands in the vicinity about 1260, being then also possessed of the manor of Elland. In 1424 one of the family living at Thornton married a daughter of the Tyersals, of Tyersal, and established that branch of the Thornton family. By the marriage of a daughter of Roger Thornton (the last male representative of the family at Thornton Hall), with Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, about the year 1400, the manors of Thornton, Allerton, and Denholme were conjoined with the Bolling estates, and in 1502 passed to the noted family of Tempest, on the marriage of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, with Rosamond Bolling. In the year 1572 John Watmough acquired the Thornton Hall estate from the Tempests, and it was in the possession of a John Watmough in 1635, when it was described in Sir John Maynard's survey of that year as being rented at £70 per annum. About 1640 the manor and manor-house of Thornton were conveyed to John Midgley, of Headley, and subsequently the manor became divided.—At each of the old residences visited the party were received with the greatest courtesy, and were shown over the buildings. At Thornton Hall the visitors were cordially welcomed (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. F. Dawson) by Mrs. Dawson, who was accompanied by Mrs. Rawson, of Brooklands. A short stay was made upon the lawn at Thornton Hall, where Mr. Cudworth gave a *résumé* of the history of the various places visited. The party then visited the birthplace of Charlotte Brontë, in Market Street, Thornton, and by the kindness of the Vicar of St. James's (the Rev. J. Joly), inspected the registers and the baptismal entry referring to the gifted authoress of *Jane Eyre*, etc.



The ordinary monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE was held in the library of the Castle on August 30, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., vice-president, presiding.—The fragment of an ancient British urn, commonly known as a "drinking-cup," and of a portion of a skull discovered during quarrying operations on the coast a little to the south of Amble, were exhibited.—The Secretary read a letter, dated August 22, on the subject, addressed to him by Mr. Pickering: "About ten days ago Mr. Grant Arnott, of Killingworth, called upon me to show me a find he had made. In passing a quarry at Amble he noticed three or four men grouped round something which they were examining.

On going up to them, he found that in quarrying they had turned up the right side section of the face of a skull, also an urn. The skull appears to be that of a full-grown man, and five of the teeth are quite perfect. The urn was taken out entire, but, unfortunately, the men let a stone fall upon it which broke it in pieces. My young friend picked up the two largest pieces, which together give some idea of its size and form when perfect. The urn has been made of dark-coloured earth, with an outer coating of red clay. Lines, three in each section, are traced round the outside, and between each section are three rows of slanting indentations, a common form of rude ornament in similar urns. Mr. Arnott was informed that the urn was taken out underneath some five feet of solid sandstone, and there were, he says, no indications of a cave or of any previous disturbance of the rock. Of course, if there had been, they would be cleared away before the urn and skull were reached. As I understand that four or five other similar finds have been made by the same men, I thought it might be worth while calling the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to this spot, as everything found so far has been simply thrown away. There are two quarries, and the one in question is the larger one and not far from the sea. I shall bring the remains in at the next meeting. Perhaps some members can say more about them. I have no knowledge of the locality myself."—The Chairman said the class of urn exhibited had provisionally been called "drinking-cups," being, however, vessels for the reception of food, to be used by the dead person in an after-life. The skull was that of a round-headed person, one of the people who, either by invasion or in some other way, possessed England after the time it was occupied by a stone-using people, who were long-headed. From the state of the teeth, he believed it to have belonged to a person of about thirty years of age. It must have been taken out of a grave made in the rock.—Mr. John Robinson informed the members that on August 23, as the Corporation workmen were excavating in front of the Tyne Theatre, Westgate Road, Newcastle, they came upon some of the ancient wooden pipes which used to supply the town with water in the olden times. This spot had evidently been the beginning of the water-piping, for the end of the wooden pipe removed has an iron hoop to prevent it from splitting. The pipe had to be sawn through to allow of its removal and is in a very sound state of preservation. The piece removed was 5 feet long, 10 inches in diameter, with a 3-inch bore.



The third field meeting of the season was held by the CARDIFF NATURALISTS' SOCIETY on the 13th ult. at the pleasant old-fashioned market town of Bridgend, Glamorganshire. From that town brakes conveyed the members to Ewenny Priory, the seat for many generations past of the Turbervilles. The present owner-resident, Colonel Turberville, pointed out the chief features of the monastic remains. This Benedictine priory was founded in 1146 by Meyrick de Londres, as a cell to Gloucester. The church is to a great extent still perfect, and so are the walls of the precincts; but the claustral buildings have quite dis-

appeared, being occupied by the present house. This priory is one of the earliest of the great buildings of South Wales, and is an almost unique example of a fortified ecclesiastical establishment, showing us "what a religious edifice, raised by invaders in the midst of a half-conquered country, was required to be" (Freeman). To judge from the existing parts of the church, it underwent little or no structural change until after the dissolution. The nave, crossing, with massive lantern above, south transept, and presbytery remain, the latter in a singularly unaltered condition; while the north transept, transeptal chapels, and nave aisle (north side) have almost disappeared. The original architecture is Norman of very pure type. The short presbytery is low and vault-like, with a barrel vault over the two western bays; while that over the eastern is groined, to admit of side-windows. Flanking the presbytery are two chapels on each side, the outer ones shorter than the inner. Each pair opened into the transepts by round-headed arches. One, at least, of these, that next the north wall of the presbytery, had a barrel vault, and presumably the others had. It is a curious feature that, instead of these chapels having gabled roofs, they seem to have been flat-roofed, and at such a height as to suggest that they had chambers above their vaults, there being the indication of such a roof on the eastern face of the south transept wall. A bold diagonal squint is cut through the north wall of the presbytery into the adjoining chapel, which, like the smaller chapel beyond, has remains of the altar. The corresponding chapel on the other side of the presbytery was probably the Lady Chapel. The lantern arches are plain and once recessed, the inner rim rising from corbelled shafts. A Perpendicular oak screen divides the presbytery from the crossing, and on the opposite side of the latter a massive solid stone screen divides it from the nave. The nave, it should be remarked, always has been, and still is, used as the parish church. This solid wall has a pointed doorway at each end, and it would serve as the reredos to the parish church, and rood-screen to the priory church. A fine Norman doorway opened into the cloister from the south transept, and another from the east end of the nave. The narrow north aisle was pulled down in the present century. The four arches of the arcade between it and the nave are now built up, and contain windows of Tudor age. The piers of this arcade are cylindrical, with simple capitals of corresponding shape. The clerestory windows—single narrow round-arched apertures—are curiously placed over the piers, their long sloping sills almost reaching the capitals. The tower is extremely massive, and rises only a stage above the roof, and is lighted by two small single round-headed lights on each side. Its noteworthy feature is the lofty battlement, the battlements being stepped, and each pierced with a large cross eylet. The church formed a part of the north line of defence of the priory, so it is almost certain that the north aisle wall had originally no windows until after the dissolution, when Tudor ones were inserted, these being now, as above stated, in the walls with which the nave arches are built up. The remaining portions of the walls of the precincts are massive and military-looking. The great gateway has its angles worked into octagonal turrets, with

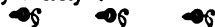
spur buttresses. The dove-cote, a large rectangular structure in the south-east angle of the enclosure, is still almost perfect, minus the roof. From this military monastery the party drove to Ogmores Castle, the outer walls and massive remains of the square Norman keep of which were described by Mr. William Riley, who acted as cicerone for the rest of the expedition. A mile further over immense sand-dunes brought the party to the remains of Candleston or Cantilupeston Castle, which are incorporated into a farmhouse, now also in ruins. It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Cantilupes, and has several architectural features of that period, notably a fire-place canopied with a fine ogee-crocheted arch. Glamorgan is a veritable land of castles; even the village church-towers partake of a military character, and no doubt were constructed as places of temporary refuge during sudden outbreaks of the Welsh. At Lythegston a large barrow with its half-exposed chamber was next inspected. The cover-stone is of enormous proportions, a tabular block of sandstone, about 15 feet long and 5 feet wide, which has to some extent crushed the supporting stones. The mound is slightly elliptical, with an axis approximately east and west, and coinciding with that of the stone. In the churchyard of this place is a small and simple pre-Norman cross in a socket. The limbs are extremely short, giving a squarish outline to the head, and on its face is a shallow recessed Maltese cross. The shaft is panelled. At the next church visited, Laleston, a large number of incised monumental slabs of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, Norman and later architectural details, and other carved stones, from pre-Norman times to a large sundial of the last century, were inspected. Among these was the large "wheel-head" of a pre-Norman cross, and a broken slab about 3 feet long and 1 foot wide, which may have been part of the shaft of another cross. Running lengthways is the following inscription in rude Roman letters:

PAVLI
FILI M.

the dotted line representing the fractured edge of the stone. It is very probable that this or the "wheel" cross belonged to a large rude socketed base in the churchyard. Several members expressed their regret that all these interesting remains should be lying exposed on the ground. It may be mentioned that *en route* several socketed bases of mediæval wayside crosses were noticed. The last place visited was the site of an ancient church, Ca'er-hen-Eglwys. The outlines of this structure could be readily traced, as also that of an enclosing wall or mound. Mr. Riley has found many fragments of carved stone in the neighbouring fences, which in every case have been of pre-Norman type, leading him to think that the church ceased to be used about the time of the Norman Conquest. But the interesting point in connection with this spot is two standing stones or menhirs, 6 or 7 feet high, close by the site. These megalithic monuments can scarcely be the supports of a dolmen, but they have a very prehistoric look. If they are prehistoric, it is an interesting example of the continuity of sacred sites.

Why should this society continue to adhere to a

title that so inadequately expresses their objects and work? Why not "The Cardiff Archæological and Natural History Society"?



At the last meeting of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS it was resolved, provided that a sufficient number of subscribers could be secured, to publish a periodical portfolio of illustrations of monumental brasses, similar to the illustrations of Norfolk brasses recently issued by Mr. Beloe. It was decided that each number of the portfolio should contain at least six plates, and that of these at least one should be illustrative of some brass or brasses no longer in existence, copied from available rubbings, blackings, or engravings. The remainder would be reduced by photolithography, or any other convenient process from actual rubbings of existing brasses, so as to ensure strict accuracy. The brasses chosen would be typical examples, but preference would be given to such as are not already illustrated in easily accessible books. The price would at most be 2s. 6d. per part to members, 3s. 6d. to non-members; and two numbers would probably be issued in each year. Anyone who may be willing to subscribe is requested to communicate his name and address on a post card to R. A. S. Macalister, Torrisedale, Cambridge, without delay, in order that the committee may know as soon as possible whether a sufficient number of subscribers can be enrolled to enable them to proceed with this publication.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY'S, READING, BERKS, 1550-1662. Transcribed by Francis N. A. Garry, M.A., and A. G. Garry. Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. *Edward J. Blackwell* (Reading). Folio, pp. 200. Price 12s. 6d.

There is a growing interest in churchwardens' accounts, and recently several books have been published on this subject, but we do not know of any equal in value to the one before us, so carefully prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Garry. The period covered is full of historical importance. Here we have a detailed account of the income and expenditure of a parish from the Reformation to the Restoration. Its importance as a contribution to economic history cannot be overrated. Here the student of manners, customs, and folk-lore may find much that is curious, which will repay careful consideration. We see here how closely the every-day life of the people was linked with the church. The value of these accounts has long been known, and items from them have been included in such works as Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Friend's *Flowers and Flower Lore*, etc.

It would be a pleasant task to reproduce from the book before us many of the curious items it contains, but we do not know where to commence and where to end, so full is the volume of matters of interest. In the earlier years' entries in the book we see that tenpence was the pay for a day's work, and other things were equally cheap, for we find that only two shillings and fourpence was paid for a barrel of beer. Payments for ale were frequently made. Bells receive much attention, and always appear to be undergoing repair, or being rung at the cost of the parish to celebrate some local or national event. Another charge which very often occurs is the "glassing of the windows." A few items taken almost at random will show the varied, interesting, and important entries included in the volume. In the accounts for 1556-57 we read:

It'm payed for minstrelles and the hobby horse uppon
Mayday ijs.
It'm payed for the morrys-dauners and mynstrelles
mete and Drinke at whitsontyde ijs. iiijd.
payed to them the Sondag after mayday xxd.

Still bearing on matters anent amusements, we find an entry in the year 1644 as follows:

payed for Kinges booke o o 10

We learn from a note to this entry that the charge is for the *Book of Sports*, the well-known declaration permitting certain recreations on Sunday after church time. It was first issued by James I. in 1618, and in 1633 it was re-issued by Charles I., being ordered to be read in all churches. The accounts for 1611-12 contained an entry of unusual interest respecting the first of our Stuart kings:

It'm for Ringinge the Vth of Auguste Gowris Con-
speracie ijs.

We are told that: "On August 5, 1600, James VI. of Scotland was decoyed by Alexander Ruthven (brother of the Earl of Gowrie, executed in 1584 for his part in the Raid of Ruthven) into Gowrie House, near Perth. Here the king found himself a prisoner, but, in spite of Ruthven's attempts to stab him, he managed to give the alarm to his attendants. They forced an entry and rescued their master. Although considerable mystery surrounds the affair, there is no doubt that the king had a very narrow escape; and on ascending the throne of England he caused August 5 to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, as it had been in Scotland since November, 1600."

Payments for ringing the bells, November 5, find a place in the accounts in 1639-40. We read:

To the ringers on the 5th November o 12 o
To them on the Coronacion day o 12 10

When the bishop visited the town he was welcomed with a merry peal of bells. An item in the accounts for 1661-62 states:

Paid for ringing when y^e Bishopp came oo 05 oo

On September 3, 1658, passed away Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, after filling for eleven years the highest place in England. On January 27, 1659, his son Richard was accepted by Parliament as his successor. In the accounts we find an entry:

paid for ringing the day the Lord Protector was
proclaimed oo 05 oo

He did not long fill the office. On May 25, 1659, he had to dissolve Parliament; and he abdicated, and

the Protectorate was at an end. The Stuarts came to their own again.

Many entries relating to the Civil War find a place in the pages of this work. We must leave them and many other matters we had marked for quotation, and conclude with one for making God's house beautiful:

1623 24. pd' for Decking of the Church with Rose-
marie and bayes, holly and Ivey at Christmas,
Easter, and Whitsontide o 6 o

In selecting the foregoing extracts we fear we have not done justice to the compilers of this excellent work. It is so full of items of interest that we have been puzzled which to select to best illustrate the contents of the book. The Bishop of Oxford supplies an introduction, which, as might be expected, is one of value and interest. The printer merits praise for his share of the undertaking, and, in conclusion, we must pronounce this volume a valuable contribution to the history of the English Church.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

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EARLY PRINTED BOOKS. By E. Gordon Duff.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. Pp. xii,
218. Ten plates. Price 6s. net.

This volume is the fourth of the useful and most readable series termed "Books about Books," and is well worthy of its predecessors. Mr. Gordon Duff, in dealing with the steps that led up towards the invention of printing, points out that the art of impressing or stamping words seems to have been known from very early times. The handles and rims of Greek amphoræ and Roman mortaria, as well as the bases of lamps and vases, were often impressed with the maker's name, or some other legend, by means of a stamp. The art of block-printing is then described, and a few examples in England and the Continent are specially named. In dealing with the invention of printing, that sore and oft-worried question, Mr. Duff adopts the wise and scholarly course of following the evidence of the printed books themselves. In this way the claims of France and the Low Countries are rightly passed over in favour of Mainz. It was at Mainz, on November 15, 1454, that the earliest specimen of printing from movable type known to exist was printed. This is the famous *Indulgence* of Nicholas V. to such as should contribute money to aid the King of Cyprus against the Turks. The first two books printed at Mainz were the two editions of the *Vulgate* known respectively as the Mazarine and Bamberg Bibles. They both came out soon after the Indulgence sheet, and were printed from the same types that were used in 1454. The first book with a printed date is the *Psalmorum Codex* of 1457, printed by Schæffer. In 1469 Peter Schæffer printed a highly interesting document advertising a list of twenty-one books. A facsimile is given of this, the first bookseller's catalogue. Printing soon spread in Germany; presses were at work in Strasburg in 1460, and in Bamberg in 1461-62. Cologne began work in 1466, Augsburg in 1468, Nuremberg in 1470, Spire in 1471, Esslingen in 1472, and Lavingen in 1473. Basle was the first town in Switzerland into which printing was introduced, probably in the year 1468. Before the end of the fifteenth century printing-presses were at work in five other Swiss towns,

namely, Geneva, 1478; Promentour, 1482; Lausanne, 1493; Trogen, 1497, and Sursee, 1500.

The art of printing was first introduced into Italy in 1465 by two Germans, who originally settled in the monastery of St. Scholastica at Subiaco, Cicero *De Oratore* being their first effort. Between 1470 and 1480, at least fifty printers were at work in Venice. The spread of it in Italy was very rapid. In 1471 presses were in full operation at Bologna, Ferrara, Florence, Milan, Naples, Pavia, and Treviso, and was introduced into no fewer than seventy-one towns before the end of the century.

As to France, there is documentary evidence, quite recently discovered by L'Abbé Requin, that there was some kind of printing going on at Avignon as early as 1444, termed *ars scribendi artificialiter*, but no specimen has yet been found to set at rest the question as to the exact nature of this Avignon invention. The printing-press was first established at Paris in 1470; Lyons and Toulouse speedily followed.

With regard to the Low Countries, Mr. Duff remarks that "on no subject connected with printing has more been written, and to less purpose, than on the Haarlem invention of printing by Lourens Janszoon Coster." His conclusions are that there is no direct evidence in favour of Haarlem or Utrecht, and that the indirect evidence is slightly in favour of Utrecht. With regard to the year, "the first printed date in the Low Countries is 1473, and there are a group of undated books which may perhaps be placed before or round this date; beyond this we have no information whatever."

The first book printed in Spain seems to have been a small volume of hymns in honour of the Virgin, issued at Valentia in 1474. The first authentic dated book printed in Portugal came from a Lisbon press in 1489.

The first book printed in Denmark, or, indeed, in the whole of the northern counties of Europe, was an edition of *Gulielmi Caorsini de obsidione et bello Rhodiano*, which was issued at Odensee, in 1482, by John Snell.

The history of the introduction of printing into England is clear and straightforward. Up to 1477, when Caxton introduced the art in a perfect state, nothing had been produced in England save a few single sheet prints such as the *Pietas*, of which there are copies in the British Museum and Bodleian. The first book printed in English was done by Caxton at Cologne in 1471, and was a *History of Troy*. The first book printed in England was issued by Caxton from the Westminster press in 1477, and was the *Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophers*. The productiveness of his press was remarkable, no less than thirty books being printed within three years. Mr. Duff then proceeds to give admirable summaries of the origin and growth of the art at Oxford, St. Alban's, and London, and elsewhere throughout England. The volume concludes with chapters on the Study of Bookbinding, and on the Collecting and Describing of Early Printed Books. There is a good index of printers and places. Now that students have got this excellent volume, it is a wonder to think how literary folk, who cannot afford a large and expensive library, got on without it!

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT. Historical Notes on the North Staffordshire Abbeys, Churches, Chapels, and Parishes from the Earliest Times, with Lists of Archdeacons, Abbots, Priors, Incumbents, and Patrons. By Rev. S. W. Hutchinson. *Bemrose and Sons.* 8vo., pp. viii, 212. Price 10s. 6d.

It is impossible to commend this book. It contains a great deal of information, but put together after a scrappy fashion, and showing no trace of original research. The numerous omissions deprive it of any real value to the antiquary or local historian. The "Historical Review of North Staffordshire and its Churches," with which the volume opens, is pretentious, but contains many blunders. It is unfortunate that religious controversy is introduced, for the paragraphs headed "Continuity of the Church" and "Mediæval Interference of the State" are not reliable. It is amusing to find "good Queen Anne" spoken of as if she had really been a personal benefactor to the Church. We have the very strongest objections to books (not mere primers or pamphlets) of this kind being put forward without references to the sources from which information is gleaned, or to the books or documents from which lists are copied or compiled. Such a line of conduct is very unfair to the original workers whether living or dead, and results (even if the information is partially of first-hand culling) in men of accuracy and students worthy of the name discarding the book *in toto*. The first list given is that of the archdeacons of Stafford and Stoke. It is strangely meagre, and abounds in mistakes, whilst there is not a line or foot-note to say whence the information has been gleaned. If Mr. Hutchinson had consulted Harwood's *Lichfield*, he would have gained much in fulness and accuracy, although tested and corrected by the Episcopal Act Books (which begin at the end of the thirteenth century) Harwood can be considerably improved and extended. What, for instance, is the good of putting down—"1323 and 1337, John Clarel"—as if Archdeacon Clarel only acted in those two years, whereas we know the exact day in August, 1323, when he was instituted, and the exact day in June, 1337, when he died at Lichfield. As this is supposed to be a history of the archdeaconry of Stoke (formed out of that of Stafford), we naturally look for a full and careful list of the archdeacons, together with biographical details that proper diligence might have collected. With regard to the paragraphs as to the religious houses, with lists of their priors or abbots, not a syllable is said as to the places from which they are copied. When we get to the notes on the parish churches, with their promised lists of incumbents and patrons, we find that they are often entitled "List of some of the Rectors" or "Vicars" as the case may be, but there is again no information as to the source or sources from which they are compiled. Mr. Hutchinson has put himself in a dilemma. For most of these parishes a complete or almost complete list of incumbents, far fuller than those given here, could be compiled. The one source for such a list is the series of original Episcopal Act Books in the registry at Lichfield, supplemented occasionally during a vacancy of the see by those of the province at Lambeth. Can Mr. Hutchinson read these registers,

or did he take the trouble to get accurate copies? If he did neither the one nor the other, he has no business to proffer himself as the publisher of such lists. If he did do this, why does he not give us the full results? In several of the lists which are entered as though complete, we find great gaps extending over the whole of the fifteenth century. Are we to believe that the Episcopal Act Books are here deficient or missing? Even if Mr. Hutchinson only relies upon that which has been printed by others, he might have materially improved his lists. For instance, Bacon's *Liber Regis* would have given him a large number of eighteenth-century patrons whom he omits. The inscriptions on the bells are given in the briefest form, but these are taken from Mr. Lynam's noble work on the Staffordshire Church Bells, where they are beautifully illustrated and described in detail. It is a matter of taste, but we fancy most writers (who could give no evidence that they had visited a single belfry) would have been sorry to copy out wholesale for every parish Mr. Lynam's hardly-earned and recently-published information, even though one line of acknowledgment is given in the preface. If Mr. Hutchinson was anything of a campanologist, he would not give lists of "peals of bells," but would use the right term—"a ring of bells." From whence is the religious census of 1676 copied? Having had occasion at one time to transcribe from the original of this, we note five mistakes. The revaluation of certain churches made in 1341, termed *Nonarum Inquisitiones*, affords material for four pages, though it might as well have been said that this was printed by the old Record Commission in 1808, so no research was involved. The translations are not careful or accurate. At p. 165 is given an order made in 1426 for the hours at which the chaplains of the cathedral church of Lichfield were to celebrate at the different altars. There is no meaning in giving this, for it has nothing whatever to do with the archdeaconry of Stoke. It is headed, "From Lichfield Cathedral Chapter Act Book"; but we know that it is not taken from the Act Book, as it has an error in it which is also to be found in a printed catalogue of the Capitular Muniments. Not only has Mr. Hutchinson not consulted the original Act Book, but he has made an additional mistake in copying it from a printed page. To this follow twenty-three pages of the Inventory of Church Goods *temp.* Edward VI. We are satisfied that these are not from the original MS. in the Public Record Office, but are, we believe, printed from a not too accurate copy given some years ago in a Lichfield Diocesan Calendar. The last section is "Church Schools prior to 1870, and School Endowments." We are told that they are "taken mainly from the Staffordshire Directories—1834, 1851, and 1888." Here at last is a reference to authorities, but anyone who has studied directories, and knows the purely commercial principles upon which they are compiled, is well aware that for true historic purposes they are worthless, though their statement may often be taken as usefully suggestive. It is no part of our duty to instruct Mr. Hutchinson, or we could tell him where he could obtain reliable and valuable information under this head, only it would involve a good deal of trouble and expense.

It has been unpleasant work thus showing up in detail the deficiencies of these pages, and it has

involved the consumption of not a little valuable space when many other books stand waiting on our table; but we thought that it might be of profit to others to see how time and ink and paper can be wasted by entering upon literary tasks for which there is no special qualification, and in the accomplishing of which neither pains nor discrimination seem to have been expended.



THE STORY OF THE NATIONS: PARTHIA. By George Rawlinson, M.A. *T. Fisher Unwin.* Crown 8vo., pp. xx, 432. Forty-eight illustrations. Price 5s.

No one could be better fitted for the task of filling some four hundred pages with an accurate and readable account of the kingdom of Parthia than Professor Rawlinson, and Mr. Fisher Unwin, as well as his readers, is to be congratulated on his having been secured for the work. In these pages we find the following topics successively treated: The geographical boundaries of Parthia proper and the Parthian Empire; the Turanian character of the Parthian people: the condition of Western Asia in the third century B.C.; the origin of the Parthian state; the first period of extensive conquest; the reign of Mithridates I., and the laws and institutions of that monarch; the last struggle with Syria; the defeat and death of Antiochus Sidetes; the pressure of the northern nomads upon Parthia; the Scythic wars of Phraates II. and Artabanus II.; Mithridates II. and the nomads; the first contact with Rome; civil war in Parthia, and the reigns of Sanatruces, Phraates III., and Pompey; the great expedition of Crassus against Parthia, and its failure; second war of Parthia with Rome; the Parthian invasion of Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor; the expedition of Mark Anthony against Parthia; war between Parthia and Media; the relations of Parthia with Rome under Augustus and Tiberius; the satraps Asinai and Anilai; Gotarzes and his rivals; Parthia in the time of Nero and Vespasian; Chrosroës and Trajan; further relations with Rome, and the last war between the two nations; the revolt of the Persians, and the downfall of the Parthian Empire. In the last chapter there is a good general estimate of the art, religion, and customs of Parthia. The index, as is usual with this series, is all that can be desired. "The Parthians," according to Fergusson in his *History of Architecture*, "have left no material traces of their existence." When the Achæmenian Persians were struck down by Alexander, "the old arts," he adds, "disappeared from the Mesopotamian world." It is certainly true that the Parthians were neither great builders nor remarkably proficient in any of the fine arts. But Professor Rawlinson is fully able to disprove the truth of Fergusson's wide assertions. As numismatists the Parthians were celebrated, as is borne witness to by many hundred types of coins issued from their mints during the five centuries of their sovereignty. Numerous examples are engraved in these pages, some of which are of no mean merit. As to architecture, the remains at Hatra, or El Hadhr, which was flourishing under Parthian rule from A.D. 100 to A.D. 226, are of an imposing character. The ruins show that the palace was an edifice 360 feet long by 210 feet broad, and consisted mainly of seven oblong vaulted halls placed side by side longitudinally,

with some small apartments and one large square building at the back. The decorative and fictile art of the Parthians has been considerably illustrated by the remains uncovered at Warka. They include terra-cotta statuettes, glass bottles, a great variety of earthenware, and many personal ornaments in gold, silver, brass, and copper.

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PRIMER OF ITALIAN LITERATURE. By F. J. Snell, M.A. *Henry Frowde* (Clarendon Press Series). Foolscap 8vo., pp. viii, 184. Price 3s. 6d.

We offer a hearty welcome to Mr. Snell's handbook on Italian literature. Such a book was much needed, and the gap is now well filled. A great amount of information, selected with discrimination, arranged with skill, and written after a pleasant style, is here brought together. The chief Italian sources on which Mr. Snell has relied are the writings of Emiliani Giudici, Fenini, and Fornaciari; but there is abundant proof of wide-spread reading in Italian literature on the author's own account. This book deserves to be widely read, and to be always at hand for reference, and it will probably best serve towards that end if we just briefly indicate its subdivisions. The first chapter deals with the precursors and contemporaries of Dante. Mr. Snell thinks that Italian literature began with the *trovatori* of the Marca Trivigiana, in the north of Italy, towards the close of the twelfth century. This was followed by the literary activity of Sicily in the thirteenth century. From Sicily the poetical contagion spread to the mainland, Guido Guinicelli, Guido Cavalcanti, Cino Sinibaldi, and Brunetto Latino (Dante's tutor) being specially described. Dante (1265 to 1321), "the virtual creator of Italian literature," is worthily treated in the second chapter. The third section is devoted to Petrarch and Boccaccio. The drama and the romantic epic of the fifteenth century form the subjects of the fourth chapter. The prose writers and the poets of the "golden age" of the sixteenth century are next passed under review in chapters five and six. To these succeeds the account of the dramatists of that epoch, Gian Giorgio, Trissino, Giovanni Rucellai, Torquato Tasso, etc. The other sections are respectively named: The Marinists and Arcadians, The Forerunners of the Revolution, The Tragedians and Meli, The Revolution and the Reaction, Romanticism and Pessimism, and The Epilogue, which gives a general summary of Italian literature from 1830 to 1860. There is also a complete index of writers.

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THE WARWICK SHAKESPEARE: JULIUS CÆSAR, edited by Arthur D. Innes, M.A., price 1s. 6d.; KING RICHARD II., edited by C. H. Herford, Litt.D., price 1s.

INTRODUCTION TO SHAKESPEARE. By Edward Dowden, Litt.D. *Blackie and Sons*. Price 2s. 6d.

Dr. Dowden's volume contains a sketch of Shakespeare's life, an account of his works, and of the stage history of the plays, as well as a description of eminent actors and editors of his work. It is the most comprehensive Shakespearian treatise in a small form that has come under our notice.

The chief characteristic of the "Warwick" edition of Shakespeare's plays, two of which have reached us, is the prominence given to the literary and æsthetic

view as distinct from the mere philological. This edition promises to be very serviceable for school and educational purposes. The text of each play, which is reasonably expurgated, is accompanied by an introduction, notes, and a glossary. We hope to refer to this edition in more detail on some subsequent occasion.

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OUR COUNTY: Sketches in Pen and Ink of Representative Men of Northamptonshire. By W. Ryland D. Adkins. *Elliot Stock*.

These are for the most part good likenesses and kindly-conceived descriptions of forty representative men of Northamptonshire. As they are all living, they cannot be discussed in these pages, since they do not pertain to the antiquities or history of the past. We must content ourselves with saying that the volume is well printed, and seems a desirable one. Sir Henry Dryden, the well-known and venerable antiquary, comes second in this contemporary roll of honour, following immediately after Earl Spencer, the Lord-Lieutenant.

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INDEX TO THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN, CAMBRIDGE, January, 1629, to July, 1715. *Deighton, Bell and Co.* Cambridge University Press. 8vo. Part I., pp. xxxiv, 172; Part II., pp. lxxxviii, 496.

These two parts, the one issued in 1882 and the other in 1893, have now been issued in a single stout volume, and form a most carefully edited work of reference of the greatest value to genealogists, as well as to local antiquaries and historians. That veteran Cambridge author, Rev. John E. B. Mayor, has done a useful and most laborious work in transcribing and thoroughly indexing the earlier registers of his college. On January 21, 1629, Dr. Owen Gwyn, Master of St. John's College, and the senior fellows ordered: "That the register of the college should have a booke provided him wherein he should from time to time write and register the names, parents, county, school, age, and tutor of everyone to be admitted into the college before their enrolling into the buttery tables." Nine days after this the first entry was made, and the register, though more and more meagre in detail as time goes on, is complete up to the present time. The record is of interest in many ways. Those concerned in the histories of the schools of Bangor, Bradford, Giggleswick, Lancaster, Manchester, Pocklington, Ruthin, Sedbergh, and Shrewsbury, will here find much to aid their researches. Particularly is this the case with regard to Pocklington and Shrewsbury. Candidates for the head-mastership of the former, and for the head and third masterships of the latter, were required to become members of St. John's. Professor Mayor states that "it is plain that these appointments were regarded as a trust, to be bestowed on the fittest candidate, not as property of the fellows." The statements as to the trade, profession, or rank of fathers yield remarkable proof of the all-embracing character of St. John's which has always been an honourable feature of its history. Taking the indexes of trades under two letters as examples, we find the following: Bailiff, Baker, Barber, Barber-surgeon, Baron, Baron of the Exchequer, Baronet, Barrister, Bishop, Blacksmith, Bookseller, Brasier, Brewer, Bricklayer, Bridler, Butcher, and Butler—Saddler, Sailor, Salter, Schoolmaster, Scrivener, Seaman, Serjeant-at-Law, Shep-

herd, Shoemaker, Shopkeeper, Silkmercer, Soldier, Stonemason, and Surgeon. The indexes, which are chiefly the work of Rev. P. J. F. Gautillon, are admirably done; they are of (1) persons, (2) places, (3) trades, (4) schools, and (5) letters testimonial. The notes must, of necessity, be brief, but they are rather too fitful in character. For some counties they are done well, and for others very meagrely. A good deal of information, for instance, with regard to various Derbyshire Johnians might easily have been gleaned from recently published works. Nevertheless, the chief wonder is that the book is so comprehensive and well arranged.

Among the SMALLER BOOKS and MAGAZINES recently received, we desire to mention the following: *The Illustrated Archaeologist*, No. 2, edited by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, and published by C. J. Clark. This 2s. 6d. quarterly, if good letterpress, good illustrations, and good typography all round mean anything, certainly ought to be an assured success. "Some Carved Door-Posts in Brussels," by Arthur Elliot, gives excellent illustrations of remarkable carved centre-posts that divide not a few of the old Belgian doorways both ecclesiastical and civil. "Stonehenge," by Edgar Barclay, gives views of the stones as at present and restored; we are not in accord with some of his theories, but think he is probably correct in regarding this great trophy as of historic date, and not of prehistoric antiquity. Other subjects that are treated of both with pen and pencil are Silchester, sculptured tombstones in Argyleshire, wood-carving in the Trobriands, Launceston Priory, Roman altar at Lanchester, etc.—*Archæologia Oxoniensis*, supplement to Part II., by Mr. J. Park Harrison (Henry Frowde, price 1s.), deals with English architecture before the Conquest, and has numerous illustrations. The frontispiece compares part of a carved panel at Britford Church with portions of borders of a Saxon MS. circa 930.—*A New Guide to Shrewsbury*, by R. Bradley (J. G. Livesey, Shrewsbury, price 1s.), is the clearest and neatest-printed handbook to an English town that we have hitherto met with; there are eleven full-page illustrations from photographs, in addition to a map. It will not, of course, satisfy a careful antiquary; but its statements, so far as they go, seem carefully arranged and accurate. The passing visitor, whatever his tastes, ought to be well pleased to obtain such a book at so reasonable a cost; it is a pleasure to commend it.—*The Caverns in Nottingham Park* is a neat little illustrated pamphlet, by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., the well known and enterprising librarian of Nottingham Public Library.—*The Western Antiquary* has adopted a new and improved shape, as well as a bright red cover; we wish it all success.

Correspondence.

SQUEEZES.

[The following brief hints, printed at the suggestion of friends, aim only at indicating a rough practical method of securing adequate squeezes of inscriptions in England or similar countries. I have naturally

confined myself to processes and materials which are available anywhere and at short notice.]

1. The materials required are cold water, a brush, and paper. The brush must be a hard close-set one, like the stiffest of the three used in blacking boots. For the paper, use ordinary stout red or white blotting paper. (Several varieties of special "squeeze paper" are manufactured, and can be had from D. Nutt, 270, Strand, London, and elsewhere; but blotting paper does admirably.)

2. To make the squeeze, wash the stone clean, wet the paper by dipping in the water or otherwise, lay it on the stone, and beat into the surface with the brush. (i.) It is best to use small pieces of paper (not more than 10 by 15 inches at the most), and to squeeze the stone, if a large one, in overlapping sections, which can be easily fitted together afterwards. The use of small pieces of paper avoids several awkwardnesses (air-bubbles under the paper, expansion by the wetting, etc.), which occur when large pieces are used. (ii.) If possible, place the inscription face upwards; if the surface is immovably vertical, the wet paper will usually adhere after a few pats of the brush: begin to pat along the top. (iii.) If desired, two layers of paper may be used, but, except with thin paper, this is rarely required; the layers adhere well enough with plain water, though some people add a drop of glue. (iv.) It is most important to pat the paper very hard and right into the surface, and not to fear breaking it. If the squeeze is properly dried afterwards, no harm is done by a few fractures in it.

3. Great care must be taken in drying. The sun is seldom hot enough in England to help in this. One must either let the squeeze dry on the stone, if it is under cover and circumstances permit, or else take it carefully off, slip it on to, e.g., a tray made by an old newspaper, and dry in any neighbouring oven. This secures a crisp and accurate impression.

4. When dry, the squeeze should be packed, flat or slightly rolled, in some tin or box in which it can travel without risk of pressure. If the squeeze has been taken (as suggested) in small pieces, this is easy to manage. Pressure often destroys much of the value of a squeeze by blurring the crispness of the impression.

So far as my experience goes, the most important of the above hints are those which require that the paper should be patted very hard right into the surface, and that the squeeze should be properly dried and packed.

F. HAVERFIELD.

Christ Church, Oxford, September 2, 1893.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THE most interesting and noteworthy ecclesiastical excavation that has ever been undertaken in England since the Reformation is that which was planned and partly executed by the East Riding Antiquarian Society towards the close of last September. Up to that date there had been no examination of the remains of any one of the twenty-five religious houses pertaining to the most interesting of the monastic orders—the only one, too, which is of English origin—the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Rev. Dr. Cox directed for a week the digging operations of a large gang of labourers at Watton Priory, with the result that the ground-plan of the great conventual church, divided down its entire length for the two sexes, was uncovered, and several points as to the puzzling conventual arrangements made necessary by the remarkable statutes of the order were made clear. The results were explained to a large meeting of the members of the society on the site on September 26, a report of which appears in this issue under "Proceedings." The exposed portions are now covered in again, that they may not be damaged by the winter's frosts; but it is already arranged that the work will be resumed and carried out next summer.



Watton Priory was the largest and most wealthy of the double houses of the Gilbertine Order. Its careful examination has already thrown much light on this remarkable development of Christian life in mediæval

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England, and the whole subject is one of primary importance to ecclesiologists and wise theologians. It is not a little singular to note how the matter has been treated by the press. The Yorkshire daily papers gave fairly good sketchy accounts of the excavations. The *Athenæum* and the *Builder* gave more or less careful and critical, though brief, descriptions. The Roman Catholic *Tablet* had an interesting article on the subject; but the two leading Church of England papers, the *Guardian* and the *Church Times*, had not a word to say. The London "dailies" and other papers that might have been expected to give at least a paragraph, either ignored the subject or blundered stupidly. The *Daily News*, nearly a month after the event, announced that the Archbishop of York had contributed £5 to the excavation of *Walton Abbey*; another paper stated that *Warter Priory* (a small house of Austin Canons) was being dug up; whilst a third said that the East Riding Antiquarian Society were upturning the sod that concealed a church of the well-known *Ghibelline* Order! High-class papers that would scorn to allow a penny-a-liner to twaddle on most scientific or abstruse subjects, seem to think that anyone can scribble information on matters of antiquarian research, or else that such subjects can safely be ignored. The rubbish that antiquaries have often to put up with in the papers is anything but creditable to a considerable part of the English press.



The style of information that ably conducted provincial "dailies" are content to prominently insert under the head of "Archæological Discovery" is well illustrated by the following paragraph, which we take from an issue of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* at the end of last month. It reads as follows: "A find of interest to antiquaries was made yesterday at Tamworth during some excavations in the roadway near the historic castle. At a depth of about eight feet was discovered the base of what was apparently at one time either a large urn or a font. The substance appears to be half-baked clay, of a fluted design, sparingly ornamented with oak leaves, and probably of Saxon or Roman workmanship. The piece is about a foot long, eight or ten inches wide, and two

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inches in thickness. It is in the possession of Mr. H. J. Clarson, the borough surveyor." If this "find" is a large urn, it cannot be a font! Was a font ever known to be made of half-baked clay? If this fragment has Saxon characteristics, it cannot in any way resemble Roman work, and *vice versa*. To an antiquary the whole thing is as absurd as if the reporter had said, of some modern fragment of earthenware, that it had formed part of either a milk-jug or a pig-trough, and that it was either of Staffordshire pot or Worcester porcelain!

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The "finds" in the upturned soil at Watton Priory, in addition to the usual and expected tiles, glass scraps, and fragments of iron-work, etc., also included some unexpected objects. The Rev. Dr. Cox found and put aside a good but not quite finished flint arrow-head; a piece of late Celtic red earthenware, the base of a wheel-turned vessel; a rim fragment of dark-coloured undoubted Romano-British ware; and, strangest of all, a Persian copper coin of comparatively modern date, which was the only coin the extensive diggings produced.

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A noteworthy discovery has been made during the restoration, by Mr. Temple Moore, of Lockington Church, in the East Riding; it has been kindly communicated to us by Dr. Stephenson, of Beverley. The church is chiefly Norman, with later insertions. On the south side of the nave was a vault-chamber above ground, the burial-place of the Constables. The coffins were removed therefrom during the restoration and buried in the churchyard. The floor of this chamber was excavated about six feet to make room for the heating apparatus. During this process twenty-one skeletons were uncovered. At least twelve of them were lying side by side, north and south, separated by stones placed at the side of the heads. With one of them was found a necklace of different coloured and diverse shaped beads, glass, amber, and earthenware, representing almost all the varieties usually associated with Anglo-Saxon interments. With the same skeleton was found a large bronze fibula lacking the pin. This body and some others were partially under the Norman wall, showing that

the first church was erected on a site previously used as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

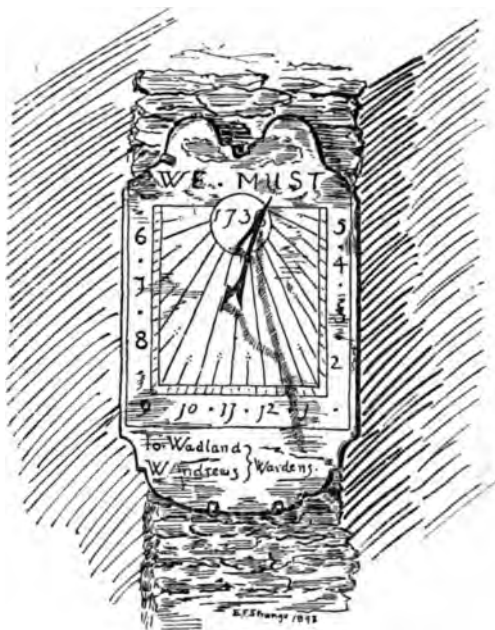
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The latest work of exploration carried out near Grassington this summer, says Mr. Ernest E. Speight, was the examination of a curious heap of stones standing at the highest part of the Lea Green pasture, and visible both from the village below and from the heights of Rylstone Fell. In construction it resembled the mouth of a mine-shaft, with a mound of loose stones surrounding the blocked entrance, and had been variously described as a shaft, a stone-quarry, and a miniature beacon-hill. Professor Boyd Dawkins, however, suspected the place as concealing something more than limestone, and upon his suggestion the centre of the inner hollow was cleared out. The digging revealed a depth of 4 feet of limestone pebbles, covering a layer of clay of 3 inches in thickness, under which was the solid rock. The height of the surrounding wall of stones was 8 feet above this solid rock, and the diameter of the mound 66 feet.

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Working into the eastern portion the men came across some fragments, including parts of a skull, 6 feet north-east of the centre; 5 feet from this further east was a skeleton of large size in fairly good condition, stretched at length with the head towards south, one hand near the skull. Another interment was discovered 12 feet south-east of the centre, skeleton straight out, head towards west; 16 feet north-north-west of centre, dry amongst the white limestones, was a third skeleton, of whose skull the facial bones were almost complete—a rarely occurring find in these cairn interments of the dales. The fourth interment was found 8 feet due south of the centre, lying doubled up with the head pointing west. Further fragmentary remains were discovered, much broken by the pressure of stones, of which the pile was entirely built. Four iron knives were found close to the bodies, similar to those obtained in the other barrows opened, and in the Lea Green settlement. A bone pin, a bronze pin, and a link and a sharp-edged tool of the same metal were also found, there being no trace of flint. All the remains and other finds are kept for the present at Gras-

sington. The work has been discontinued for this year, to be commenced, it is hoped, next spring, when an examination will be made of the larger settlements and the better preserved tumuli. Before then Mr. Speight will endeavour to prepare the full report of the first season's work.

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The *Antiquary* has always contended for the recognition by the Government of the claims of English antiquities and early art in preference to those of France, Germany, or Italy, and we are, therefore, specially pleased to learn that Mr. Edward F. Strange has recently been engaged, on behalf of the National Art Library, South Kensington



Museum, in reporting on the carved screens and pulpits of the churches in the Start Bay district of South Devonshire. With the assistance of Mr. H. Jackson, he has secured for the museum nearly forty photographs, with the necessary measurements, of woodwork in the churches of Kingsbridge, Chivelston, Black Awton, South Pool, Stokenham, Slapton, Sherford, Portlemouth, Dodbrooke, and East Alvington. Prints from these will shortly be placed in the library, and will be available for issue to readers. Most of the

churches in the Start Bay district of South Devonshire have sun-dials affixed to some convenient portion of the exterior. They are all incised on slabs of the local slate, and are generally destitute of any metal fitting (except the pointer), of ornament, motto, or even of date. The one at Black Awton, being a little more pretentious, seemed worthy of record, and we give a drawing from Mr. Strange's pencil. It faces nearly south, and is in good condition.

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The motto WE MUST (*scil.* DIAL, *i.e.* die all) is a quaint rebus-like joke which is occasionally met with in different parts of the country. It is found on the east end of the chancel of Kedleston church, Derbyshire. Under the form WE SHALL, it also appears in Buxted churchyard, Sussex, and over the south porch of Bromsgrove church, Worcestershire. It is an old witticism. Silvanus Morgan finishes his work, *Horologiographia Optica*, published in 1652, with these words: "So that as I began with the Diall of Life, so we shall dye all. For *Mors ultima linea*."

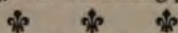
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On September 19 the Bishop of Peterborough conducted the dedication service at the opening of the tower of Irthlingborough parish church, near Wellingborough, which has been rebuilt in consequence of its dangerous condition. The church was endowed in 1375 by John Pyell, who was Mayor of London in 1373. It was originally a structure of considerable proportions and architectural beauty. The tower, which is detached, is ninety-six feet high, and surmounted by an octagonal battlemented lantern. The new tower is an exact replica of the old, in three kinds of local stone. It seems singularly unfortunate that rebuilding should have been necessary, but a trustworthy correspondent assures us that it was an absolute necessity.

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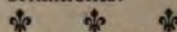
Two letters have reached us from Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, in connection with the recent issue of the splendid number of *Vetusta Monumenta*, descriptive of the contents of a tomb of an early thirteenth-century Archbishop of Canterbury in 1890. With this finely illustrated work and its interesting contents we have dealt at some length in another part of our columns, but these two

letters raise the difficult and somewhat intricate question as to whether future generations are ever justified in opening the graves of their forefathers, more particularly if they are Christian graves within a consecrated building. Neither of these letters are printed in this number, because both have anonymous signatures, and it seems in all respects desirable that in such a discussion the true name should not only be given to the editor, but should be printed with the communication. Under this condition letters on the subject, if not too long, will be willingly inserted.



Meanwhile it may be well just to briefly state what occurred with regard to the tomb that has now been identified (almost certainly) with Archbishop Hubert Walter, who died in 1205. A Purbeck marble tomb in the chapel of St. Thomas in the cathedral church of Canterbury had long been assigned to Archbishop Theobald, 1161. It was, however, considered too late in date for that assumption to be correct, and Professor Willis suggested that it had been constructed "to receive the bones of some of the archbishops who had been removed." "To resolve the doubt that existed whether the tomb contained the body or bones of one person or more," the authorities determined to examine it. On March 8, 1890, in the presence of Rev. Canon Holland, Rev. C. F. Routledge, and Dr. Brigstocke Sheppard, the slabs forming the tomb were removed, and beneath it an unopened stone coffin was found. The lid was raised, and "there was seen the body of an archbishop, apparently with all his vestments, etc., entire as when he was buried." On March 10 a fuller examination was made in the presence of Canon Holland, Archdeacon Smith, Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, Dr. Sheppard, Rev. John Morris, S.J., and Rev. Père Du Lac, S.J. Subsequently, and most fortunately in the interest of archæology, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Dr. Wickham Legg were permitted to make a minute examination of the bones and other contents of the coffin, and we are quite sure that their investigations would be conducted with all possible decorum. Then the coffin and tomb were reclosed. But out of the coffin were abstracted the crosier, chalice, paten, ring, pall-pins, mitre, buskins, and

sandals, as well as the apparel of the amice, and considerable parts of the chasuble, tunicle, dalmatic, and stole. These relics are now deposited in the small chapel or vestry on the north side of the chapel of St. Thomas. For our own part, we refrain for the present from expressing any decided opinion one way or the other, save remarking that it does seem to us more decent, now that all these remnants have been so carefully illustrated, described, and exhibited, that the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury should once more open Archbishop Hubert's tomb (which had been preserved inviolate for seven centuries), and replace the whole of the funeral ornaments.



Mr. George Bailey, of Derby, again puts his facile pen at our disposal by sending us the sketch of a remarkable capital from the old



south doorway of the fine church of Tutbury. It has a special interest, as Mr. Bailey remarks, from the strong Roman influence

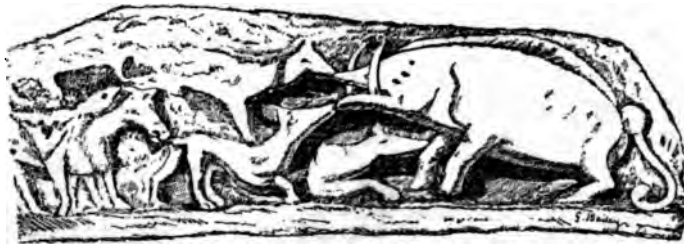


visible in the details. This may be noted in the costume of the figures, and particularly in the almost exact bit of Roman moulding

that comes out clearly in the enlarged fragment of the abacus. The central figure of the three is very quaintly arranged. He is giving his blessing to two men, apparently being sent out on a mission, and he manages to do it round the corners to both at the same time!



In the south wall of the same church a Norman tympanum has been built in, which gives a very graphic portrayal of a boar-hunt. This piece of sculpture has been often noticed, but, so far as we are aware, not engraved until now from Mr. Bailey's sketch. Other hunting scenes on Norman tympana



occur at Kedleston and Ashford, Derbyshire, and at Little Langford, Wilts. Unfortunately the left side of this sculpture is now much obliterated, but traces are discernible of a man on horseback, as described in Sir Oswald Morley's *History of Tutbury*, printed in 1832. The boar is also a prominent feature in details of the grand west doorway of this church.



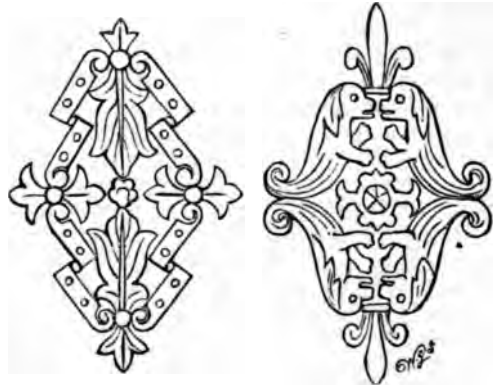
The old Norman font of the great church of All Saints, Chesterfield, was discarded in 1843, when such sad havoc was made with most of the old furniture of the church. It is a fine massive bowl, 32 inches in diameter, and 23 inches deep, and has been originally carved with a fine flowing design in arcades. Most of this ornament has now perished, much within our recollection, for we have known this font well for more than a quarter of a century, whilst it has been standing in the old vicarage gardens. With two previous vicars of Chesterfield we have pleaded in vain that this ancient font, so rich in hallowed associations, might be sheltered within the church's walls. Now, however, we are rejoiced to say that the new vicar—Hon. and Rev. Cecil G. Littleton—has taken compas-

sion on it, and early in October it was replaced in the church. We understand that there is every intention ere long to re-establish it as the parish font, in the place of its present substitute, which is embellished all over with ornaments highly suggestive of a wedding-cake. By the way, why do the authorities of this church persist in giving to it the double dedication of "All Saints and St. Mary"? This is quite wrong; the church is, beyond all doubt, simply and solely dedicated to All Saints, or All Hallows.



In the quarterly issue of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for April, 1893, a most interest-

ing account was given by Mr. A. Stepney-Gulston of "Vicar Pritchard's Home," locally known as the "Palace," which forms so special a feature in the town of Llandovery. Vicar Pritchard was born at Llandovery about 1575, was instituted vicar of his native place in



1602, and held that preferment till the time of his death in 1644. He was the author of *Canwyll y Cymry*, a book which it is said has done more than any other, save the Scriptures, to foster in the hearts of Welshmen that spirit of religion which distinguishes them



among the nations. The house which was the vicarage in Rees Pritchard's time is one of considerable pretensions, and of remarkable interest; and, as a piece of Domestic architecture (notwithstanding the rough treatment that it has received), it is second to



nothing of the kind in Carmarthenshire. The plaster ceiling of the principal room is beautifully ornamented. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Romilly Allen, editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, we are able to give a sketch

of the house, as well as four details of the plaster ceiling.

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This house, so rich in antiquarian interest and in hallowed associations, has been lately presented as a gift to the town of Llandover by the late Mr. D. Lloyd Jones, who purchased it at a cost of £800. It will scarcely be credited that it is now proposed to destroy the old vicarage, and to convert the site into municipal buildings of a cheap modern type. We are glad to learn that considerable local feeling has been stirred by this barbarous proposition, and it is ardently to be hoped that an enlightened public opinion will promptly check the town council of Llandover in a course which, if persisted in, cannot fail to cover them with shame and confusion.

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We are entirely in accord with a contemporary who called attention to a scandal in the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition at the recent

Church Congress at Birmingham. In the official catalogue of the Art Exhibition appear the following entries :

- "Lent by the Rev. J. R. Mills, D.D.,
St. Michael's Vicarage, Coventry.
194. A Silver-gilt Benediction Cross used in
blessing the Russian Army.
195. Large Copy of the Gospels in Silver-
gilt Covers.
196. A Jesu.
197. A Silver Shrine Lamp.

(All the above were taken from Sebastopol Cathedral when the English entered on Sunday, September 8, 1855.)"

Sacrilege, according to the primary meaning given in the most popular of our dictionaries, is "the crime of breaking into a church and stealing from it." The articles named above are certainly in no sense munitions of war, and there can be no shadow of an excuse for this looting of a church. The officers or privates who committed this wrong were absolutely guilty of the sin of sacrilege. Anyone retaining property, howsoever acquired, knowing it to have been sacrilegiously stolen, is himself a sharer in the sin. Surely Dr. Mills, now that his probably heedless participation in sacrilege has been pointed out, will promptly make restitution of this stolen sacred property to the cathedral church of Sebastopol. We shall take care that a copy of the *Antiquary* containing this note reaches (1) the Archimandrite of the Greek Church in London, (2) the Russian Embassy, and (3) the ecclesiastical authorities at Sebastopol.

Mr. Tindall Wildridge sends us a correction of the paragraph on p. 93 of the September number of the *Antiquary*, stating that "a cap of maintenance" was sent by Hull to the Royal Archæological Institute's exhibition of municipal insignia in London. This statement was taken from the official catalogue, but it is now authoritatively corrected. "Hull had its cap or 'hatt,' as it is styled in the old records, of maintenance from an early date, no doubt from the time in the reign of Henry VI., when the mayor was allowed to have a sword borne before him, 'in the king's name, but not the king's presence.' This cap, however, disappeared about 1835, when, at the reform of the corporation, the old cere-

monial customs were swept away. I know well the son of the last sword-bearer of Hull, who remembers his father (Samuel Doyle) on occasions of official display, bearing the sword over his shoulder, or erect, and wearing the 'Hat of Maintenance.' It was of crimson velvet, and in shape like the familiar beef-eater's hat, but at that date somewhat more limp in appearance. I was particular to ascertain of him that it was perfectly unadorned, except by a narrow band; for I remembered to have seen an entry of 1734, in which the corporation is debited with the receipt of some 7s. 6d. for gold lace taken off this identical hat."



On October 4 the Archbishop of York rededicated the partially reconstructed rood-screen of the grand old church of St. Mary, Beverley. The screen dates from the period of the reconstruction which followed the fall of the tower in 1520, and is an interesting example of late Perpendicular woodwork. It consists of three bays of unusual width, the centre bay being occupied by the doors, and all being filled with tracery of six lights. At some unknown date—probably in the last century—it was removed, and about half of each of the outer bays cut off to make it fit between the tower piers. These mutilated bays have been completed, a vaulted cove and cornice (which had been entirely destroyed) have been added, and the screen re-erected in its original position on the west side of the eastern piers of the central tower. The screen as it now stands is, however, only the western part of the original screen. There is a width of some 9 feet between the screen and the back of the returned choir-stalls, and it has been clearly shown that the screen was originally a double screen, with a very wide loft; indeed, the four posts of the passage of two bays in depth which connected the screen and stalls (under the loft) are still preserved in the church. We hope the replaced screen may some day be completed. The screen showed traces of decoration in gold and colours, but so many coats of paint, graining and varnish had been added that it was impossible to preserve these slight indications of colour. The screen shows some excellent detail, and proves—as, indeed, does so much of the church itself—the folly of condemning even late Perpendicular work as

debased. The way in which the old work has been refitted, and the happy design of the renewed vaulted cove and cornice reflect the greatest credit on Mr. John Bilson (Botterill, Son and Bilson), the architect.



We recently copied from one of the old register books of the church of St. Mary, Beverley, the following rhyme as to the seasons wherein marriage was not permissible :

"RULES FOR MARRIAGE.

"When Advent comes do thou refrain,
till Hillary sett y^e free again.
Next Septuagesima saith the nay,
but when Low Sunday comes thou may.
Yet at Rogation thou must tarrie
till Trinitie shall bid the mary.

"Nov. 25, 1641."

Like rules as to times prohibited by the Church are given in prose in the registers of Dymchurch, Kent (1630), and of Wimbish, Essex (1666). John Sharpe, Archbishop of York, 1691-1714, in a visitation charge to his diocese, expressly names the observance of the prohibited times of marriage.



With regard to the recent alleged discoveries of a series of Roman camps and remains in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, to which reference was made by Mr. Haverfield in our last issue (p. 161), a correspondent who is a distinguished antiquary, and thoroughly reliable, writes that he has carefully inspected the sites on the Gloucestershire side of the Wye. He was accompanied by another F.S.A. who pays special attention to Roman remains. They came to the conclusion that none of the banks and remains referred to by Mr. Greene were of distinctly Roman date. They saw nothing like a Roman camp. Some of the banks are undoubtedly artificial; parts of them are ancient, possibly pre-Roman, and other parts decidedly modern. Very likely a portion of the remains may have belonged to Offa's Dike, or to some similar defensive work. One of the secretaries of the Gloucestershire Archæological Society also visited Chepstow and the neighbourhood to examine these "camps," and returned quite unsatisfied.



Another Roman villa has recently been found at Caerwent, in digging for the foundations of

some farm-buildings on the north side of the road from Caerleon to Chepstow, in Caerwent. Remains of two or three pavements have been laid bare, and careful drawings of them have been made by Mr. R. Milverton Drake, the architect, who is taking the greatest interest in the discovery. It is to be hoped that this villa will not be allowed to share the fate of most of those which have been found at Caerwent previously, and of which hardly a trace remains, the tesserae, etc., having been taken away as relics by visitors and neighbours.



The excavations which were brought to a conclusion at the end of September in the Isle of Salamis have resulted in the discovery of a hundred ancient tombs, lying in five parallel rows. Most of them are oblong and quadrangular in shape. Another discovery is that of a large cemetery, the first yet found with Mycenian characteristics. The sepulchres, which are very small and narrow, are constructed of unhewn stones. The bodies of the dead were probably not buried in an extended position. Fifty antique vases of the Mycenian epoch, and in a good state of preservation, have also been found, together with a number of objects in bronze and gold, including rings, buckles, spindles, and other things. The cemetery belonged to an unknown city, not the home of Ajax, but situated, according to Strabo, opposite the Isle of Ægina.



A comparatively new departure in museum arrangement, which will very much add, if generally adopted, to their value and use, has been made at the University College, Gower Street. Professor Flinders Petrie, F.S.A., has had assigned to him the long gallery at the top of the south wing of the University buildings as an Egyptian museum. Here for some time the Professor has been engaged in arranging the late Miss Betham Edwards's collection of Egyptian artistic objects, as well as those of his own gathering. In many ways the collection promises to be well cased and attractively arranged; but the point to which we desire to draw the attention of curators and museum committees, is that a copious and well-selected collection of works on Egyptology will be placed in the gallery for the use of students.

The death is announced, says the *Athenæum*, of M. Louis Bourel, mayor of the ancient but small bourg of Limesy, near Rouen, in Normandy, at an advanced age. Besides effecting the rebuilding of the church and other public edifices, he devoted himself to the archæology and to the history of the families which at the time of Domesday and after had held the lordships. His excavations were directed to pre-Roman and Carolingian relics. He has left a work in the hands of the Abbé Rolin, a Norman antiquary, which deals with the families of Limesy, Toeny, Tancarville, and others, to which he had devoted years of labour.



Rev. Charles Kerry, the well-known antiquary and editor of the journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, is preparing an exhaustive account of the interesting old tapestry at Hardwick Hall. It will appear in the next volume of the Derbyshire Society's journal, which will be issued to subscribers towards the end of next January. The Duke of Devonshire has contributed £10 towards the due illustration of the paper.



That enterprising society which so appropriately bears the name of "Henry Bradshaw," and which was founded in 1890 for the editing of rare liturgical texts, more than fulfils the expectations that were formed of it. Last month we noticed the *Bangor Antiphonarium*, and this month notices of two other volumes will be found under "Publications." Those wishing to join the society should communicate with the hon. sec., Dr. J. Wickham Legg, 47, Green Street, Park Lane, W., or with the hon. treasurer, Rev. E. B. Dewick, 26, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.



A Note on a Terramara Village, near Parma.

By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.E.



AT the beginning of last year I contributed to the columns of the *Antiquary* (vol. xxv., p. 14) a paper giving a short summary of systematic excavations conducted by Pro-

fessor Pigorini on the site of a *Terramara* village, near Parma, known as Castellazzo di Fontanellato. One of the most instructive results then announced was the discovery, outside the village, of the burying place of its inhabitants, which disclosed the fact that the Terramaricoli disposed of their dead by cremation. The incinerated bones were preserved in rude urns, which were placed in rows, side by side, and sometimes superimposed in several layers one above the other. At this point the investigations for the season were discontinued, without, however, determining the special characteristics of the necropolis, or by what means it was protected from profanation by men and animals. For the purpose of clearing up these doubtful points, Professor Pigorini, with the assistance of Cav. Luigi Scotti, has, during the months of August and September of this year, executed further explorations, the result of which he has communicated in a short notice to the *Gazzetta di Parma* of the 5th inst. Let me just remind readers of the *Antiquary* that the *Terramara* villages were constructed on a singular but uniform plan. A space of land, varying in size according to the requirements of the tribe or community, always rectangular and orientated, having been selected for the site of the village, it was surrounded by a deep ditch, the soil from which was thrown up into a dyke on its inner bank. The area thus enclosed was thickly planted with piles, and over them a wooden platform was laid, nearly on a level with the top of the surrounding dyke. It was on this platform that the cottages were erected, and access to them was got by one or more bridges spanning the surrounding ditch or moat. The result of the investigations now brought to a close is to show that the necropolis was constructed and protected on precisely the same principles as the village. It contained in the interior a palafitte and platform, and was surrounded by a dyke and a ditch, the latter being about 10 yards wide. On the platform the urns were arranged as already described. The Terramaricoli of Castellazzo had thus, besides a city of the living, a city of the dead, which indicates not only great respect for the deceased members of their community, but also faith in a life beyond the tomb. Professor Pigorini throws out a suggestion that

this discovery may lead to an explanation of another obscure problem relative to a funereal custom which prevailed at a later period (early Iron Age) in Italy and even extended beyond the Alps, viz., the habit of making urns in the form of a hut, a custom which, he thinks, may be a survival of the ancient burial rites of the Terramaricoli. "Probabilmente," says he, "le urne a capanna, come si chiamano, non erano che una sopravvivenza dell' antico rito già ricordato pel quale, l'intera necropoli aveva l'aspetto della città."



King Henry VIII. at Rockingham Park.

By CHARLES WISE.

AMONGST certain papers which came to light at Rockingham Castle, a few weeks since, is one of some interest to antiquaries on account of the indication it indirectly furnishes of part of the route taken by Henry VIII. on his last journey towards York. It also illustrates the gradual stages by which some of the royal possessions, about that time, passed into the hands of subjects, and the reluctance of the later Tudor sovereigns to part with this particular domain. The paper referred to is a memorandum by Edward Watson, the first restorer of Rockingham Castle, detailing the troubles and anxieties he encountered in securing possession of the castle site and grounds. He says the castle had been "spoiled and defaced by one Roger Ratclif, one of the Gentlemen of King Henry VIII., his Privy Chamber, and the lead, slate, iron, timber, windows and chimneys thereof by the said Roger Ratclif carried to Wythcokke in Leicestershire, where he built his house, all which was given unto him by the said King Henry VIII., and fourteen years defaced. . . . And the said King in proper person, after the said Castle was so defaced, being at Rockingham Park in his last journey towards York with Katherine Howard, then his Wife and Queen, came and saw the said Castle so spoiled, and liking well of the situation thereof, he enquired how the same was decayed and by whom, and in whose default,

when Sir Thos. Hennage, then groom of the Stole unto the said King Henry, answered the King, and said, Your Majesty did give the iron, lead, stone, windows, timber, etc., unto Roger Ratclif, towards the building of his house at Wythcocks, for Your Majesty was done to understand that of long time before it had been used and kept for a prison for offenders and Trespassers in the Forest and other Parkes and Walks and not inhabited in for lack of water, neither any cost done thereupon since the Lord Wells lay there, with which answer the King was satisfied, and at that time the yard and ground within the Walls was let by lease to one Jeffrey Ratclif, brother to the said Roger, who occupied the same for a little close to wean calves and foals in and to feed oxen in, no house then standing but the old stable, which is now my buttry, and after the death of the said Jeffery I took also by lease the lands belonging unto the Castle and said scite and ground within the Castle by the name of Castle court . . . under the great Seal for 21 years, and it appeared no more before I levied the ground, which before was in hills, hollows, and trenches." Shortly after this he appears to have made proposals to the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations for the purchase of the site of the castle and the "demesne lands thereunto belonging." A special surveyor was sent down to inquire into the condition of the castle, etc., who reported it to be in ruins, "only the wallles standing," and that no hereditaments were attached to the property, "saving services onely, which services he advertised them was very great, and that divers persons held their lands upon the said Castle by Castle-ward tenure or service, when they answered me the service should remain to the King, his heirs, and should not pass, but the scite of the Castle and demesne lands I should have for my money." He was required, however, first to "get out the Particulars," for which particulars he searched in vain the offices of the various auditors, but no "mention was made of that Castle and Lands within any these offices by reason it was Crown Land." He tried the Exchequer, but there also, he says, "was no mention thereof by reason the rents . . . had been paid to him that was warden of the Forest of

Rockingham," who paid it over to the keepers of the forest for their yearly fees. These negotiations were protracted during the reign of Edward VI. Early in the reign of Queen Mary he says, "because I would be out of doubt of the matter I sued unto the Queen's Attorney, Edward Griffyne, Esq." Upon which he was cited before the Lord Treasurer in the Council Chamber of the Court of Exchequer, where he seems to have had a warm time of it before the Attorney-General and the Barons. He says, "Finding no good matter against me, though many a charge and stormy word I had, for amongst them all I had no Friend, but every of them fully bent and meaning to have taken all manner of advantages, either of the writings or of my own tale, which well appeared, for they would not suffer me to have any counsellor or other to open my cause, but stood there alone to answer all their objections. In the end I craved, as before I had done, to have judgment after my long suit and trouble, and said further that if they saw any cause in right and conscience to judge against me, I was contented to lose it. Then said the Lord Treasurer, Mr. Watson, because the Castle beareth a great and an old name, and the name of the Forest also, it is most metest for the Queen. And I answered that a name it bare indeed which was *Nomen sine Re*, for the land that belonged thereunto was not worth half the trouble. Nevertheless, very loth would I be to depart therewith because all the former days of my life I had travelled to get certain small parcels in and about the Town, and lacked a place of situation for an house, and I meant there to make it. Then said the Lord Treasurer, Well, then, Mr. Watson, let the Queen have it, and all that you bought there of the King her brother, and others, and you shall have as much good land where you will in Northamptonshire in any entire Manor where the Queen hath no house. And I gave his Lordship and all the rest thanks. Nevertheless, I desired to have the same in rest, because I had so long gone about to get some commodities thereabouts to the maintenance of the same, and so they departed, and willed me to make my choice of other lands, saying I should find others would content me as well as that Castle and Land, and so I came

home not meaning to have any other choice, and shortly after died Queen Mary." In the reign of her successor all the pleadings had to be gone through again, and Elizabeth evinced the same desire as her sister had done to retain possession of the Castle and demesne, but Sir Walter Mildmay having viewed the castle, at the request of Mr. Watson, and reported upon its ruinous condition, Sir Richard Sackville, the Queen's cousin, pleaded in the applicant's favour, and succeeded in obtaining for him a renewal of his lease. Readers of *Rockingham Castle and the Watsons* will remember how the purchase of the castle, etc., was ultimately effected by Sir Lewis Watson in the reign of James I. The "Rockingham Park" to which Henry VIII. and his Queen came was the New Park, formed in the time of his father, in which there was a royal hunting lodge built for the accommodation of the sovereign, the castle being uninhabitable. "Wythcocke" is now Withcote, in Leicestershire, the seat of Colonel F. Palmer. This building was so modernized in the last generation that no traces are visible of any spoil which may have been brought from Rockingham. Possibly some portions of the elegant little church, which stands close to the Hall, may be of Rockingham origin. The splendid glass of the windows of that church was brought from the priory of Ouston, on the same property. And in the same parish of Withcote is to be seen the site of the castle of Sauvey, an offshoot of Rockingham Castle.



Borough-English and the Manor of Ford, Salop.

By H. M. AUDEN.



THE custom of Borough-English is said to have existed in nine Shropshire manors, but I have only been able to verify the fact as regards Ford and Edgmond, though it is said to have been the custom also in Condover, Loppington, and Wene.*

* See Archdeacon Plymley, *General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire*, p. 93.

The Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 205, says: "In the Manor of Alberbury, as in most others in Shropshire, copyholds descend by the custom called Borough-English to the youngest son."* The estate of Benthall, however, to which the remark refers, though in Alberbury parish, is called in the eighteenth-century parish books "Ford in Alberbury," and its tithes are still paid to Ford.

In 1086 Ford was an unusually large and important manor, with fourteen *berewicks*. In Saxon times it had been held by Earl Edwin, and paid £9 a year. After the Conquest it was conferred on Roger de Montgomery, the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom it paid £34 yearly.

After the forfeiture of the last Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, Robert de Belesme, it was held by the Crown till 1230, when Henry III. granted it to Henry de Audley. It remained with the Audleys till 1392, after which it passed through several hands to the family of Troutbeck, who held it till 1511, when it came to the Talbots of Longford. Though the head of a hundred, the manor was extra-hundredal, and was represented by a provost and several jurors at the assizes. The local details of the history of Ford have, in consequence partly of this independent status, not come down to us, except the fact of occasional Welsh inroads. In 1213, and again in 1260, the Welshmen came with fire and sword and carried away considerable booty, a fact of which the memory probably survives in the name of Welshman's Ford, as applied to one portion of the brook which flows through the village.

The fourteen *berewicks* of *Domesday* are all in the parish of Pontesbury, Ford parish only extending to the township of Ford itself.

Edgmond, another Shropshire manor where descent was by Borough-English custom, was also granted to the Audleys, and had a somewhat similar history, and I believe similar status, to that of Ford.

Two copies exist of the "Decree out of Chancery between the lord of the Mañor of Foorde (als ffoordsholme) and the tenñts thear," from which the following extract is

* I have been informed that within the last half century a gentleman succeeded to some property in the neighbourhood of Ford, as youngest son.

taken. One, elaborately written, is in the Reference Library at Shrewsbury Free Library; the other, apparently a copy of it, is among the Bowen MSS. (folio 4) in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The latter contains a list of the tenants of the manor which is missing in the Shrewsbury MSS. The formal drawing-up of this deed of the customs and rights of the manor seems to have originated from a dispute with the then lord, John Talbot of Grafton, co. Worcester.

"Extract from a statement of the rights and customs of the Manor of Ford, Salop, 6 James I. (1608-9):

"DECENTS.

"Allso wheare any Coppiholder Dyeth sole seised of an estate of Inheritance in fee simple according to the custom of the manno^r of any Coppyhold or customary messuages lands tenements or hereditaments now in the tenure of any of the Comp^{ts} of or in the said manno^r in possession remainder or reversion. Then the message lands tenements and hereditaments whereas such Coppyholder dyed sole seised and the Inheritance thearof from and after such decease ought must and shall descend and come by the custome of the said manno^r unto the yongest sonne of the said Coppyholder having more sonns than one, or els to the sonne of the Coppyholder having butt one sonne. And yf the yongest sonne shall dye without yssue of his body then to the next yongest son and for default of such yssue male of the body of the said Coppyholder. Then to the yongest daughter having divers daughters, or els to the sole daughter of the said Coppyholder, having but one daughter. And yf the yongest daughter shall dye without yssue then to the next yongest daughter and for want of daughters and yssues of their bodyes then to the next yongest brother of the whole Bloud, or els to the sole brother of the whole bloud of the said Coppyholder having more brothers than one of the whole bloud, or els to the sole brother of the whole bloud of the said Coppyholder having butt one such brother. And for default of such brothers or brother to the yongest sister of the whole bloud of the said Coppyholder having more such sisters then one, or els to the sole sister

of the whole bloud of the said Coppyholder. And for default of such sisters or sister then to the yongest uncle of the said Coppyholder on the pte of the father of the said Coppyholder. And in default of such uncle or uncles then to the yongest or sole Aunt of the said Coppyholder on the pte of the said father yf the said messuage lands tenements or hereditaments did or doe decend to the said Coppyholder as heyre to the father of the said Coppyholder or any of his ancesto^{rs} according to the custome of the said manno^r. Butt yf the same messuage lands tenements and hereditaments did doe or shall Descend to the said Coppiholder so dying seised as heyre to the mother of the said Coppyholder or any of her ancesto^{rs} according to the custom of the said mannor. Then after the decease of the said Coppyholder the same ought must and shall descend for default of such sister or sisters as aforesaid to the yongest or sole uncle of the said Coppiholder on the pte of the mother of the said Coppyholder. And for default of such uncles or uncle then to the yongest or sole aunt of the said Coppyholder on the pte of the mother of the said Coppiholder as heyre to the said Coppiholder so dying seised according to the custome of the said mannor. And for default of such uncle or Aunt the same rule of Discent of Inheritance to be observed touching the heyres of further degree in bloud to the said Coppiholder so dying seised. And if any such sonn daughter uncle Aunt or cosen being heyre apparrant to the said Coppiholder so dying seised, That is to say hee or shee to whom the p'misses whearof the same Coppiholder dying seised as aforesaid ought or shall decend after the decease of the said Coppyholder according to the custom heartofore specefied do dye in the lyef tyme of the said Coppiholder then the said p'misses ought or shall descend after the decease of the said Coppyholder so dying seised unto such son daughter Uncle Aunt or cossen of such heyre apparrant of the said Coppyholder to whom the said p'misses ought or shall by the same custom heartofore specefied descend yf the said heyre apparrant had dyed thearof seised as aforesaid. And the same Custom and law to hould and take place of for and touching the discent of the right of Inheritance in fee simple wch any

p'sonn according to the custom of the said mannor hath or ought to have in of or to any Coppyhold or customary lands tenements or hereditaments in the said mannor at the time of the decease of such p'sonn or p'snns."*



On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from vol. xxviii., p. 170.)

XIV.



TRACT in the library of the Rev. W. Begley shows the "Fates and Fortunes" of the Jesuits' College at Heidelberg from the year 1622 to 1712, and presented in poetical form to the founder of the college, the most serene John William, Count-Palatine, Elector, and "Archidapifer" of the holy Roman Empire, etc., on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new church. The title-page commences, "Fata Collegii Heidelbergensis Societatis Jesu ab anno æræ christianæ MDCXXII usque ad annum MDCXCII in lucem data," etc. Printed at Heidelberg 1712. The narrative is in Latin prose, printed in lines of varying length in the style of some long monumental inscription, accompanied by "epigrams" and Greek couplets, arranged in series, headed "Factorum chronica series"; each series includes a chronogram. The following are the chronograms, with English versions of the introductory words:

Fate 1.—The Bohemian army being put to flight and Heidelberg captured by the Bavarians, the Society of Jesuits accepts their first domicile there in 1622.

SOCIETAS IESV
CÆSO REBELLİ HOSTE, CAPTÆ
HEIDELBERGÆ GLORIOSÈ INTRODVCTIVR.

Fate 2.—The society obtains two "chairs" in the University of Heidelberg in 1629.

SOCIETAS IESV DOCT
IN PVBLICÀ PHILO-ET-THEOSOPHICÀ
VNIVERSITATIS CATHEDRÀ.

* On the subject of "Borough English" see paper by Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xlix., pp. 274-280.

Fate 3.—The society is strengthened by those who came from the monastery of Lobenfeld in 1629.

SOCIETAS IESV
PIOS FVNDATIONIS PROVENTVS
E BONIS MONASTERII OBTINET.

Fate 4.—The Swedish army coming from all around, the society is driven from the captured town in 1632.

SOCIETAS IESV
E PATRIÂ ET VRBE VI ABIRE
ET FVGAM ARRIPERE DEBVIT.

Fate 5.—The society, at the expiration of three years, returns to Heidelberg, now occupied by the imperial forces, in 1635.

SOCIETAS IESV
PERACTO IN EXILIO SVO TRIENNIO
OCCVPATÂ A CÆSAREIS HEIDELBERGÂ REDIT.

Fate 6.—The society, on the conclusion of the peace of Westphalia, is again exiled from Heidelberg in 1659.

IN PACIS ABIRE OMNIA, POST LONGOS
ANNOS REDITVRA.

Fate 7.—The society is again re-established by the Elector, Philip William, in 1685.

SOCIETAS IESV A PHILIPPO WILHELMO
ELECTORE PALATINO, EST AB EXILIO
REVOCATA ET GLORIOSÈ RESITVTA.

Fate 8.—The society is again driven from the unfortunate town by a conflagration caused by the French in 1693.

SOCIETATI IESV, NEC HEIDELBERGÆ,
NEC IN TOTO PALATINATV SECVRVS ERAT
LOCVS PRO SVO DIVERSORIO.

Fate 9.—On the peace of Ryswick, the society is again recalled by the Elector in 1698.

SOCIETAS IESV, FACTÂ RISVVICI PACIS
POST BELLA DENVO REVOCATA
HEIDELBERGÆ REVIXIT.

Fate 10.—The society accepts from the same Elector a larger space for rebuilding their college in 1702.

SOCIETAS IESV PRO COLLEGII SVI FABRICÂ
EX PARVO ET ANGVSTO SPATIO
NOBILIVS SPATIVM ACCIPIT.

Fate 11.—The society lays the first stone for the building of their college at Heidelberg in 1703.

A SOCIETATE IESV PRO FABRICÂ SVI NOVI
COLLEGII FVBILICO ATQVE SOLENNI
RITV PRIMVS PONITVR LAPIS.

Fate 12.—The society is ascribed to the university by the same Elector, and various professorships are assigned to it in 1706.

SOCIETAS IESV, IVSSV PRINCIPIS
ELECTORIS ADSCRIBITVR VNIVERSITATI
ET DIVERSAS IN EÂ ACCIPIT PROFESSVRAS.

Fate 13.—The society accepts from the same founder the monastery of Neuberg to provide for the support of the college in 1706.

PRINCEPS ELECTOR EX NOVA GRATIA
ASSIGNAVIT NEOBVRGICI MONASTERII
PROVENTVS PRO CONGRVÂ COLLEGII
SVSTENTATIONE.

Fate 14.—The society, with the approval of the same Elector, their founder, lays the first stone of the new church in 1712.

DOMVS IESV CHRISTO SACRA
*
PLENÂ DESVPER GRATIÆ DVLCEDINE
*
CIRCVM DABITVR.

Then follows a whole page of chronograms forming an inscription which purports to be that put on the foundation-stone. It consists of thirty-four lines, each one making the date 1712, for which the *Antiquary* cannot afford space. The tract contains fifty chronograms.

The very full title-page of another tract (folio size, pp. 13) begins thus :

"PALMA GLORIOSA
DVRA POST FRIGORA CONSVRGENS IN ÆTHERA.

Seu, Carmeli Wormatiensis domus Sacra per bella diversa sæpius eversa die sacrâ divo Josepho florentissimâ palmâ velut palma assurgens in ardua. Cujus structura palmâ symbolicâ staturæ palmæ assimilata," etc. Printed at Worms, 1713. The title narrates that the sacred house of the Carmelites at Worms, having been destroyed in the time of protracted war, now arises out of its misfortunes, as a palm-tree after a time of severe cold, on the festive occasion, the day of St. Joseph, under the auspices of Francis Lewis, the general of the order, when the foundation-stone of the new church was laid. Odes, "epigrams," and emblematical allusions in honour of the event fill several of the pages, including a votive address in Latin, printed in the form of an obelisk on a

pedestal, filling one page, and containing six chronograms of 1713. On the last page is what purports to be the inscription on the foundation-stone, composed entirely in Latin chronograms of the year 1713, twenty-three in number. It is, however, too long and not sufficiently interesting for the pages of the *Antiquary*. The tract contains in all thirty-five chronograms.

The chronicle of Freiberg in Saxony. A thick small quarto volume in two parts, pp. 507 + 707 + 26 + 96, total 1,336, with an engraved frontispiece indicating the famous silver mines: "Theatrum Freibergense Chronicum," etc., by Andrew Moller, 1653. The narrative is in German, the history and record of events of considerable interest, mingled with chronograms, mostly in hexameter and pentameter couplets, such as the new cathedral organ built, repaired, and renovated; various public buildings erected; many persons of distinction noticed; conflagrations, droughts, inundations, alarming comets, false coiners branded, poisonings, scarcities, pestilence, immoral clergy, religious matters and disturbances, to the number of sixty-eight chronograms, most of which are from the pen of Valentin Apelles, rector of the university, where he died in 1582, aged 67 years.

CLERICVS VRBE PROCA X PVNCTVSQVE
LIBIDINE VT CESTRO
FREIBERGÆ SATANÆ VERBERE CONCVTI-
TVR. = 1260.
QVARTO INCENSA IACENS FREIBERGA CALES-
CIT IN IGNE
VRBS, ET NOX ITA TER TERNA NOVEMBERIS
ABIT. = 1484.

It might be alleged that here is evidence of the early use of chronograms were it not that we have the date of Valentin Apelles' death. He made chronograms for many of the early events, beginning with 1211, and so down to 1580, the date of the burning of the castle of Waldenburg:

IGNIBVS IN FEBRVIS STAT VALDENVRGA
TREMITQVE.

"Spiegel des Pragerischen Elends" is the beginning of a verbose title-page, meaning "The Drama of Prague's Grief," written in 1680, the time of the pestilence at the city of Prague, the time in the German language mixed

with Latin, by P. R. Redlich, hospital physician, 4to., pp. 74. Printed at the Jesuits' College at Prague 1682. The subject has both a religious and medical motive; it contains but four chronograms. This one, at page 71, is the date of the book:

CHRISTVS FORTITVDO MEA, SANITAS,
VERITAS, SALVS ET VITA.
FINIS. } = 1682.

Another applies to the pestilence at Vienna:

CESSABIT PESTIS NOXIA RESTAVRATO
CVLTV SINÆ MACVLÆ CONCEPTÆ
VIRGINIS, RENOVATÆ FORI
IVSTITIÆ, PVNITÆ VSVRIÆ
PRAVITATE. } = 1679.

i.e., The noxious pest will cease when the worship of the Virgin's Conception-without-spot is restored, when the administration of justice is renewed, and when usury and depravity are punished.

A German guide-book to Marienbad, by Dr. Lucca, printed 1874, records two chronograms, the first inscribed on a commemorative cross:

CHOLERAM AFINIBVS NOSTRIS ARCVIT
VERVS DEI FILIVS. = 1832.

i.e., The true Son of God has dispelled the cholera from our region.

The next records a cure, said to be inscribed on a rock in the neighbouring forest:

NAIADES SALVTARES, RESTITVERE, FLORA
OPVLENTA OBLECTAVIT SAXONIÆ REGEM. = 1834.

i.e., The health-giving Nymphs have restored, and the fruitful Flora has delighted the King of Saxony.

A tract, pp. 42, 4to., by Sebastian Neimeir, printed at Munich, 1710, is chiefly a panegyric on St. Thomas Aquinas, the "angelic doctor." The words which occupy the page preceding the title are printed so as to represent the outline form of a pyx or monstrance, which exhibits ☉, the "Salutaris Hostia," in the centre; the words indicating that purpose and meaning form five chronograms of the date 1710. The title-page begins thus:

CHRONOGRAPHICUM.

APPLAVSVS EVCHARISTICO - FESTIVVS,
CHRISTO IESV DEO TRANSVBSTANTIATO, [= 1710.
A DOCTORE ANGELICO EIVS VERO ZELA-
TORE PIÆ INTONATVS. [= 1710.]

Then continuing on in German to explain the purpose of the work, its application to

the festival of Corpus Christi, and the help originally rendered by the saint at the institution of that festival in 1262-1264. The authorship and the imprint of the book are thus declared at the conclusion of the title-page :

A SACRAMENTŪ EVCHARISTĪÆ INDIGNO
PRESBYTERO, [=1710.]
ACCEDENTE APPROBATIONE ET PERMISSIO-
NE SVPERIORIS. [=1710.]
DATAE TYPIS Æ OFFICINÆ MONACENSIS
STRAVBĪANA. [=1710.]

And at the end of the dedication the author signs his name as :

P. SEBASTIANVS NEIMEIR, PRÆDICATOR
CASTRENSIS. [=1710.]

The substance of the tract is in a series of religious poems, in German mostly, in honour of St. Thomas Aquinas, who in 1262 drew up a service to be used when the Pope declared the universal observance of the Corpus Christi festival. Chronograms in Latin appear on nearly every page; many of them apply to the saint. These are especially personal to him, the first only marks his own date :

THOMAS, IVBAR AQVINATICVS NASCITVR. = 1224.
DIVVS ECCLESİÆ DOCTOR AQVINATICO,
ANGELICVS IN VITĀ LVX NOVA VRBIS ET
ORBIS. IO! = 1710.
THOMAS CHRISTI TRANSVBSTANTIATI ACRI
DEFENSOR. = 1710.
IO THOMAS DECOR, ET IVBAR CASTITATIS
INGENS. = 1710.

The total number of chronograms is sixty-three, of which four only are in German. The tract is composed with much care, though the immediate occasion for it does not appear. It is very rare; the only copy I know of belongs to the Rev. W. Begley.

"Vita sanctissimi confessoris et pontificis Huberti," etc., the life of St. Hubert, bishop of Liège, a rare 4to. volume, printed at Brussels, pp. 69. Of this saint it is recorded that he was born of noble race; that he abolished the worship of idols in the "remote and barbarous country" of the Ardennes; and that he died in the year 730, according to the following chronograms on the half-title of the book :

DVX HVBERTVS HOC ANNO SANCTVS. (=730.)
TRANSIIT AD SVPEROS ILLVCENS VIRTVTI-
BVS. (=730.)

The book is designed to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of his death. A handsome engraving represents him in bishop's robes, and sixty-one chronograms scattered through the pages make the date 1730; this hexameter is an example :

AB ANNIS MILLE EX VITĀ DICESSIT HVBERTVS.

The life of St. Roch can be studied in the Bollandist's *Acta Sanctorum*, vol. xxxvii., pp. 380 to 415. A brief notice of him is given also in Butler's *Lives of Saints*, under the date August 17. He was born of noble family at Montpellier, in France, late in the thirteenth century. He is chiefly known for his benevolence among the poor during the time of a raging pestilence, until he himself fell sick, and, being unable any longer to help others, was shunned and abandoned by the world; then he crawled away to the forest, where a dog seems to have been his only companion and friend. He was honoured chiefly in France and Italy, where pictures of him hang in numerous churches, representing him as pointing to the plague-spot on his thigh, with his dog beside him. He died about the year 1327. A brotherhood of St. Roch was instituted at Brussels, where a fiftieth year jubilee thereof was held in April, 1782, and commemorated in a contemporaneous pamphlet of eight pages, 4to. size, printed there. In it are recorded that circumstance and some events of his career in short sentences, composed entirely as chronograms, twenty-nine in number, not, however, giving the saint's dates, but only the date of the jubilee year. A legend of the saint tells that his dog brought to him heaven-sent food in his forest retreat. This chronogram confirms it :

OPIBUS DESTITUTO, CANE IPSI PANEM POR-
RIGENTE CÆLITUS NUTRITUR. = 1782.

A printed broadsheet in praise of one Mr. Imhof at Nuremberg, expressed by twelve Latin and German chronograms. The first one is :

VIVAT IOANNES CHRISTOPHORVS AB IMHOF!
PATER PATRIÆ, VRBIS ET GENTIS DECVS! = 1732.

A broadsheet on the death of Prince Eugene Francis of Savoy, showing his portrait, with five chronograms. The first is :

EVGENIVS PRINCEPS EHEV! INOPINATA
MORS SVOS DELEVIT TITVLOS. = 1736.

Printed at Augsburg. He was commander of the Austrian forces and one of the allies of the Duke of Marlborough.

A curious little book on the subject of noses illtreated by tobacco and snuff: "Raptus ecstasticus in Montem Parnassum, in eoque visus Satyrorum lusus cum nasibus tabacoprophoris. Sive satyricon novum Physico-Medico-Morale in modernum tabaci sternutatorii abusum." By J. H. Cohausen. Printed at Amsterdam 1726, pp. 128. A copy is in the British Museum. An engraved frontispiece is inscribed:

NASICIDIVM IN PARNASSO ABSQVE GVTTA
CRVORIS. = 1725.

It is related in vol. ii. of *Der Nürnbergischen Muntz-Belustigung*, by G. A. Will, that the Franciscan monastery at Nuremberg was burnt more than once, and on one occasion (in 1671) the fire was caused by some carelessness in the use of tobacco. The event is marked by this couplet:

AN FVIT IN FATIS, ADES ANTIQVA,
TABACI
VT TE FOETENTIS STERNERET HERBA
MALA? } = 1671.

i.e., *Was it a fatality, O ancient house, that the evil herb of stinking tobacco should overthrow thee?*

In Millin's *Antiquités Nationales*, at page 12, in the middle of vol. iv., there are a few epitaph chronograms. This one denotes the cause and date of death of someone:

INDIGNVS MORBVS FVSTVLA NIGRA RAPIT. = 1574.

"Epitaphia joco-seria, Latina Gallica Italica Hispanica Lusitanica Belgica. Franciscus Swertius, Antwerp: posteritati et urbanitati collegit. Cologne, 1645." This is the title of a very curious book. It contains but one chronogram, at page 217, which was placed over the grave of a dog named Lodder, in seven Latin hexameter verses, making the date 1618. I know of nothing else of the sort.

A book concerning certain schools and universities in Germany: "Die hohen und sciendern Schulen Teutschlands," etc. Breslau, 1741, 4to., pp. 860. By J. C. Kundermann. There are twenty-eight finely engraved plates of buildings and medals. The medals exhibit seventeen chronograms. One medal

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described at page 691 contains a line from Virgil, *Æn.* ii. 141, and a line from Ovid, which are both chronograms of 1723. The medal was struck to commemorate the jubilee of the University of Altdorf in that year.

A folio volume devoted to the praise of Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and commemorating his funeral in 1632, is entitled "Monumentum Sepulchrale . . . Mauritii Hassiæ Landgravii . . . memoriam gloriæ sempiternam erectum," etc. Cassel, 1641. A copy is in the British Museum library. Dispersed among odes and poems there are about twenty chronograms. There is a series of six composed in Latin hexameter and pentameter couplets, of which the first line counts up a number having no particular application as 3363; the second line counts a number of the same character as 1731; by subtracting the latter from the former the required date is manifested—i.e., 1632—and so on with the other couplets. This is a very uncommon sort of chronogram.

The Landgraves of Hesse are also commemorated by medals inscribed with chronograms, as mentioned in "Historisch-Kritische Beschreibung . . . Hessischen Münzen." By J. C. C. Hoffmeister. Cassel, 1857, 4to. A copy is in the British Museum. Eleven medals have chronograms of dates from 1707 to 1767.

Three quarto volumes in the British Museum, labelled "Carmina funebria Argentoratenses," press-mark 11408 e e, contain 144 curious tracts, etc. Among them are a few chronograms in memory of some persons of note at dates 1612 to 1666 (vol. i., Nos. 1, 4, 5, 31, 32; vol. ii., Nos. 26, 37, 42, 46, 57; vol. iii., No. 31).

"The Seven Years' War," a large engraving, 31 inches wide by 17, represents an architectural façade with emblems, and portraits apparently of the Elector, Ferdinand, and of Lauthdon, an Austrian general. There are also twenty-three "cartouches" containing chronograms, with brief explanations recording certain events and battles, a curious example of an attempt to perpetuate the memory of events now difficult to identify. There are twenty-four chronograms of dates from 1759 to 1763.

Another large engraving, a companion to

the foregoing one in size, form, and purpose, represents portraits of the Austrian field-marshal, De Daun, and his "comrade Henricus." Here are twenty-three chronograms, 1759 to 1762. The object of their military operations was to maintain Frederick II., King of Prussia, against Austria, Russia, and France; England was his only ally. Some of the chronograms record the assistance rendered. Both engravings are in my possession.

An old play in the Flemish language, printed at Bruges, 1720, pp. 72, contains twenty-two chronograms of the date. The title is, "Bly-eyndigh truer-spel. De Goddelijcke Voorsienigheyd beproeft, in Bertulpho en Ansberta," etc. The name of the author is not disclosed. The chronograms occur in the dedication and at the beginning or end of the acts, and in the colophon, all in Flemish, and of the date 1720.

A rare tract, "Applausus de auspiciatissimo apud Lovunienses," etc., describes the arrival at Louvain of Charles Alexander, the Governor of the Netherlands, on April 22, 1749. The streets of the city were decorated with triumphal arches, etc., with a profusion of inscriptions, of which ninety-seven in chronograms of the year 1749 are recorded in the tract.

"Hermanni Crusii Meursani scholæ Eberfeldanæ æ. epigrammatum Libri IX." Printed at Duisburg, 1679. This work contains "epigrams" on a great variety of events and persons, on the miseries of war and the happiness of marriage as experienced in Westphalia and Holland, combined with chronograms in Latin verse, thirty-eight in number, marking dates from 1672 to 1678. The library of the Rev. W. Begley contains a copy of the book. Another volume in the same library gives a further collection of "epigrams," with chronograms of a similar character, mostly in Latin verse, thirty-one in number, marking dates from 1662 to 1694. The title is, "Fasciculi metrici epigrammatum, quorundam, aliorumque versuum in varia promiscuè objecta compositorum, colligati per Adrianum Wilhelmum Bentinck." Deventriæ, 1700.

"Otia parerga jucunda severiorum laborum condimenta," etc., by Wilhelmus Neuhusius.

Printed at Hamm in Westphalia, 1725. The author gives a 4to. volume, pp. 591, of Latin poetry, composed or collected for his own recreation when he was professor at the university at Hamm. Acrostics, anagrams, and chronograms are scattered throughout the volume; of the latter there are at least 180, nearly all in Latin. This one, at page 220, relates to the opening of the new canal between Münster and Zwolle by Clement Augustus, Archbishop of Cologne:

NOVA FOSSA, ARGENTEO CLEMENTIS AVGVSTI
BIPALIO NVPER ADAPERTA = 1724.
VTILITATI PVBLICÆ TANDEM PRO-
FVTVRA; = 1724.
ET SERVITVRA VECTITANDIS MERCEBVS. = 1724.

Jodocus Maes in 1705 became Abbot of Hubsburg, a Benedictine monastery in Saxony; he had previously been a "professed" in the monastery of Grafschaft. In the "Antiquitates Bursfeldenses," by J. G. Leuckfeld, pp. 101, 102, is a poem in Latin hexameter and pentameter couplets, praising him, and alluding to his august countenance, his lively cheeks, his stout body, with many a kindly expression and good wish, making nine chronograms of the year 1706.

Coins and medals in a book: "Verzeichniss aller derienigen medaillen," etc. [a list of historical medals from 1679 to 1792, mostly relating to German emperors and events], by G. N. Riedner. Nuremberg, 1792, 4to., pp. 142. It describes 554 medals, etc., of which eighty bear chronogram inscriptions.

Sundry German medals and coins are described in "Vollständiges Thaler-Cabinet," by D. S. Madai, 4 vols., 4to. Königsberg, 1765. Many are inscribed with chronograms of dates 1648 to 1751; I count thirty such. Chronograms occur abundantly on German coins about this period.

The coins and medals of the city and archbishopric of Mainz, in Germany, to the number of nearly a thousand, are described in a work: "Mainzer Münzen," by S. A. Wurdwein. Printed at Mannheim, 1769. Some bear chronogram inscriptions—I count twenty-nine such in the book—marking dates from 1690 to 1763.

The coins of German bishoprics issued during the vacancy of the sees are described

in a work: "Die capitels-und Sedisvacanzmünzen und medaillen," etc., by K. F. Zepernick, printed at Halle, 1822, with twenty engravings of 240 coins, seven of which bear chronograms of dates 1698 to 1764.

"Collection des principaux chronogrammes," etc. (A collection of the principal chronograms, emblematic pictures, objects, verses, and other inscriptions, with which the streets of the city of Malines were decorated on the occasion of the solemn entry of the Prince de Méan as archbishop thereof on October 13, 1817.) The verses and descriptions were in one or other of three languages—Latin, French, and Flemish—and so likewise were the chronograms to the number of 144, making the date 1817. It is to be inferred from the title that many others were exhibited not included in the "Collection." This is an instance of the late use of chronograms for public decoration or pageant. Printed at Malines, pp. 40.

Dominique Baudius was a savant, historian, and poet at Leyden; born 1561, died 1613. A thick 8vo. volume of his poetry bears this title, "Dominici Baudii poematum nova editio . . . accedit Authoris vita, et Epitaphia." Printed at Leyden, 1616. Chronograms are sprinkled about in the 830 pages, to the number of sixty-nine, relating to a variety of historical and social matters, in Latin hexameter and pentameter couplets. A poem on the death of Prince Henry Frederic, the eldest son of King James I. of England, commences thus, each couplet marking the year of his death:

EXORIENTS PHŒBVS VIRIDI SVB FLORE IVVENTÆ OCCVBAT, ET SECVM GAVDIA CVNCTA RAPIT.	} = 1612.
SPES REGNI OCCVBVIT VIRIDANTI REX SPIRAT IN ÆVO DELICIVM POPVLI, PVBLICVS ORBIS HONOR.	
LVGET, APEX, CRVDO SQVALLESCIT REGIA LVCIV, FILIVS HEV REGIS FVNERE ADEMTVS OBIIT.	} = 1612.

The author follows the Dutch method by not counting the letter D = 500 as a numeral. He quaintly remarks in a footnote, "Hallucinantur qui D computant inter litteras numerales."

A thick 4to. volume in the British Museum, press-mark 1124 h. 6, contains an account of a festival at Freising, in Bavaria, in honour of St. Nonnosus, whose bones were discovered in the crypt of the cathedral, the final place of their burial, after having been forgotten for more than 400 years. He had been abbot of the monastery of Soracte, in Italy, and suffered martyrdom some time about the tenth century (see Zedler, xxiv. 1252). The title-page of the narrative is entirely in chronogram, as follows:

SANCTO NONNOSO POST QVADRINGENTOS
ANNOS MIRIFICÆ REPERTO. [=1709.]
POESIS CHRONOLOGICA HONORIBVS SANCTI
NONNOSI ABBATIS POST QVINGENTOS QVA-
DRAGINTA ALIQVOT ANNOS FAVENTIBVS
SVPERIS PLAUDENTE PATRIA INVENTI,
CONSECRATA. [=1709.]

There are altogether forty-two chronograms relating to the event, all making the date 1709. The last one comes after the "preachings" and is:

FRISINGENSES CVNCTI PARITER } = 1709.
RESPONDEANT AMEN.

The work by C. Baring Gould entitled "Strange Survivals," at p. 220 describes a curious little work, the contents of which are said to have been collected by Hans Sachs, the Nuremberg cobbler and master singer in 1517. It is made up mostly of riddles. The title-page, rendered into English, runs thus, "Useful table-talk, or something for all; that is, the Happy Thoughts, good and bad, expelling Melancholy and cheering Spirits, of Hilarius Wish-wash, Master-tiler at Kielenhausen." Among the riddles is one which gives the date of the book by a chronogram which answers the question, "When was this book of table-talk drawn up?" *Answer:*

IN IETZIG TAVSEND FIINFF HVNDERT
SIBENZEHN DEN IAHR. = 1517

Here I bring to a conclusion a series of papers, which, with my two published volumes, already mentioned, go far to exhaust the subject. The experience gained through a fascinating research continually followed up for a period of fifteen years, convinces me of this, but it imposes on me the belief that further discoveries may yet be made in some Continental libraries difficult to be reached by ordinary mortals. I reckon that in my two volumes and the foregoing series

of papers, 40,000 chronograms have been placed under the notice of students of this little-known branch of old literature.



Celtic Numerals in Upper Wharfedale.

By ERNEST E. SPEIGHT.

THES RACES of Celtic numeral-lists have been discovered in many districts in the North of England, chiefly among the dales of Cumbria and Yorkshire, where they have survived as sheep-scoring numbers, or as counting-out formulæ in child games. By inquiry amongst the older inhabitants of the Grassington district of Upper Wharfedale, I have succeeded in obtaining six variants, which I give below, as taken down phonetically:

	A.	B.	C.
1.	jant	jan	i
2.	tant	tēan	tī
3.	tiðərī	teðərə	teðərə
4.	miðərī	peðərə	feðərə
5.	mant	pip	bump
6.	aitəs	sizə	seitərə
7.	daitəs	linə	teitərə
8.	ivərī	katərə	kovərə
9.	divərī	kən	dovərə
10.	dik	dik	dik
12.			iən-dik
13.			tīən-dik
14.			teðərə-dik
15.			feðərə-dik
16.			bumfit
	D.	E.	F.
1.	in	in	in
2.	dai	dai	dai
3.	tri	tri	tri
4.	pebərə	pedəwel	pedwār
5.	pimp	pimp	pimp
6.	weik	weik	kweip
7.	sai	sai	saiβ
8.	wip	wip	wip
9.	nau	nau	nau
10.	deg	deg	deig
11.		in-ə-deg	in-ə-deig
12.		daijə-deg	daijə-deig
13.		trijə-deg	trijə-deig
14.		pedəwel-deg	petərə-deig
15.		pumpin	pumpəg
16.		inə-pumpin etc.	etc.
20.		kweiks	ikən

These numerals I have represented by the system of phonetics advocated by Dr. Henry Sweet. Most of the lists already published are transcribed in a way which renders it almost impossible for them to be of use to the philologist, and it is to be hoped that those who may have the opportunity of rescuing these relics from oblivion will publish them in a form in which they will be as tractable to the scholar of Copenhagen or of Buda-Pest, as to the Oxford student.

The following details will explain the lists of numerals quoted above:

A was obtained from a man whose father was a native of Arkingarthdale, where he had learnt the numbers from Scotch shepherds. The form *mant* is at least puzzling, but it has been elucidated by a parallel form occurring in a set kindly given to me by Mr. David MacRitchie, of Edinburgh. These numerals were used by Ayrshire shepherds formerly, also for the counting-out process in games, and as they have not appeared in print, I give them here as transcribed by Mr. MacRitchie:

yinty	lectera
tinty	sectera
tetheri	over
metheri	dover
bamf	dik

This is closely connected with A, and the form *mant* occurring therein is an easy variant of *bamf*.

B was obtained from a Grassington woman, who learnt them many years ago from a Coverdale woman. It resembles closely variants from Knaresborough, Middleton (Teesdale), and Weardale, in which last-named district occur lists which can be distinctly referred to a Scotch origin.

C I have traced no further than from Grassington to Addingham, thirteen miles further down Wharfe.

D, E, and F are Cambrian Welsh, picked up by Grassington men: D at Greenhow Hill lead mines, E from farmers settled at Pateley Bridge, and F in North Wales.

As far, then, as the Grassington Celtic numerals are concerned, the general theory regarding them as remnants of a language spoken in the North of England, so lately, Professor Rhys surmises, as the fourteenth century, is evidently incorrect. And I think that the same statement may be made re-

specting the similar sets of numerals found in other districts of the North of England, and that it will be possible ultimately to trace all variants to outside origin. Our evidence is both traditional and actual. The majority of the older inhabitants of Upper Wharfedale and of its continuation, Langstrothdale, either do not recognise the numerals when quoted, or else refer to them as Scotch. Some remember them as being used long ago in counting-out games, others have heard them as part of a "knitting-song," and occasionally a man is met with who has heard them used in the counting of sheep by Scotch drovers.

The occurrence of D, E, and F in some measure disposes of the objection that people who follow the occupations of agricultural labourers or miners would never take the trouble to learn a new set of numbers. They may never allow the new numerals to supplant the old ones in everyday use, but the curiosity to learn the Celtic numbers is a marked fact even amongst the inhabitants of Wharfedale, and I have had several requests for copies after reciting sets to farmers and their men.

We find widely differing variants in the same locality — *e.g.*, Weardale, and the Wharfedale sets quoted—where, even if the numerals could not be traced fully, the laws of the development of the local dialect would not permit of the co-existence of such varying series. The fact that the Grassington numerals can be followed back to Scotland and Wales does not prove the introduction theory a correct one, but that A in returning to Scotland should take along with it variants from Allendale, Borrowdale, Kirkby Stephen, and from other localities, seems to be evidence conclusive.

Good service would be done in the cause of philology and anthropology if those who are interested in these Celtic strangers would exert themselves to obtain further examples, bearing in mind that to be of value they must be rendered phonetically, that their exact use should be noted, and that the tracing of them to their ultimate home is of the greatest importance.



Notes on Stained Glass in the Old "Commandery" at Worcester.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

THE ancient panes of glass, from which these sketches have been made, are in an oriel window in the refectory or dining-hall of the Hospital of St. Wulstan, Worcester.

The glass on which the devices are painted is the usual greenish coloured glass used by the old glass-painters. The colours used are simply bistre for outlines and shading, and a yellow stain. Mr. Winson says that the yellow stain proves glass upon which it is found not to be of earlier date than the thirteenth century. It appears, however, that this stain was first discovered by Jacques Lallemand, of Ulm; and, as he is stated to have died on October 10, 1491, aged 80,* we cannot put the date of this glass earlier than the latter part or middle of the fifteenth century. This would be in the reign of Henry VII., a time quite agreeing with the style of the architecture, which is evidently Tudor Perpendicular.

The principal quarrels in this window are adorned with flowers of conventional design, and are of the two patterns here shown, one being a cup-shaped flower, and the other is cone-shaped, each is crossed by a ribbon or scroll, having on it the word *Emanuel*, which is thought to have been the motto or password of the hospital. These flowers or ornaments have been fancifully said to symbolize bread and wine, one representing a chalice, and the other wheat; this looks, however, like carrying symbolism somewhat too far, because the other devices do not favour any such idea. The other quarrels are nearly all birds, in a great variety of the striking attitudes assumed by the feathered tribe, and are one and all extremely graceful and natural, though limned in the most simple manner. They are graphic to a degree seldom seen in more elaborately-wrought designs, and they are certainly no whit behind in this

* Batissier, *L'Art Monumental*, p. 658, and foot note.

respect what our friends in Japan have been so much praised for doing; and hence we may commend them to those whose business it is to produce suchlike ornaments for decorating window-glass and other purposes.

It may be noted that on one of the panes there is a rude representation of a two-bunched camel (see drawing), and there are also remains of others having a cruciform

order that they might be newly leaded, and that during the time they were in his hands a fire took place at his works, which resulted in the loss of a good deal of it.

It is curious that during Dr. Gott's time a window was opened out at the Deanery, in which it is said there are quarrels of glass identical with those in this window which up to then had been thought unique.



OLD STAINED GLASS, HOSPITAL OF ST. WULSTAN, WORCESTER.

ornament; but birds are the principal feature.

In conclusion, we may say that there still remains a goodly number of these beautiful patterns at the Commandery, though there are whole bays having only plain glass in them, and several bays have been filled in with wood. The large space filled with plain glass is accounted for by the fact that in 1873 the windows were handed over to a glazier in

The whole of the hospital, erroneously called the Commandery, is very interesting, and by the courtesy of the present occupant, Mr. Littlebury, visitors are permitted to see the most curious parts. The Rev. F. T. Marsh has written an account of the place (*Annals of the Hospital of St. Wulstan*) to which readers may turn who wish to gain a general idea of the history of it to the present time.

Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

XXXI.—SUNDERLAND FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

By ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.



THE Free Library and Museum building is a fine structure of stone, in what, I suppose, is called French Renaissance style, erected a few years ago in Borough Road, which it faces, its back being towards the park. Its dimensions are about 210 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is much too small for so large a town as Sunderland, with a population of considerably about 150,000 souls. The building is divided into two equal parts by a vestibule in the centre, about 30 feet wide. This is approached from the street by a flight of stone steps, while on the opposite side—the south—there is a door, which is seldom if ever open, leading into a conservatory, which extends the whole length of the building. To this conservatory there is access from the park. In the vestibule models of steamships which have in recent years been built on the Wear are exhibited; and the room is further adorned by statues and busts of local men of note.

The long room on the right hand (which is a little smaller than that on the left, as a staircase is taken off it) is divided into two stories, the lower room being the library, and the upper a picture-gallery. In many towns much smaller than Sunderland, the circulating and reference departments of the library, and the newspapers, are all in different rooms, while here all are cramped into the one room, a state of things not to be commended. The library, moreover, judging from appearances, which perhaps is not always a safe mode of judging, is very poor, and not only so, but the books have a grimy, dingy look, utterly beneath the dignity of the town. I have been told that there is a small ladies' room off the main library, but it is said to be 'disgusting'—the word used by a lady when describing it to me. The upper story, as I have already said, contains a small collection of oil-paintings, none of any note. But whether of note or otherwise, every picture

should have a descriptive label attached to it, instead of visitors being compelled to purchase a catalogue.

The natural history collection is housed in the opposite—the left—wing, and the full height of the building is utilized for the purpose, the upper portion of the room being surrounded by wide galleries. This collection is all that could be desired, I think, well kept and well cared for, with no lack of labels. The only objects of antiquarian interest, however, in it are the mummified body of a woman from the guano beds of Peru, and a collection of skulls and other bones, including human, in cases in the gallery at the west end. Some of these remains are from the neighbourhood of Sunderland, such as those of prehistoric date from a cave at Ryhope, and those dredged from the river Wear at Claxheugh. As giving a clue to the age of the last named, it may be stated that a fine bronze rapier blade of Ancient British manufacture, was a short time ago dug out of the sand by the side of the river at Claxheugh. This has been added to the valuable collection of Canon Greenwell. To come at last to the special object of this paper, the antiquarian collection, which is shown in the badly-smelling, ill-ventilated room above the vestibule—ill-ventilated is not the word, seeing that there is an utter absence of all ventilation not only here but throughout the building. It is approached, as is also the picture-gallery, by the staircase before mentioned.

There is also a way into this room from the gallery of the natural history, but the door has always been locked when I have visited the museum; if this door were occasionally, though I do not see why it should not always be, open, the stagnant air in the room would be set in motion and driven out. The objects are displayed in glazed cases, chiefly against the wall.

Beginning, then, at the case on the left-hand side of the entrance, I shall go round the room. The printed descriptions attached to the specimens appear for the most part to be correct. For my own convenience in describing, I have given numbers, though the cases themselves are not numbered, a want which should be supplied. The upper part of Case 1 contains a collection of Egyptian objects, lamps, *ushabtis*, human faces of wood,

thickly gilt, etc.; the lower part several alabaster goods and others objects from Burmah.

In Case 2 there are swords and other weapons from the far East.

On the wall between this case and the next there is a large wooden cross (processional, probably) of Russian workmanship, from the Crimea, with a painting of Christ at the intersection of the arms.

Cases 3, 4, 5, and 6 hold a collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century boots and shoes, Chinese slippers, etc., Patagonian fishing spears, shell and other beads from the Society Islands, Central African shields, spears, armlets, beads, pouches, baskets, waistcloths and like things.

Case 7, Japanese armour and garments. The most interesting object in Case 8 is the fragment of a human foot of marble of heroic dimensions, from the island of Thasos. This case also contains a miscellaneous collection of Chinese objects. There are also two bronze mortars, one with the letters W W in relief upon it, the other said to have been found in Durham.

In Cases 9 and 10, there are models of a New Zealand canoe, a Turkish caique, modern vessels, etc.

In Case 11 a musical instrument of wood from Java, etc., are exhibited.

In Case 12 there is a large Flemish "Bellarmine"-shaped one-handed vessel 1 foot 7 inches high, with a coat of arms on the sides, and the date 1679; also three ancient urns from Nexø, Bornholm, Denmark; a copy of the Portland Vase, and other objects.

Case 13 contains an antefix of Roman date from Caerleon, bearing in relief a Medusa's head; fragment of a medieval glazed tile from Winchester (labelled "Ancient British tessellated pavement"!); numerous objects from Ireland, including a lump of bog butter; a large wooden churn; two drinking methers, one of them four-handled, each with a device of diagonal lines intersecting, forming a lozenge pattern; a wooden dish; two bowls of hammered copper coated with tin from County Antrim; a wooden drinking-cup and a snuff-grinder also of wood. But the most interesting objects in this case, if not in the museum, are two large Ancient British urns, each 14 inches high, discovered in a

barrow on Humbleton Hill, an eminence a little to the south of Sunderland, while the local water company was making excavations for a reservoir. One of them is decorated with eleven rows around of short incised lines placed herring-bone fashion; the other has a zigzag band in relief round the top, the angles being filled with short incised lines. Other objects in the case are an earthenware bottle from the site of the south dock, marked "Roman"; and an early eighteenth-century glass beer-bottle.

In Case 14, amongst other things, are a large Roman flue tile; six Roman urns of different sizes, of dark ware, from York; a collection of Greek pottery, chiefly from Cyprus; a large number of Roman and other lamps, some with devices on top, some of them from Tyre; three flat-sided earthenware pilgrim bottles, with devices and Greek inscriptions on sides: these, though labelled "From South Shields," cannot possibly be, unless they were brought from the East by some sailor; an animal-shaped bottle from Tyre; and six fine Sicilian drug-pots, some blue, others parti-coloured.

Case 15 holds a large number of earthenware vessels, of all sizes and shapes, from Peru and neighbouring countries.

In Case 16 there are large Roman *amphorae*; large and small vessels, with one and two handles, from Citta Vecchia, in the island of Malta.

In No. 17 there is a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century glass bottles; medieval glazed earthenware, brown and gray, discovered while making the London underground railway, one vessel is brown with a yellow spiral decoration, another gray with blue decoration; Greek and Roman vessels of various shapes, one with a face in relief on the front.

In the centre of the room there are four upright and several flat glazed cases. The former hold a collection of objects lent by the trustees of the South Kensington Museum, such as Indian embroideries, gold tissue, Persian pottery, old glass, electrotypes of metal work, etc.

In some of the flat cases there is a large collection of miscellaneous objects, such as Roman, English, and foreign coins, and two notes of an extinct local bank, casts of coins and medals, and of gems; a set of fine

electrotypes of ancient coins and casts of gems presented by the trustees of the British Museum.

In other cases there is a fine display of prehistoric stone weapons, such as flint arrow-heads, etc., from Ireland, Yorkshire, Japan, America and Egypt; flint palæolithic celts from France, Suffolk, etc.; stone hammer-heads and flint hatchets from Denmark; bronze celts in stag-horn handles, etc., from the Swiss Lake-dwellings; weapons of shell from Barbadoes; stone weapons, etc., from Shetland; beads from Ireland, etc.

In one of the cases there is a number of old newspapers, principally local, but including the *Times* for June 22, 1815, containing the despatch of the Duke of Wellington after Waterloo.

In a small glass case above one of the larger cases is the original MS. of "Holy Willie's Prayer," by Burns. Above the wall cases there is a large number of South Sea, South African, etc., weapons, as spears, assegais, etc. In a glass case on the wall is displayed the large wreath, three feet across, sent by the Queen after the crushing to death of so many children a few years ago at the Victoria Hall in the town.

In this room also are more models of Wear-built ships.

Perhaps a few words may be permitted. The chief object of those in charge of the establishment seems to be to make as much as possible out of the picture-gallery and antiquarian portion, and this in a paltry way, too, notwithstanding the fact that the museum is supported out of the rates. A charge of one penny per head, not a large sum, certainly, is levied for admission to the portions in question every day in the week, except Thursday, one penny being demanded for taking care of a stick or umbrella, while the natural history portion is open every day free, and no one is as much as asked for his stick or umbrella. Why there should be this distinction it puzzles a stranger to make out, seeing that many of the objects in the natural history museum, such as butterflies, shells, etc., are much more fragile, and therefore more liable to injury than the more substantial objects in the antiquarian room, like stone axes, earthenware pots, etc.

In conclusion, it may be stated in justice to the memory of my friend, the late Captain

T. W. U. Robinson, F.S.A., of Houghton-le-Spring, that but for his extensive and valuable gifts of antiquities to the museum shortly before his death, it would not have been necessary for me to have written this description, as, so far as antiquities are concerned, there would have been very few, if any, to describe.



The supposed Roman Bridge in the Grounds of the New Weir, Kenchester.

By H. C. MOORE.

ON the left bank of the Wye, in the grounds of the New Weir, Kenchester, a mass of ruinous stone masonry is to be seen, which from time immemorial so far as my acquaintance with Herefordshire is concerned, has been called the remains of the old Roman bridge. The late Dick Jordan, his sons and his boatmen, have always been careful to point out its site under that title to voyagers rowing down the Wye from Hay to Hereford. Under these circumstances I had a few times seen the masonry, and had always accepted the information as likely to be true. It will readily be admitted that an oarsman, after having rowed twenty-three miles from Hay, and arrived within six miles of his goal at Hereford, would not be likely to be in the disposition to halt long and examine the surroundings. Moreover, the banks are 15 feet to 18 feet high, steep, difficult of access during floods, overgrown with tangled branches of briars and formidable bushes, and the ruins stand upon private grounds: all these circumstances combined have rendered an exploration attended with at least sufficient inconvenience to cause it to be deferred to a more convenient season, which, to most, has never again occurred. Having recently deliberately examined the ruins, I am astonished that so little could have been known about them, and I am prepared to assert that: (1) There never was a bridge here, neither of stone nor of timber; and (2) the site of the bridge (whether it were a permanent bridge, or a pontoon bridge of boats, or a ferry) was three-quarters

of a mile lower down the river in the grounds of the Old Weir.

On April 27 of this year, 1893, an exploration party, consisting of Rev. J. O. Bevan, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. W. Pilley, and myself, examined the whole locality under the favourable conditions of an unprecedentedly low state of the river and clearness of the water after two months' drought. We had a boat lent us by the tenant, Rev. Lawrence Panting, the services of one of his men who had lived in the neighbourhood for the last fifty years, and a long iron-shod pole for the purpose of fathoming. Photographs and measurements were deliberately taken of the abutments, and the bed of the river was sounded and carefully inspected.

The abutments were found to be two in number, running out into the river parallel to each other at right angles to the bank and to the direction of the stream. The interval between them was 18 feet, and the lower abutment projected into the river for a distance of 12 feet beyond the vertical face of the upper abutment. They were excellently built of large stones, axe-dressed and roughly squared; the concrete which formed the filling in or backing of the upper abutment, being exposed, was found to have become very hard, denoted great antiquity, and contained numerous close-textured tiles, generally with flanges, which, after having been submitted to the authority of Mr. F. Haverfield (of the *Antiquary*), have been pronounced to be Roman. The vertical face of the upper abutment, looking towards the river, is 12 feet wide. At about the height of 12 feet above low summer level, it has an offset of six inches, the portion above the offset being also vertical. It is necessary to mention this fact, because, in August, 1891, it was erroneously stated (the wish being father to the thought) that the spring of the first arch of the supposed bridge had been distinguished rising from this offset.

The lower abutment is in a more ruinous condition than the upper, and its angles are disguised owing to their being covered with a layer of calcareous tufa (travertine), derived from the corncrystals in the heights above. This travertine is exhibited in various stages of growth, from its earliest development, covering mosses and other vegetation, to its conversion into extremely hard carbonate of

lime. Upon the removal of this covering, the width of the face of the lower abutment was calculated to be 18 feet.

A little above this locality there is a bend of the river, causing this left bank to have been for centuries the bank most exposed to the violence of the stream, which has more or less ruined the abutments. Upon this side of the river, extending to a distance of 12 yards below the abutments, we found large stones, generally about 2 feet square (though one certainly attained a length of 3 feet), strewn all along the bed of the river; many of these stones have lewis-holes in them for the purpose of raising them. Whereas, on the less exposed opposite right bank, where any structure would have remained as a testimony for centuries after those on the left bank had been washed away, there is neither trace of abutments nor of foundations of intermediate piers: not a single stone was found till far beyond the middle of the river, here about 60 yards wide. This is as positive proof as can be adduced that a Roman stone bridge never crossed the river here.

It is just as positively certain that no timber bridge crossed the river here. The Romans were in the habit of building bridges on piles shod with iron. Such piles have been discovered at Necker, near Heidelberg (see letter from Professor Wilhelm Ihne, in *Athenæum*, Nov. 16, 1878).^{*} The bed of the river on the New Weir side is rock. If even the timber had perished, some trace of the foundation holes would have remained. Moreover, there is no trace whatever of any road of approach on the opposite south or right side of the river in the parish of Canon Bridge.

For what purposes, then, could these massive masonry abutments have been built? Most probably as a landing-place or quay. The interval of 18 feet between them is ample for the head of a boat. The only records extant on the navigation of the Wye are contained in the pamphlet published in 1873 by Mr. John Lloyd, and although we cannot from these papers localize any corn-mill, fulling-mill, weir, pennis for water-cranes, or pennis for water-courses in

^{*} Page 64 of *Gaii Julii Caesaris de Bell. Gall. Comment.*, IV., V., by A. G. Pleskett. Pitt Press Series.

this particular locality, nevertheless, it is possible that some buildings connected with the navigation of the river, or even one of the "fifty mills on Wye," may have occupied a position here. There are recorded on page 44 of his pamphlet:

"Weares upon Wye, brot. down by the Act of y^e 7th and 8th of W^m 3rd,

Monington	} all above Hereford."
Bridge	
Suggas	

And on page 14 amongst the list of the mills and weirs, etc., existing in 1665:

"2 Att Monington Wear (Monington)
2 Att Brye (Bridge Sollars)
3 Att Sugess, Mr. Simenens (Sugwas),"

Mr. Simenens being an ancestor of the present Mayor of Hereford, Mr. F. R. Symonds.

In connection with the immediate vicinity of these two abutments it ought to be mentioned that the buried masonry structure of four or five steps, described and illustrated on page 144 of the October number of the *Antiquary*, is situated about 50 yards below them; that an excavation parallel with the river, cut obliquely across a road, from 10 to 12 feet wide, between this basin and the abutments, the road being buried about 18 inches below the present ground level; that there is sufficient space for a small building, for instance a small villa; and that the ground quickly rises to a commanding elevation about 60 yards distant. The ancient camp of Kenchester (Magna Castra) is at a distance of less than half a mile.

We now come to the consideration of the existence of a bridge of timber three-quarters of a mile lower down the river, at the end of the reach, which extends from the New Weir down to Huff Pool, at the next bend of the river. A personal observation of the ground and an inspection of the map will show that this site is the direct prolongation of the old Roman road in Madley parish, called Stony Street. This road from Abergavenny (Gobannium) to Kenchester (Magna Castra), in the present day in use for five miles from Brampton Hill to three-quarters of a mile distant, extended down to the river at Huff Pool within the memory of living witnesses. James Lloyd, who as a youth, less than half a century ago, resided at Canon Bridge,

accounts for its disuse by the fact of its having been ploughed up and annexed by Messrs. Jones and Lee, or Lea, of Canon Bridge, so far as the present boundary between their respective properties and that of Sir Joseph Pulley, of Lower Eaton, exhibited in the photograph taken by Mr. R. Clarke.



At the distance of 20 yards above this boundary-fence, where the water at low summer level is 12 feet deep, there may be seen, extending to a distance of 15 feet from the bank, about fourteen piles in tolerably close arrangement, some vertical, but mostly oblique, of enormous scantling, two of them, notwithstanding their immersion for an unknown duration, at least 12 inches square; and a few yards further, higher up the river, are large timber barks, lying horizontally, like steps.

Could we only have discovered in this situation a row of intermediate piles extending across the river, we should have had proof of a bridge on timber piles. The result, however, of an examination of the river here on

another occasion, on May 12, in company with Mr. Cockcroft, our librarian, proved negative; the only information obtained by fathoming with an iron-shod pole was that the bed of the river was mud, and that its general depth varied from 12 feet at the banks, to 13 feet in the deepest part at lowest summer level.

The descendants of the skilful military engineers who overran Gaul, and who (as recorded in Liber IV., cap. xvii., of *Cæsar's Commentaries of the Gallic War*) constructed in the short space of ten days, including felling, preparing, and transporting the timber, a timber bridge over the Rhine, probably at Bonn, where the river is 530 yards wide,* would have found it comparatively child's work to span the 60 to 70 yards of the Wye here. Calculating a width of from 8 to 10 yards from pier to pier for each bay of Cæsar's bridge, five or six piers would have sufficed to cross the Wye, whereas about sixty piers must have been constructed to cross the Rhine at Bonn, the locality fixed by Napoleon and others.

We have no records in our own country of ancient bridges reaching to a period so far distant as the Roman occupation—say to 300 or 400 A.D. The earliest record of a bridge over the Thames, given by the Saxon chroniclers, carries us back only to A.D. 1017 (Vine's *Cæsar in Kent*, second edition, p. 229) where "Cnut the Dane, invading London with a fleet to dispossess Edmund Ironside, found himself unable to pass the bridge over the river at London, which the citizens had strongly fortified. He consequently cut a canal on the south side of the river, deep and broad enough to convey ships above the bridge."

We have brought evidence forward bringing our Roman road to the Wye at Huff Pool. In April last its continuation was discovered on the opposite left side of the river, leading directly over the Wye Meadow on Mr. Charles Hardwick's land, between his French barn and his residence, the Old Weir, to join the present Roman road where it crosses the Hereford and Hay road just opposite the entrance gate to the Old Weir. Keen eyes discovered in the

Wye Meadow two low parallel ridges, distant about 12 or 15 feet. On the day succeeding our visit of exploration, Mr. Hardwick dug a trench transversely across these artificial ridges, with the result of discovering, at the depth of 12 inches below the surface level, a thickness of 12 inches of gravel, extending for a width of 15 feet. As a counter experiment he dug a hole ten yards distant. Not a single stone was found in the natural subsoil loam. The existence of a buried road was so obvious as to preclude the necessity of further excavation. To conclude, although we cannot go so far as to declare that these fourteen massive piles on the Canon Bridge side of the river at Huff Pool are the foundation piers of the ancient bridge over the Wye, yet the discovery of the buried road upon the opposite bank in the grounds of the Old Weir enables us to assert that there must have been some method of communication between the two opposite roads. Nothing has ever been discovered to throw a shadow of suspicion of a stone bridge having existed here, therefore the access must have been either by a temporary pontoon bridge of boats, or, what is more probable, over a *fairly* permanent timber bridge.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 219, vol. xxvii.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

18. Bannyngham.
Stratton.
Aylesham Brughe.
Oxnell.
Woolterton.
Colbye.
Marsham.
Lammes.
Caneston.
Coltshale.
Trymyngham.
Hanworth.
Roughton.
Sydystronde.
Cromer.

* The average depth of the river between Coblenz and Andernack is 16 feet, and at Xanten 18 feet.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Trunche.
 Plumpstede.
 Beston juxta Mare.
 Mundesley.
 Mattlaske.
 Runtun.
 Sheryngham.
 19. Antyngham Mariz.
 Suffylde.
 Estbeckham.
 Sustede.
 Balsyngham.
 Northrepps.
 Overstronde.
 Townbingham.
 Gymmyngham.
 Knapton.
 Thorpe Markett.
 Albrughe.
 Aylemerton.
 Sowthreppes.
 Gunton.
 Northwoode Barningham.
 Gressham.
 Felbrigge.
 Melton.
 Thurgarton.
 Trowce cum Newton.
 Shottesham Omnium Sanctorum.
 Shottesham Mariz.
 20. Shottesham Martini.
 Cayster.
 Ameryngham.
 Stoke Sanctæ Crucis.
 Saxlynggham Thorpe.
 Kyrkelybedon.
 Bramerston.
 Byxley.
 Saxlynggham Mariz.
 Framynggham Pyggott.
 Wycklingham.
 Syrlingham Salvatoris.
 Rocklande cum Holstow.
 Yelverton.
 Framynggham Erle.
 Porlande Parva.
 Sirlynggham.
 Kyrbye Magna.
 Porlande Magna.
 Lakenham.
 21. Oclee.
 Blowfylde.
 Walsham Lawrencii.
 Woodbastwyck.
 Ranworthe.
 Broyston.
 Thorpe Episcopi juxta Norwic'.
 Sowth Walsham Mariz.
 Byrlynggham.
 Hemlyngton.
 Beyton.
 Upton.
 Pauxforth.
 Sowthbirlingham.
 Byrlynggham Sancti Petri.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Wytton.
 Sewoode.
 Lympenhowe.
 Pesewycke.
 Lyngwoode.
 22. Frethorp.
 Buckenham Ferye.
 Hasyngham.
 Redeham.
 Cantlee.
 Brundall.
 Plumpstede Magna.
 Plumpstede Parva.
 Wychampton.
 Monton.
 Strompsall.
 Trynstall.
 Fyshalbye.
 Helgaye.
 Saxlynggham.
 Letheringsett.
 Byrnyngham.
 Brughe Parva.
 Thornage.
 Edgefylde.
 Blakeney.
 Sharyngton.
 Cley.
 22. Kellynge.
 Salthows.
 Waborne.
 Bodham.
 Hempstede.
 Holte.
 Bathelee.
 Langham Magna.
 Marston.
 Hunworth.
 Bryston.
 Stodeye.
 Melton Constable.
 Swanton Novers.
 Brynton.
 Glawnforth.
 Wyston.
 Gunthorp.
 Folsham.
 Geyst.
 Byntree.
 Salle.
 Wooddallinge.
 Thyrnge.
 Geystweite.
 Hyldeneston.
 Rynglonde.
 23. Heverlonde.
 Byllingforde.
 Swanyngham.
 Weston.
 Hackforde cum Whyttwell.
 Twyforde.
 Elsyng.
 Bawdeswell.
 Lyng.
 Sperham.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Foxley.
 Kerdeston.
 Ressham.
 Wychyngnam Magna.
 Wychingham Parva.
 Norton.
 Beloughe.
 Thymblethorp.
 Alderforde.
 Brandeston.
 Morton.
 Paston.
 Felmyngnam.
 Hornynge.
 24. Westwycke.
 Netisherde.
 North Walsham.
 Tunstede.
 Soley.
 Beston Sancti Lawrencii
 Bradfylde.
 Dyllham.
 Skourston.
 Smalbrug.
 Crostwyche.
 Barton.
 Swafylde.
 Rydlyngton.
 Backton.
 Wytton juxta Bromall
 Irstede Sancti.
 Houghton Johannis.
 Arphminghough.
 Edingthorp.
 Houghton Sancti Petri.
 Warstede.
 Honynge.
 25. Horsham Sanctæ Fidis.
 Crostwycke.
 Spyxworth.
 Taverham.
 Catton.
 Horstede.
 Horsforde.
 Fretenham.
 Heynsforth.
 Attylbrigge.
 Sallowes.
 Dreyton.
 Heylesdon.
 Wintonesham.
 Rackey.
 Sprowston.
 Felthorp.
 Heigham juxta Norwic'
 Etton.
 Cryngelforth.
 Hethersell.
 Keteringam.
 Melton Magna.
 Melton Parva.
 Estcarleton.
 26. Brabenyshe.
 Colney.
 Wrennyugham.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Intwoode.
 Lakenham.
 Erleham.
 Floredon.
 Swaynthorp.
 Newton.
 Dunston.
 Keyswycke.
 Hethylde.
 Mulberton.
 Swarston.
 Brandon.
 Barforth.
 Corson.
 Baborne.
 Wellborne.
 Wramplingham.
 Colton.
 Kymberley.
 Barnham Brome.
 Wymondham.
 Cossey.
 Hackforth.
 27. Morley Petri.
 Carleton.
 Derham.
 Hyngham.
 Runhall.
 Eston.
 Marlyngforde.
 Wyckylwoode.
 Hynnyngnam.
 Depham.
 Crownthorp.
 Morley Botolph.
 Longe Stratton.
 Fornecell Mariæ.
 Fundenhall.
 Fornecell Petri.
 Hapton.
 Multon Magna.
 Aslackton.
 Therston.
 Fretton.
 Ayshwellthorp.
 Stratton Michaelis.
 Takolneston.
 28. Burnvell.
 Hempnall.
 Carleton Rode.
 Wacton All Sayntes.
 Tasbrughe.
 Multon Parva.
 Hardewycke.
 Mornyingthorp.
 Tybenham.
 Wacton Mariæ.
 Shelton.
 Topcrofte.
 Shalgrave.
 Hedenham.
 Dychingham.
 Ashbie.
 Bedingham.
 Hellington.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Woodeton.
 Syselonde.
 Kyrstede.
 Claxton.
 Hardeley.
 Brome.
 29. Sethinge.
 Lodden.
 Twayte.
 Carleton juxta Langley.
 Thyrtton.
 Mundham Sancti Petri.
 Helsyngham.
 Elyngham.
 Wheatacre.
 Norton Supcorse.
 Hales.
 Beighe.
 Thorpe juxta Haddescoo.
 Haddescoo.
 Thurleton.
 Albye.
 Wheatacre Brughe.
 Geldeston.
 Tofte Monachorum.
 Stockton.
 30. Apton.
 Kyrbycorn.
 Gillyngham All Sayntes.
 Gillyngham Mariæ.
 Brooke.
 Bannyngham.
 Langley.
 Hoo.
 Brokedysh.
 Reneshale.
 Denton.
 Redenhall.
 Pyllleston *alias* Billyngforde.
 Ersham.
 Pullham Mariæ.
 Thorp Abbatis.
 Sterston.
 Alderberghe.
 Pullham Magdalenæ.
 Nedham.

(*To be continued.*)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

VETUSTA MONUMENTA, vol. vii., part 1, just issued by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, consists of twelve pages of letterpress and five coloured plates in elephant folio. It is "On the Tomb of an Archbishop recently opened in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury," and is a contribution of the ever-industrious

assistant-secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. Considerable attention was given in the *Antiquary* to the identification of this tomb and its remarkable contents when opened in 1890, and discussed by the Society of Antiquaries, and we are glad to have at last in print the authoritative and generally accepted descriptions and conclusions of Mr. Hope. It is a Purbeck marble of unusual form and design, under one of the windows of the south side of the ambulatory of St. Thomas' chapel in the cathedral church of Canterbury. Owing to doubts as to the identification of the tomb, it was resolved to examine it, and on March 8 and 10 this was accomplished in the presence of several of the ministers of the cathedral church and others whom they had invited. [On the propriety or otherwise of such an examination in the interests of archaeology see a "Note of the Month" of this issue.] It was found that the bones of the archbishop in the stone coffin beneath the tomb were fully vested, with crosier extended along the body, and with a chalice and paten by the right side. Round the waist was a band of hair-cloth 9 inches wide. The first of the vestments was the amice, but the linen had completely disappeared, leaving only the apparel. The apparel is a strip of amber-coloured silk, originally red, embroidered with seven roundlets. The first and last of these circles have angels, and are respectively embroidered MICHAEL and GABRIEL; the centre one is our Lord in majesty, and the other four are LUCAS, MATTHEWS, IOHANNES, and MARCUS. It is noteworthy that the emblem assigned to St. Luke is a lion, while the ox is assigned to St. Mark. There are no remains of the albe, but the sleeve and hem apparels are extant, and are of silk, originally red, of the same pattern as the chasuble. The stole consists of a series of cruciform panels embroidered in various coloured silks; the ends are not widened, and terminate in silk fringe. No trace was found of the funon or maniple. "The tunicle and dalmatic," says Mr. Hope, "are represented, not by actual vestments, but by pieces of silk damask of Oriental pattern, cut from a length of the material, and sewn together like long bags, with an opening through the closed ends for the head." But is it certain that these were mere burial garments hastily run up? Might not the tunicle and dalmatic, for purposes of convenience, and to avoid too great weight for an aged wearer, have been thus worn in life, in the same way as some priests now wear sleeveless or slip cassocks? The chasuble is of red Oriental silk, very large and ample, with broad bands of a darker colour woven in at regular intervals. The orphrey of the chasuble is of gold lace. On the shoulders lay two silver-gilt pins, which had fastened the fall. On the index finger of the right hand was a gold ring, set with a green stone bearing a Gnostic device. The buskins and sandals are of the greatest interest, being the only early examples we possess. The buskins are of figured green silk, and came up above the knee. The sandals are also made of green silk, and jewelled in front. The mitre is a plain piece of silk with narrow orphrey and plain labels. The silver-gilt chalice and paten were in good preservation, and cannot be of much later date than the middle of the twelfth century. The crosier is of light wood, with silver-gilt jewelled boss, the crook terminating in a silver-gilt

coil. In our opinion, Mr. Hope makes it clear that these are the remains and vestments of the famous chancellor, Hubert Walter, who was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1189, translated to Canterbury 1193, and died in 1205. The crosier, chalice and paten, ring, pall-pins, mitre, buskins, sandals, amice apparel, ends of the stole, and portions of tunicle, dalmatic, and chasuble are all splendidly engraved in this grand number. They are now exhibited in the small chapel or vestry on the north side of St. Thomas's chapel.



The September quarterly issue of the journal of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is a particularly good number. In addition to a variety of miscellanea, notices of books, and record of proceedings, it contains the following articles: "The College of the Irish Franciscans at Louvain," by Rev. D. Murphy, S.J.; this is a particularly interesting illustrated article on the Irish College at Louvain, founded in 1616, and continued till the French took possession of Belgium in 1798. "The Antiquities of Ullard, co. Kilkenny," by Colonel Philip D. Vigors, with illustrations of the Norman doorway of the church, and of the exceptionally fine Early Christian cross. "Old Place-names and Surnames," by Miss Hickson, the continuation of a very threadbare paper. "The Royal Forest of Glencree," by T. P. Le Fanu. "Prehistoric Stone Forts in Central Clare," by T. J. Westropp, an exceptionally valuable and thorough paper, with five illustrations. "Weavers' Candleholders," by Rev. G. R. Buick, giving five illustrations and descriptions of the curious iron candleholders which the handloom weavers used to hang from a cord stretched across the loom, and which are rapidly disappearing. "Notes on the Photographic Survey," by John L. Robinson. And "Calendar of the Liber Niger Alani," a most useful paper, by Professor Stokes, D.D.



THE PLAINSONG AND MÆDÆVAL MUSIC SOCIETY has now issued for its subscribers the second part of the *Graduale Sarisburiense*. We refer our readers to our May issue, 1893, for a descriptive notice of the first part. It is a reproduction of a Gradual (Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 12,194) which was written in England about the middle of the thirteenth century, and is the earliest of English origin known to exist. Its reproduction is, therefore, of peculiar interest to all lovers of early music as to liturgical students. This portion of the facsimile consists of photographic reproductions in folio of the pages of this Gradual from 141 to 236. There are also upwards of fifty supplemental plates from other Sarum MSS. The value of this second part is also materially increased by the exceedingly able introduction by Rev. Walter Howard Frere, M.A. The introductory matter, which covers 102 folio pages, is divided into three heads. The first part consists of an historical sketch of the development of the Sarum Gradual from the Gregorian Antiphonale Missarum. The second part is a description of the MS reproduced, and a com-

parison of it with some other Graduals. The third part is an historical index to the contents of the Gradual in general. Mr. Frere expresses the modest hope, a hope most abundantly fulfilled, that "the introduction and index may in some way be a step towards more knowledge on the subject of the early history and development of the Latin Mass." In the first part the growth of the Sanctoale is noticed step by step from the earliest times. The almost exact date of this Gradual can be ascertained, because it includes the festival of St. Maclentus, ordered in 1203, but not that of the translation of St. Thomas, ordered in 1220. The subsequent increase of the Sanctoale is also noted in the introduction. In 1222 the Synod of Oxford ordered a certain list of festivals, which is our earliest authority for All Souls' Day, and for the obligation to keep the Translation of Edward, King and Confessor. In 1246 the festival of St. Edward of Canterbury was ordered, and the translation of his relics in the following year brought in the festival of June 9. Then followed St. Richard of Chichester, 1260; Corpus Christi, 1264; and probably St. Sulpicius and St. Cuthburga. In 1375 the Vigil of the Nativity of B. V. M. was appointed, and about the same time (1360) the festival of St. Edward the Confessor received papal sanction. The festival of St. Anne was not introduced until 1383. In 1415 days in honour of SS. David, Chad, and Winifred were introduced, and in 1416 a day for St. John of Beverley, who had, however, obtained a place in most English calendars from the ninth century, was formally ratified. The Transfiguration and the Holy Name were inserted in 1457, and finally, in 1480, the festivals of St. Etheldreda and St. Frideswide were established. Mr. Frere comes to the conclusion that new music for the Mass ceased gradually to be written in the course of the seventh century. This was not because of any cessation of musical activity, for new music for the Hours was by no means rare. It was mainly due to a general feeling that the Antiphonale was a closed and complete book, to which it would be unwise, if not presumptuous, to add. "The Sarum Graduale is, then, in its contents, marvellously the same as the first Antiphonale, which came with St. Gregory's mission to England; and St. Augustine, could he have come to life in the sixteenth century, and been given the last Sarum Gradual from the Paris press, would probably have had some difficulty in finding his place, and greater difficulty in following the Guidonian notation, but he would have known almost every piece in the book." Subscribers to the Plain-song and Mædæval Music Society receive this noble return for their £1 subscription as the issue for 1892. A few extra copies can be obtained from Mr. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, at 50s. The address of the hon. sec. of the society is, Mr. H. B. Briggs, 14, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.



THE HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY have just issued the second part of the *Missale ad usum Ecclesie Westmonasteriensis*, edited by Dr. Wickham Legg, F.S.A. Facsimiles of the twelve leaves of the music of the Coronation Service, prepared by Messrs. W. Griggs and Co., under the direction of Mr. W. J. Birkbeck,

are given at the beginning of the volume. There are also two collytype plates of small illuminations. One of these represents the funeral of a king, and the other, which is of great interest, is a representation of the shrine of St. Edward.—The same society have also issued *Officium Ecclesiasticum Abbatum Secundum usum Eveshamensis Monasterii*, edited by Rev. H. A. Wilson. This volume is of great and peculiar interest, and we shall be doing service to our readers, and we trust at the same time to this most admirable society, by condensing some of the statements in the able preface. This Evesham book is one which stands almost by itself among English service books. The class of books to which it belongs must have always been a numerically small one, and has not hitherto been noticed as a separate class by any writer on English service books. The only other book of a nearly like character known to be extant is one which formerly belonged to Westminster Abbey, and which is now, like the Evesham book, in the Bodleian Library. This Evesham book cannot be rightly termed a Pontifical, as it is throughout an abbot's book; the person supposed to perform the offices which it contains is the abbot or prior, or some other priest acting as the abbot's deputy; it contains no episcopal offices. The volume is among the MSS. which were left in 1691 by Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, to the University of Oxford. We know not whence the Bishop obtained it. The contents give ample evidence that it was intended for use in the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary and St. Egwin at Evesham, in Worcestershire. It is written in a large clear hand of about the year 1300, and consists of 136 leaves. The abbot for whom the manuscript was written was most probably John de Brokehampton, who ruled over Evesham from 1282 to 1316, but it was doubtless in most parts a reproduction of an earlier book of a like nature. It is divided into three sections. The first section contains: (1) General directions as to the abbot's part in the services, and as to the forms to be observed when he is in the cloister, chapter-house, and frater; (2) The order of making catechumens; (3) The orders of conferring the tonsure, the profession of monks, and the admission of lay-brothers; (4) The marriage service; (5) The form of the benediction of pilgrims; (6) Various forms of benediction for particular purposes, including those for blessing ecclesiastical vestments; and (7) Short benedictions for use before the lessons in the nocturns throughout the year. The second section contains: (1) The order of the special ceremonial on certain days from Candlemas to Easter; and (2) Benedictions for use before the lessons in the nocturns of All Saints' Day. The third section contains the orders for the visitation and anointing of the sick, and for the burial of the dead, with rubrics specially arranged for the use of the abbot. Mr. Wilson's notes are brim full of interest. A remarkable point is the injunction to use "the great black chasuble" at high mass on Christmas Day. Possibly this may be connected with Canute's gift of "the better black chasuble, and the choice of colour due to the splendour of the vestment and the royal character of the gift." However, Dr. Legg's contribution of a learned note on Christmas colours puts the matter in a different position. He says that "the use at Evesham of a

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black chasuble for the high mass on Christmas Day, and of a white chasuble for the mass after matins *in galli cantu*, appears to bear instance of a custom once widely spread. Three colours, black, red, and white, were often used in succession, at the nocturns of matins, and at the three masses of Christmas. The order which the colours followed varied; and in one instance in particular, at Narbonne, the succession of colours at matins was reversed at the masses; the first, second, and third nocturns at Narbonne were respectively red, white, and violet; while the masses *in galli cantu*, *in aurora*, and after these, were violet, white, and red respectively." He proceeds to notify the use of black, red, and white for the Christmas masses at the Latin church of the Holy Sepulchre, and at Beauvais, whilst down to our own times an almost like use has prevailed at Lyons and at the Metropolitan Church at Paris. "At Evesham," concludes Dr. Legg, "it is possible that the order was white, red, and black, if red were worn at the mass in *aurora*."



The first volume of the Transactions of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY is a most creditable production for an association that has not been in existence for a year, and says much for the vigour of its administration. In addition to the small-print record of proceedings, list of members, balance-sheet, etc., the volume contains the following papers: "The Annals of the Abbey of Meaux," by Rev. Dr. Cox, is a long paper covering some forty-five pages. Most of it is an analysis of Abbot Burton's *Annals*, which were printed in three volumes of the Rolls Series in 1866, under the editorship of Mr. Bond, although Dr. Cox shows an independent judgment, does not always follow Mr. Bond's surmises, and gives evidence that he has pretty closely studied the original at the British Museum. He also adduces a good deal of information respecting the important Holderness house of Cistercians from the Public Record Office and elsewhere which has not hitherto been known or published. By far the most interesting of these documents is an indenture of corrody, dated 1353, between Abbot and Convent of Meaux and Thomas Fishlake, a burgess of Kingston-on-Hull, whereby Fishlake, in consideration of a sum of £60, obtained leave to build a small two-storied building, with a drain under it, on the north side of the abbey choir, with windows affording a view of the high altar and the altar of Our Lady. There he might live with a servant to attend on him, and be fed and clothed at the convent's expense, but with free leave of ingress and egress both for himself and friends, provided they used a certain door in the precinct's wall, and provided his friends were not soldiers.—The next paper is an account, by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, of the opening of a barrow at Marton by Mr. J. R. Mortimer on May 30 of the current year, with excellent text illustrations of the urns and flint implements there found.—Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., well known as a contributor to the *Antiquary*, gives an interesting paper on that great and remarkable entrenchment, termed the Danes' Dike, which consists of a triangular-shaped area of land jutting out into the sea at Flamborough. Mr. Cole also enters into an account of the great entrench-

ments on the Wolds, about which he wrote in the *Antiquary* for October and November, 1890, and November, 1892. The paper is illustrated by a map printed in two colours.—Rev. M. C. F. Morris, B.C.L. (author of that charming work, *Yorkshire Folk-Talk*), writes a preliminary and very suggestive paper on "East Riding Field-names."—Under the head of "Miscellaneous" are given, by Dr. Cox (the president), Sir Stephen Glyme's Notes on the Churches of Flamborough, Howden, and Hemmingborough, which were visited this summer by the society; the "Superstitio" excerpts from the Visitations of the Yorkshire Monasteries in 1535 from a Chatsworth MS.; and a valuable document by Mr. Wildridge (hon. sec.) on the East Riding and the Purveyance Contracts of the Royal Household, temp. James I.—The council has also wisely bound up with this issue the reports on Parish Registers, and the index to papers of archaeological societies, prepared by the committee of the Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries.



THE second part of vol. xi. of the Collections of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY forms a substantial and well-illustrated volume. The first paper is "Some Account of Leigh Place, Surrey, and of its Owners," by Mr. John Watney, F.S.A. It is illustrated with plates of Leigh Place in 1810 and 1891; the brass of Susanna Arderne, *circa* 1445; the brass of John Arderne and wife Elizabeth, *circa* 1450; the remains of brass of Richard Arderne and wife Joan, 1499; a silver porringer (1688-9) found at Leigh Place; two plans of the estate, 1627 and 1724, and a pedigree-table. The letterpress covers some forty pages, and forms a good model of what such a paper, descriptive of a small estate, should be.—Reigate Church and monuments are briefly described by Rev. J. W. Pickance.—Mr. Alfred R. Bax, F.S.A., contributes a valuable transcript of marriage and other licenses in the Commissary Court of Surrey, copied from the end of the Probate Act Books of 1662-1665, preserved at Somerset House. They are of various purport, including "licenses to clergy to preach, to act as curates, and to occupy livings; to medical men to practise medicine and surgery; to schoolmasters to teach boys writing and arithmetic; to midwives to exercise their calling. Others are for carrying on the joint art of barber and surgeon, one seems to be the confirmation of a faculty to erect the Dormitory of the Evelyn Family, at Godstone, another to a student in medicine and alchemy, a third is for reopening two doors in the church (Witley) closed during the late troublous times (*temporibus turbulentis*). In several instances they are the sequestration of the first fruits of a rectory; there are faculties for a seat or seats in the church, licenses to eat meat in Lent, but most of all are grants of permission to enter into the holy estate of matrimony."—Mr. Frank Lasham has a good article on Neolithic and Bronze Age Man in West Surrey, illustrated by two plates and several text illustrations.—Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A., continues the account of the Church Plate of Surrey; the descriptions in this part include all the parishes in the rural deaneries of Emly and of Croydon. The illustrations (in addition to one pertaining to the last number and which ought

not therefore to have been stamped to face one of these pages) are a 1618 silver cup of Egham, described as "handsome," but which to our mind was not worth engraving; two most interesting tazza patens of Dutch design, *circa* 1670, pertaining to the same church; a two-handled silver cup, of seventeenth century, originally intended for secular use, now at the church of West Molesey; and a tall silver cup, bearing the Copenhagen hall-mark of 1704, belonging to the church of Thorpe St. Mary. Why does Mr. Cooper print "S. Paul," "S. Luke," "S. John," etc.? This is a would-be learned bit of ecclesiology that we thought had died out save with "high" curates on parish notice boards. Surely "S." is an abbreviation of Sanctus, and should only be used if Johannes or the Latin form of any saint's name follows. "St." is current English for Saint, and should be used with John and the like.—Surrey Wills, communicated by Mr. Frederick Arthur Crisp, are continued; these pertain to the opening years of the seventeenth century. John Halsey, citizen and draper of London, September 18, 1603, leaves to John Metcalf "my best bow and arrowes," to Richard Wyndmill "my pricking bowe," and to Richard Harris "my other bowe."—We are glad to note that the Index to Archæological Papers for 1891, and the Report on Parish Registers, issued by the committee of the Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries, are bound up with this most interesting issue.



The sixteenth annual report of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS has reached us. It forms a valuable pamphlet of about 100 pages, and is yet another proof of the thoroughly useful work that is done by this association. Says the report: "From a blue book recently issued, it appears that between the years 1873 and 1891, a period of eighteen years, no less than £20,531,403 have been expended in building and restoring churches. Of this sum, £9,607,783 was devoted to the building of churches, and £10,609,628 to restoration. These figures will give some idea of the need for the society, and reveal a shocking misapplication of money, more than half of the sum expended in restoration having probably been thrown away on utterly unnecessary work." The report shows the action taken by the society with regard to Westminster Abbey, Norwich Cathedral, Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford; the church of Colston Basset, Notts; Rothwell Market-house; West Mallory Abbey; Holyrood Palace; Clergy House, Alfriston, Sussex; monument in Dovebridge Church, Derbyshire; Guildford Castle; Pack-horse bridge, Hampton in Arden; old house, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; the Roman bath, Strand, London; St. John Baptist's Church, Stoke-next-Guildford; Salford Priory Church, Warwickshire; Stokesay Church, Shropshire; and St. Andrew's Church, Walberswith, Suffolk. Numerous as these cases are, they form but a tithe of the list of buildings which came before the society during the past year, in not a few of which quiet suggestion and wise action effected much good. A considerable portion of this number is taken up by the annual address to the members, which was this year delivered by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., on the subject of "The Use and

Abuse of Westminster Abbey as a National Museum." The secretary's address is, Mr. Thackeray Turner, 9, Buckingham Street, Adelphi.



The third part of the volume for the current year of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY's Transactions, just issued to members, consists of a paper on "The Parish Registers of High Ercall," by the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane; a further portion of "The History of Selattyn," by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen; "The Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327, Purslow Hundred," with notes by Miss Auden, and introduction by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; and "History of Shrewsbury Liberties, Hanwood, Harlescote, and Hencote," by the late Rev. J. H. Blakeway, F.S.A., edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. The part also contains a full account of the annual meeting and summer excursion, and contents, etc., of the whole volume.



The October number of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY contains an article on "The Processes for the Production of Ex-Libris," by John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A.; an interesting paper by the editor on "The Prince Library and Book-plates" of Boston; the continuation of "An Annotated List of Early American Book-plates," by Charles Dexter Allen; and a variety of appropriate small-print matter. The chief illustration is the fine armorial book-plate of "Thomas Windham, of Tale, in Devonshire, Esq^r, one of the Grooms of his Majesties Bedchamber, third son of S^r Edmund Windham, of Cathanger, in Somersetshire, K^t, Marshall of his Majesties most Honble. Household, and lineally descended of the antient family of the Windhams, of Crown-Thorp, in the County of Norfolk." This description is printed as a component part of the book-plate; its date is about 1690. Another illustration is that of the newly-designed plate for the Public Libraries, St. George's, Hanover Square. St. George, a Christian saint, is represented naked (save his helmet) on horseback, after a classical fashion, and is tattooed on the right breast with a dragon, and on the right shoulder with a cross!



Part 53 of the INDEX LIBRARY, issued to the subscribers to the BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY, contains pp. 257 to 304 of Wills from 1383 to 1558, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; this section proceeds alphabetically from "Hart, Stephen" to "Jumbard, Martyn."—Pp. 1 to 16 of vol. ii. of *Abstracts of Gloucestershire Inquisitiones post Mortem*; these are of 12 Charles I.—Pp. 49 to 80 of *Gloucestershire Wills* from 1541 to 1650.—Pp. 565 to 628 of the *Index to Lichfield Wills*.—And pp. 16 to 32 of vol. iv. of *Chancery Proceedings*.



The October number of the journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY contains "The Lough of Cork," with plan; "A Biographical Sketch of Dr. John Baptist Sleyne, Bishop of Cork

and Cloyne (1693-1712)," by Rev. P. Hurley, with portrait; "The Good Old Times of Seventy Years Ago," which chiefly consists of extracts from a Cork almanack of 1823; a continuation of "The Private Bankers of Ireland," by C. M. Tenison; also "Notes and Queries," "Local Names," "Birds and County Cork," and continuations of the three separately-paged serials.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held their fourth general meeting for 1893 on October 10 in the Royal Dublin Society House, Dublin, when the following papers were submitted: "Ptolemy's Map of Ireland," by Goddard H. Orpen, B.A.; "Round Towers of Ireland, Doorways, Masonry, Sculpture," etc., by Charles Geoghegan; "Calendar of the Contents of Archbishop Alan's *Liber Niger*," by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.; "Objects from the Sandhills of Dundrum, co. Down, and their Antiquity," by Rev. Leonard Hassé; "On the Relations between some Stone Implements in Ireland and America," by Dr. Frazer; "On a recently-discovered Pagan Sepulchral Mound in the grounds of Old Connaught, Bray," by W. F. Wake-man; "Notes on some of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Structures at Howth," by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A.; "Howth," by J. J. Law Breen; and "Irish Tiles with Shamrocks and Fleur-de-Lis," by Dr. Frazer.—On October 11 an excursion was made to Howth. The Cromleac, beautifully situated in Lord Howth's demesne, was first visited. It consists of a huge, irregularly-shaped block of stone (weighing about ninety tons), which has fallen from its original position, some of its eight or ten supporters having given way. Beneath is said to have been buried Aídean, daughter of Angus, of Ben-Edair, who died of grief for the loss of her husband Oscar, slain in a battle near Tara in A.D. 284. The Cromleac is stated to have been known as one of Fin's quoits. The party then proceeded to the castle, by the kind permission of Lord Howth. The present structure—with comparatively modern additions, rendering it somewhat of a Z shape—dates at latest from the seventeenth century. The original building is said, like the Tower of London, to have been mortared with blood. Until far on in the present century it was in part surrounded by a fosse. In the front hall are: (a) three inscribed bells, removed hither from the still-existing belfry of the "Abbey"; (b) the great two-handed sword wielded in the twelfth century by Sir Almericus Tristram, the founder of the Howth family; and (c) a fine portrait of Dean Swift, painted in 1735 by Bindon, and presented by the Dean, who was a frequent visitor at the castle. The great gateway tower, at one side of the front of the castle, seems to belong to the middle of the sixteenth century. There are some inscribed and figured stones over the entrances to the stableyard close to the castle, and also a curious small figured stone built into the wall at the entrance to the garden.—The "Abbey" of the Blessed Virgin was next visited, which is really the ruins of a collegiate church, close to the village, founded about 1235. The northern aisle seems to have been added towards the close of the sixteenth

century. The southern porch, with its seats, is a somewhat unusual feature in Irish churches. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, often said to be that of Christopher, twentieth Baron of Howth (d. 1589), and his wife Elizabeth, both being represented by recumbent figures, but probably it is that of an earlier baron. The sides of the tomb show the armorial bearings of certain families with whom the Howth family intermarried. The inscription is now almost hopelessly illegible.—After luncheon, some of the party visited by car the ruined church and well of St. Fintan. This church, with its burial-ground, is on the south or Sutton side of the peninsula. The building, which is small (16 feet by 3 feet), being little more than an oratory, may date from early in the fourteenth century. The identification of the saint is uncertain, but he may have been that St. Fintan (October 21) whose father had a Howth name, viz., Criffan. Cove Castle was also visited. This tall, square building, probably of the sixteenth century, or perhaps earlier, stands in the Deer Park, in a somewhat distant part of the demesne, and commands views of the sea on both sides of the isthmus. It may have been the original Howth Castle. It is often called the Danes' Castle.—Others of the party preferred an excursion by boat to Ireland's Eye, and the Church of St. Nessan. A very ancient name of this island was Inis-Ereann (genitive of Ere), or Island of Ere, Ere's Island, translated by the Danes "Ireland's I," which was misrendered by English writers as "*Oculus Hibernie*," instead of "*Insula Hibernie*." Archbishop Alan gives it as "*vulgariter nuncupata Irlandseya*." It had borne the names of Inis-Faithlenn (Inis-fallen—grassy or lawn island), and, as mentioned below, Inis-meic-Nessain. Here, in 701, was slain Irgalach, "regulus of the Cianaeltha of Bregia," and, in 1868, when a coin of Constantine the Emperor was found here, there was also found a tomb (of one of the sons of Nessan? or of Irgalach?) enclosing human and other remains, some of which were presented to the Royal Irish Academy by the late Rev. J. F. Shearman. The church of St. Nessan, on Ireland's Eye, is another very small building. Some forty years ago it had still standing a large portion of its round tower belfry (like that on St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough), but little of this any longer remains. The position of such a belfry at the eastern end of the church is probably unique. St. Nessan (March 15), of the royal family of Leinster, flourished in the sixth century. He was one of seven sons, all saints, of whom three settled on the island, which was called from them Inis-meic-Nessain, or "*Insula filiorum Nessani*."—An excellent illustrated programme of this meeting and excursion was issued to the members.



At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTI-QUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE held on September 27, Dr. Hodgkin read a most interesting letter from our contributor, Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., descriptive of a walk along the "Pfahlgraben," in Germany, dated Gratz, September 15, 1893, from which we take the following extracts: "You may be interested to hear about a short tour which I have just made along the Tannus section of the 'Pfahl-

graben' in company with General von Sarwey. I met the General at Giessen, near the eastern end of the Tannus hills, and received a most cordial and delightful welcome: we shouldered our knapsacks, and marched along the interesting portions of the *Limes* from Giessen westwards to the neighbourhood of Idstein, passing, of course, the Saalburg and Feldberg, and finding time to turn aside and visit the site (it is nothing more) of *Vicus vicus*, or Hedderheim, the Roman road centre for the surrounding district. At every turn I met signs of active exploration, sections dug, forts and turrets cleared out, and all that one could wish. One feature was particularly satisfactory: the whole work was proceeding under the immediate supervision of the 'Sectional Commissioners,' who personally directed the workmen, and thus prevented waste. The results seemed to me most encouraging. The *Limes* Commission is, unfortunately, not rich. The Reichstag has voted it only £2,000 for five years, and from this sum have to be defrayed the salaries of the two directors, the workmen's wages, the 'out-of-pocket' expenses of the Commissioners, and the compensation to the owners of the ground excavated. This has to be done for a length of line which is more than four times that of our English Wall from end to end. Much, clearly, can be done for little money. The success, I think, is due in great part to the admirable organization of the whole undertaking, in great part, also, to the personal exertions of 'Sectional Commissioners,' who are unpaid (save for out-of-pocket expenses), and show an admirable energy. The recent excavations have produced some interesting results. In the first place, the forts. The fort just under the Feldberg has been dug through, and its ground-plan determined. Strangely enough, no sort of 'prætorium' was found. It may have been destroyed in earlier diggings by unskilful archaeologists or peasants in search for stone, but its total absence is hardly thus explicable. Just behind the spot where it would have been was found a small *sacellum*, an apsidal building very like your shrine at Benwell. In front of the fort was one of those buildings commonly found near the larger forts along the *Limes*, sometimes styled baths, sometimes houses: this one seemed to me more like the latter. Its situation, between the fort and the *Limes*, is strange and significant: the Saalburg villa lies behind its fort. Behind the Feldberg fort, as behind that of the Saalburg, are traces of humble *canabæ*. It would be interesting, if we had the materials, to compare these 'villas' and *canabæ* with the buildings adjacent to our fortresses along the English Wall. Of *canabæ* I fear we have scarcely a trace, though they must have existed. Of 'villas,' so far as I know, we have nothing resembling the rather definite ground-plan which appears all along the *Limes*, except, perhaps, at the little Hard-knot fort, south of the Wall, but it is possible that the buildings near the river at Chesters may have served the same purpose, though their ground-plan is different. Another interesting fort is now in course of excavation at Heftrich. It lies in the fields, and a potato-crop at present covers its centre. But its gates and towers have been determined, and a couple of hundred yards south are foundations which may belong to a church known to have stood near the place in the eleventh

century. Along the *limes* itself a very curious discovery has been made. I am very anxious that close attention should be given to the work. A smaller ditch seems to run along between the large stones of the *limes*. I think that the small ditch and large stones are of ancient date. Excavations have demonstrated the existence of a small ditch and continuously with large flat stones of no appearance and wedged masonry, or smaller stones below, while underneath have been found Roman pottery, and, naturally, stones, and other old things. It is not yet quite certain that the strange work runs the whole length of the *limes*, but I consider it not at all likely in some places where traces may have been the place of the stones. The several antiquaries among them Mr. Jacobs, compare certain passages in the *Agri Decretum*, wherein a boundary-line is described in a very similar character to the one I have described—that is, a small ditch and with *aggeres*—stones set edge-ways, and *hottomus* with *aggeres* which could not have got them in contact. I am not myself quite clear what this discovery proves, but it may demonstrate that the *limes* was first laid out by civil engineers without any reference to military considerations. Ever since I first visited the *Phanagoria*, I have always been convinced that it is not, in the first instance, a military work, and the same view has, of course, been held by many others. It is not improbable that this new discovery will demonstrate this idea. It may also introduce a new stage into the history of the *limes*, but as to this I am more doubtful. It is possible that the small ditch was dug first, and the vallum and big ditch much later, but the exact relation between the two works needs a little more excavation. Meanwhile, General von Scharow is most anxious that search should be made along your Wall, to see if such a small ditch and stones exist. The search would require great care. Sections might too easily be dug at places where, for one reason or another, the small ditch could no longer be determined; the distance between the two ditches along the *limes* seems to vary, and the exact point where such a small ditch would occur on our Wall and Vallum is not clear. But the search is well worth making, the more so that we are actually engaged in making sections. It would seem to me best to dig sections straight through from beyond the outer ditch (of the Wall) to the south of the Vallum, should that be possible, but the decision in this point clearly rests best with those on the spot."—Mr. John Robinson then read his able paper on "The Old Harvest Customs of Northumberland." He spoke of the great change in the customs of the harvest-time in the present century. At one time harvest-time was looked forward to with delight and satisfaction, whereas now it was only one of the regular events in the daily round in the field-labourer's life. He could himself remember the time when Irish labourers used to land at North Shields, and proceed in the direction of Morpeth for the purpose of engaging in the harvest work. They were ill-dressed, and their appearance caused considerable stir in the Northumberland villages. But the greatest sensation took place when the harvest was over, and the Irishmen had received their wages. Then whisky made a change in their condition, and strange stories were yet told

in country public-houses of the Irish row, and the way in which the old story of some woman or two quenching their thirst. Wages were then 10s. a week, but the men were afterwards to be paid out of the corn. But these Irish people were never engaged in sufficient work during the harvest to be assured that they would receive a wage as the Northumberland labourers do, account of the fact of some they used. Mr. Robinson went on to tell some interesting stories of harvest work in past centuries, giving a description of the last service which took place at the end of the harvest. It was a game in the employment of the night. The young people amused themselves in games with music and dancing for money in this or that and other of English games. All was ended in with money. From time immemorial the practice was to have a follow the reaper, and many Northumberland families got a good supply of beer from it, or even from the year—On September 30, the society made an excursion to Prudhoe Castle and Tynemouth, which were well described by Mr. Robinson. There of history.

The first annual meeting of the East Riding Antiquarian Society was held at Beverley on September 29 and 30 in connection with the society's third summer gathering. Members from all parts of the Riding assembled at the Minster on September 29 shortly after noon. First of all inspection of the noble structure, the company had the advantage of hearing an instructive discussion in regard to the history and the chief features of the ancient edifice by Mr. John Risdon, of Hull. It was a magnificent Minster as in the second part of our great churches, and may be classed with Ely, Durham, Hereford, and Southwell. According to Mr. Risdon's view, it is one of the most perfect churches in England, while possibly for its size some may be inclined to say it is the most perfect. The tomb of St. John of Beverley—to whom Beverley owes its importance and its position in the Middle Ages as one of the great religious centres of the North—was a black marble slab in the second part of the nave. This tomb was an object of veneration in the Middle Ages. Calling attention to the architecture of the building, he showed that a prominent characteristic of the interior was the effect of great height obtained by moderate dimensions, the effect being due as much as anything to the way in which the vault is treated. The west tower, he said, was one of the finest Perpendicular west towers in the country, in spite of a certain hardness characteristic of north-country Perpendicular work. One of the most interesting points to which attention was directed was the recent discovery of the foundations of an octagonal chapter house of the thirteenth century. The existence of such a structure had long been surmised, but it was not until about a year ago that any traces of it were found.—The party then assembled in the vestry, where the Rev. H. F. Nisack displayed and described the silver plate, the pewee vessels, and the various old registers and other books of the church. He stated that there were curious entries down to the end of last century of the prevalence in

post-Reformation days of public penance and absolution, chiefly with regard to offences against the seventh commandment.—Mr W. H. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries, gave a vivid account of the notable altar-tomb of an ecclesiastic in the north transept, which he described as being one of the most elaborate of its kind in England. He described in detail the various component parts of the vestments and the canon's almuce, or cape of fur, thrown over the chasuble for the sake of warmth. The various vestments are embroidered with coats of arms, but the identification of the canon has not yet been accomplished. Mr. Hope thought that it most likely commemorated Geoffrey de Scrope, Rector of Masham about the middle of the fourteenth century. In the discussion which followed Mr. Boyle, F.S.A., Mr. Leach, F.S.A., Dr. Cox, and others took part.—At two o'clock a large number of the party partook of luncheon at the Beverley Arms, under the presidency of the Bishop of Beverley. At three o'clock the annual business meeting was held, the Rev. Dr. Cox (president) in the chair. Copies of the first volume of the society's *Transactions* were distributed among the members. The volume is prefaced by the report of the society's proceedings. From this report it appeared that six meetings had been held during the year, including two summer excursions—one to Marton, Danes' Dike, and Flamborough, and the other to Howden, Wressell, and Hemingborough. The society was last January admitted into union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, and duly enrolled. The excavations at Watton Priory, the oldest and wealthiest of the Gilbertine houses, were already exciting widespread interest, the society having been fortunate enough to meet with large-hearted and appreciative men in Mr. Bethell, the owner, and Mr. Beckett, the tenant, who had done all in their power to further the proposal of the society. It had previously been suggested by the Bishop of Beverley that an excellent initial work for the society would be the excavation of Meaux Abbey. This suggestion was cordially received by the members, but when the owner of the site was approached, although it was only in rough pasture, he declined to allow a sod to be turned.—Upwards of twenty new members were added to the roll, and the following gentlemen were elected honorary members: Sir John Evans, K.C.B., ex-president of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. St. John Hope, the Rev. Canon Raine, York, and the Rev. Canon Greenwell, Durham.—The Rev. Dr. Lambert proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Cox for his services during the past year, and his re-election for the coming year. The volume of *Transactions*, he said, showed that the society had justified its existence, and that, under the presidency of Dr. Cox, it had a most useful future before it.—The Bishop of Beverley seconded the motion, which was agreed to.—After the transaction of the routine business, Dr. Cox gave an address on the rise of the Gilbertine Order, with an account of the remarkable features in their statutes, chiefly relative to the occasional communication between the two sexes, particularly as illustrated in the discoveries just made at Watton Priory. An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Hope, Mr. Leach, Mr. Boyle, and others took part.—Mr. Wildridge next described the principal

charters of the Corporation of Beverley, which are of much value and variety. The charters were exhibited by Mr. J. Willis Mills, the deputy town clerk. Mr. Wildridge expressed his scorn for the popular derivation of Beverley as Beaver Lake, and said that it meant "the town of the five stones," which he explained to be the sanctuary chair and the four great terminal stones. The charters of Athelstan, Edward the Confessor, and the two first Williams were named, and a fine series of original charters of Archbishop Thurstan, Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., and Richard II. were exhibited and described.—In the evening there was a largely-attended dinner at the Beverley Arms, Mr. Bethell in the chair, and the Mayor in the vice-chair. The toasts were confined to "The Queen," "Success to the East Riding Antiquarian Society," and "The Chairman." A conversation followed in the Town Hall, invitations being issued by the president (Rev. Dr. Cox) to the members, and to a large number of the townsfolk. The music, instrumental and vocal, was interspersed with brief but learned papers by Mr. Leach, F.S.A., on "The Collegiate Church," Mr. Boyle, F.S.A., on "Pre-Roman Beverley," Mr. St. John Hope on "The Corporation Insignia," and Dr. Stephenson on "His Collection of Antiquities from the Deep Drainage Excavations of Beverley."—Notwithstanding the late hour to which the members continued their discussions on Monday evening (11 p.m.), the party were stirring early on September 26. At 10 a.m. many of them met at the railway-station to begin a short perambulation of Beverley, during which it was intended to notice the very old domestic buildings that are still extant. But the continuous rain altered the plans, and a move was made direct to the fine church of St. Mary's, where by half-past ten some fifty of the party were assembled. Dr. Stephenson acted as conductor, and most efficiently fulfilled his task, the only drawback being the noise made by the workmen who were engaged in restoring to its rightful position the old wood screen of the sixteenth century, portions of which have for a long time lain in the crypt. The Norman, Early English, and Decorated features of the church were successively pointed out, as well as the Perpendicular work of the nave, which was rebuilt after the fall of the central tower westward in the time of Henry VIII. East of the north transept is the raised chapel of the Guild of St. Mary, and below it a vaulted building known as the crypt. Dr. Stephenson said that this lower building had been the charnel-house, which Mr. St. John Hope explained was a common adjunct of our larger mediæval churches, and was a bone-house for the receiving of the bones dug up by the sexton in the overcrowded churchyard.—Mr. Boyle objected that there was documentary evidence that the "crypt" was really the chapel of St. Catharine, but both Mr. Leach and Dr. Cox pointed out that it was usual to have a mortuary altar in such a charnel, and that after the bones had filled it up such altars were moved elsewhere.—At the conclusion of Dr. Stephenson's description, Mr. R. C. Hope gave an account of "Minstrels and Early Church Music," illustrative of the "Minstrel's Pillar" on the north side of the nave.—The Rev. Canon Quirk next produced the fine seventeenth-cen-

tury communion plate of the church, as well as the old registers and other books. The registers, which begin in 1561, have many points of interest. Attention was drawn to the numerous burials through a visitation of the plague in 1610. In July of that year the vicar has written a marginal note to the effect that, in addition to the regular entries, forty were "shuffled into graves without any reading over them at all." The archaeologists did not seem to think it too trifling or modern to look with curiosity at the entry of one of the marriages of the murderer Deeming. Under the name of "Harry Lawson, sheep-farmer," he was married to a Beverley young woman on February 18, 1890. His handwriting is singularly vigorous, bold, and steady.—After luncheon at the Beverley Arms, the weather somewhat cleared, and at two o'clock a start was made by road in waggons for Watton Priory. On arriving there it was found that a large contingent of visitors were already awaiting them, the whole party, notwithstanding the rain, numbering quite 100 persons.—Mr. St. John Hope, standing on a mound at the south-east angle of the cloister, at once began a description of the rise of the Gilbertine Order, and of this particular house. Watton Priory was founded in 1150 by Eustace Fitz-John. In 1167 the conventual church was burnt down, and its successor at once begun. Mr. Hope pointed out the exposure, during the excavations of last week, of the original Norman foundations at the east end, and showed how a Transitional Church was afterwards built upon them. He gave the measurements of this church as 208 feet by 51 wide, exclusive of the irregular-shaped transepts. It was divided from end to end by a substantial partition wall, which divided the nuns from the canons, but this wall was arcaded at a line above the eye-level, so that it could be used as a common church so far as sound was concerned. On festival occasions a sermon was preached to the assembled members of both sexes. The window communication was pointed out in the choir part of this dividing wall, through which the chalice and other vessels would be passed back to the custody of the nuns after the canons' mass was over. The fragments of a most beautifully-carved canopied tomb, equal in richness to the famed work of the great Percy tomb in Beverley Minster, were shown. They were found beneath the debris on the floor of a small chapel of the north transept. The tomb commemorated a knight in mail armour of the fourteenth century, and from the bend on his shield he was probably a Scrope. The grave below had been rifled. Mr. Hope then conducted the large party round the exposed walls of the great church, pointing out various noteworthy features. There was no door at the west end, but there seems to have been a stone gallery. The great cloister of the nuns was 100 feet square, and lay on the north side of the church. Neither funds nor time have as yet permitted of the investigation of the conventual buildings, and it is not yet known what position the smaller cloister of the canons occupied.—The Rev. Dr. Cox expressed an earnest hope that further funds would be forthcoming next year for the resumption of these interesting operations, as both Mr. Bethell, the owner, and Mr. Beckitt, the tenant, were anxious and willing that the work of investigation should be completed.

He expressed his pleasure that the society had made so good a start, and that they had yesterday elected so many new members, but hoped that their numbers would be ere long materially augmented.—Mr. and Mrs. Beckitt hospitably entertained the large party to tea in that part of the Priory (probably the prior's lodgings) which has remained uninterruptedly occupied since the Dissolution. The meetings on both days proved a most gratifying success, the only drawback being the rainy weather of the last day.



The CARADOC AND SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB made their last excursion for the season on September 21. The first place visited was Albright Hussey, an old mansion partly stone and brick, and partly half-timbered, parts dating from the fourteenth century, and containing fine old oak panelling and mantelpieces, etc., and the fragments of a ruined fourteenth century church adjoining. The house was formerly the seat of the Hussey family. The ruined chapel of Broughton was also visited, the Clive Church, and Moreton Corbet Castle and Church.—At the annual dinner of the club, held the same evening, a valuable paper was read by the Rev. Thomas Auden, F.S.A., on "The Saxon Settlement of Shropshire," which dealt with the wooded nature of the county, as shown by the place-names, and the writer pointed out that Shropshire was colonized partly by the West Saxons, who approached it from the south along the Severn, and partly by the Engles or Mercians, who came by the valley of the Trent, and entered it from Staffordshire.—The club has done good archaeological work during the past session, and excursions have been made to Old St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Urioconium, Haughmond Abbey, etc.



On September 28 the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, who invited the members of the THORESBY SOCIETY to join them, assembled at Kirkstall Abbey. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope officiated as guide, and conducted the party over the ruins and the recently excavated portions. After touching on the peculiarities and supposed uses of the different buildings, Mr. Hope asked Mr. Micklethwaite, the architect for the preservation work, to say a few words.—Mr. Micklethwaite explained that, at the time the ruins became the property of the Leeds Corporation, many parts of them were in an absolutely dangerous condition. Even now, while an effort was being made to prevent further mischief, the workmen had to be ever on the alert to avoid falling stones. Many people had abused them for taking off the ivy, but which was of the greater value, the ivy or the building? If they had the ivy they could not have the other. If it were only ivy they wanted, they could find it on almost any old barn, but once lose a building like that abbey, and they could not replace it. The question was whether they should preserve the abbey, or leave it in its picturesque but perishing condition. The rawness of the pointing work, to which objection had been taken, would soon disappear; in fact, it was already disappearing. That they could see from

one of the walls which had been completed, and which, in consequence, would be safe for many long centuries. True, there was a good deal of new work, but the reason was that, when the tower fell, owing to the failure of one of the pillars, it brought down a large quantity of masonry with it, while what remained was severely shaken. Although some measures were taken for propping up what was left, it was very little good, permanent propping being necessary. How could this be done? was the next question which suggested itself. It was thought best to rebuild, after a fashion, the fallen pier, and turn arches on to abut the broken arcades. If they looked carefully at the pillars which had been restored they would notice a great many of the old stones, which, wherever possible, had been put back in their old places. What had been done was not so much with a view of reproducing what had gone as to preserve what was left. A friend had sent him a newspaper containing a letter, the writer of which advocated the rebuilding of the tower. To rebuild it would not only be a very great and expensive undertaking, but almost a structural impossibility. It was also urged that the abbey should be put, as near as possible, into the state in which the monks had left it. In his (Mr. Micklethwaite's) opinion, however, what was wanted was to preserve such portions of the monks' work as had come down to them.—Mr. Hope then accompanied the party round the ruins, explaining the different items of interest as they came across them.—At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hope. The mover was Mr. Skidmore, who was satisfied, after hearing the remarks of Mr. Micklethwaite, that a wise step had been taken in removing the ivy.—On the following day Mr. Micklethwaite met the committee of the Leeds Corporation on the site, and full authority was given to him to carry out the necessary repairs.



The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY selected South Westmoreland as the scene of their second meeting in this year; the dates were September 25 and 26, and the headquarters for the night were at the little watering-place of Arnside on Morecambe Bay. During the two days the society visited Blease, Preston Challan, Borwick, Heversham, and Beetham Halls. Borwick Hall (in Lancashire, by the way) is well known, and a paper on it was read by Mr. W. O. Roper, called "Borwick Hall, and the Bindlosses." A tradition, of no historical foundation, states that Lord Clarendon wrote his history of the Rebellion in a panelled room in the roof.—Preston Hall was described by the Rev. B. Barnett, and accounts of the others are contained in Dr. Taylor's valuable work on *The Old Manorial Halls of Cumberland and Westmoreland*. All are of the Jacobean period, and in plan are of the H shape—a central building connecting two wings; but at Preston the lower part of one of these wings has been the vaulted basement of a peel tower. Much fine panelling and woodwork remains, and some at Blease Hall bears great resemblance to that in the dining-room at Sizergh Castle. The huge wooden tables belonging to these halls were objects of much curiosity; that at

Heversham is one plank of heart of oak, 6 inches thick, 2 feet 10 inches broad, and 13 feet 8 inches long, and stands upon a massive frame with six turned legs. That at Borwick was longer, but made of two planks, side by side; at this table Sir Robert Bindloss entertained Charles II. These tables, to use a legal term, *smack of the reality, and pass with the freehold*.—Preston Patrick, Heversham, and Beetham churches were treated of by their vicars, and Burton-in-Kendal church by Mr. Chambers, one of the churchwardens.—Mr. W. S. Calvesley, F.S.A., contributed an interesting paper on Heversham Cross, and every church visited afforded fragments of early crosses, on which he was called to dilate.—The expedition was driven to the old dock at Dock Acres on the second day, but no examination could be made, owing to heavy rain.—Some of the party on the first day ascended Helme to see the fort called Castlesteads, which is stated in books to be square and Roman. The experts who ascended said it was not square, and was not Roman; while the expert who stayed at the bottom—the president—declared no Roman ever made a camp on such a place, though he might occupy a pre-existing British one. Castlesteads possesses a magnificent view over Morecambe Bay, and was, no doubt, a British stronghold. The mounds at Hincastre were also visited. Hincastre or Hencastre (the old name) has always been credited with a Roman camp, and these mounds are pointed to as the site, but they are clearly glacial—terminal moraines. A very old road passes these mounds, and leads to the Roman camp at Watercrock, near Kendal. Under the guidance of their secretary, Mr. T. Wilson, the society tracked this along various lanes; it would seem to be Roman.—A long string of papers were on the agenda for the evening, but time only served for two: "Local Notices from Privy Councils' Reports," by Mr. T. H. Hodgson; and "Some Obsolete and Semi-obsolete Local Appliances," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.—Reports were made by Mr. Calverley and the president on this year's excavations at Hardknott, and on the Roman road over Hardknott and Wrynose.



The annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in the Midland Hotel, Bradford, on October 13. Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, occupied the chair.—The annual report was read by Mr. J. A. Clapham, hon. cor. sec., and the balance-sheet, showing nearly £100 in hand, and 1,600 copies of the *Bradford Antiquary*, was given by Mr. Wm. Glassop, the treasurer.—The scrutators, Messrs. Howard and Turner, gave the result of the election, Mr. Frank Peel, of Heckmondwike, author of the *History of the Spen Valley*, being the new member of the council.—The usual resolutions were passed, and the proceedings were enlivened by songs and solo pianoforte playing, kindly given by several ladies and gentlemen. It was one of the best-attended meetings for some years past.



The NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a most successful excursion on September 13. The members first proceeded to Beccles,

where, after viewing the church, Mr. F. Danby Palmer read a paper, in which he remarked that the finest feature of Beccles Church is its almost unique porch. The effect it produces, arising from its bold projection and octangular turret, is very picturesque, and the delicate taste displayed in the conception and arrangement of its enrichments, the minute finish of its parts, and the excellency of its masonry, will ever command admiration. The detached situation of Beccles steeple also gains for it many a look which its majestic proportions might otherwise fail to arrest. And yet a detached bell-tower is not of very unusual occurrence. Without noticing those beyond the limits of the county, it may be sufficient to instance two near at hand—those at Bramfield and Bury St. Edmunds. Beccles steeple was begun soon after 1500, and occupied nearly forty years in building, though not yet finished. The first legacy given to it is by a will bearing date 1515, and from that till 1547 there are many legacies towards building "Beccles Steepul." The state of incompleteness in which we find this noble pile has an easy solution in the ruin of Bury Abbey, which was dissolved while its upper portion was yet in progress. The erection of the tower in its present situation was in consequence of the fear that its weight might carry away the cliff had it been placed at the west end. There is no doubt that, although its foundations were not laid till long after the church was completed, its site was determined on from the first, as none of the pillars in the church are of sufficient magnitude to sustain so ponderous a mass.—The next place where a stoppage was made was Roos Hall, an ancient manor-house situate on the confines of Beccles, now the property of Mr. F. W. D. Robinson. Here, again, Mr. Danby Palmer read a paper.—Hence the party again took the road for Barsham Church. Special attention was here given to the old font, which was discovered buried in the north-east corner of the church, the figure of the Roman soldier in the rectory grounds, the very fine brass erected to the memory of Sir Robert Atte Tye, and the communion plate, especially to the "paten" forming part of it, which the rector produced for the inspection of his visitors, reading at the same time an interesting paper, prepared by the Rev. C. R. Manning, descriptive of it.—The next halt was at Bungay, where, after luncheon, an adjournment was made to the ruins of the ancient castle, formerly one of the seats of the Dukes of Norfolk. Here Dr. Raven told the party the history of the ancient fortress, embodied in an interesting paper.—After an inspection of the Priory ruins, the party proceeded to the church of Holy Trinity, an ancient fabric, standing immediately to the east of St. Mary's, with only a road between their respective churchyards. The circular tower of Trinity Church probably dates from the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was much damaged many years ago by lightning, which split the walls and melted all the bells but one. The north wall of the church, or at least portions of it, seem coeval with the tower, as a small round-headed window with Saxon long and short work testifies. Beyond a fine Elizabethan pulpit, which one would imagine cost more than the 5s. debited in the churchreeves' book for 1558 as the price for "making the pulpit," and two brasses in the south aisle, one of which invites you to "pray for the soul

of Lady Margaret Dalinger, late prioress of this place"—from 1465 to 1497—there is not much in the interior of the church to attract attention.—The carriages were at the church-gate, and the archaeologists next drove towards Mettingham Castle, stopping *en route* at the site of the Roman road, where Dr. Raven produced a map of the district in those days, and offered several coins, found in the locality, for the inspection of the party. After a short but interesting address on these subjects, the learned Doctor, on arriving at the seat of Mr. C. F. H. Collison, read another paper on that castle.



A meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD-CLUB was held in Hayling Island and at Warblington and Havant on September 23. The party first proceeded to South Hayling Church, a handsome structure of late thirteenth-century work.—Mr. Shore, the honorary organizing secretary of the club, read a paper in the church on "Hayling Island and its Archaeological Associations." He referred to Mr. Longcroft's *History of the Hundred of Bosmere*, published many years ago, which, he said, could now be supplemented. The connection of Hayling with the Norman abbey of Jumieges was referred to. There were twelve alien priories in Hampshire, of which Hayling was one. Hayling probably owes its fine parish church to the abbey of Jumieges. It was built about the time when the first English Parliament assembled. The foreign abbeys which held estates in England, Mr. Shore thought, must have already at that time considered the tenure of their English estates to be somewhat insecure, and that it was owing, perhaps, to religious and political considerations of this kind that this church was built at South Hayling. Mr. Shore thought that further researches among the manuscript treasures of the French libraries might afford additional information concerning Hayling Island in the Middle Ages, if, as was probable, some of the MS. of the abbey of Jumieges were saved when that abbey was destroyed during the Reign of Terror in France. Hayling Church contains characteristic French ornamentation in the opinion of several architectural experts who were present. Its walls contain some Roman bricks, probably derived from some old Roman building not far away. The church has a remarkable old font which was, according to tradition, dredged up from the site known as Church Rocks, which is believed to be the site of the former church of Hayling, a mile or more from the present beach. The members of the club generally concurred in thinking this font to be of Romano-British date. The former church of Hayling was destroyed by an inroad of the sea. Mr. Shore drew attention to the gray weatherstones now in the churchyard which, until lately, served as foundation-stones for two of the pillars of the nave. This church, he said, shows many examples of ancient symbolism, and perhaps these great stones, as masses of native rock, were used for foundation-stones, as in some other Hampshire churches, from symbolical motives, in connection with which he quoted the text, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My church." The yew-tree in South Hayling Churchyard is probably the oldest in Hampshire, and as this tree cannot be less

than a thousand years old, and was probably older, it must have been growing when the church was built. Mr. Shore also drew attention to the old salterns of Hayling Island, to the wadeways which formerly connected this island and Thorney Island with the mainland, and to the hermitages close by these wadeways. — The party subsequently visited Tunorbury, a characteristic Celtic earthwork close to the coast, and the remains of the old salt-work at Mengeham, where salt was made in Hayling Island from sea-water until about twelve years ago. Some of the drifted boulder-stones of granite found in the island were also examined. — The party afterwards returned to the mainland, and visited Warblington Church, which has remains of Saxon work, and a very fine fourteenth-century porch. The walls of this church also contain material of Roman date. The remains of Warblington Castle, a building of the sixteenth century, were also inspected, and after tea at the Bear Hotel, at Havant, the meeting was brought to a close by a visit to Havant Church, where the vicar, the Rev. G. Scott, read a paper on "The Church and its Ancient Brass."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THOUGHTS THAT BREATHE AND WORDS THAT BURN, from the Writings of Francis Bacon. Edited, with preface, by Alexander B. Grosart. Elliot Stock. 24mo., pp. xvii, 206. With portrait. Price 3s. 6d.

This is the fourth volume of the charming miniature series that Mr. Stock puts forth under the title of "The Elizabethan Library." Bacon's writings lend themselves with much ease to a process of select quotations, but this very facility has a tendency to embarrass an editor when he finds but a small space at his disposal. Mr. Grosart has, however, well fulfilled his task. The extracts are mainly from the Chancellor's literary works, as distinguished from his legal and philosophical writings. Mr. Grosart's "Introduction" is good; particularly do we commend this passage: "One cautionary observation I may be permitted to make, viz., that a reader of Bacon must be prepared for a demand on the most strenuous intellectual effort of which he is capable if he would scale the heights, or plumb the depths, or explore the vast reaches of the thinking herein set before him. Unless there are meditative pauses for reflection and mastery, much will be lost. Another distinctive characteristic is the inestimably perfect literary workmanship. Here is no mere artisan of words, but an artist of cunningest faculty. This is

observable in even the bits of historical narrative that will be found in our little book, and may well read a lesson to present-day slatteriness and slovenliness of English." Though we approve of these sentiments, we cannot say that we admire the composition, and it grates much on the ear when Mr. Grosart writes about Bacon's "ultimate editor." On the whole the selections are exceedingly well chosen, but the "Confession of Faith," which covers many pages, might well have been omitted, notwithstanding Spedding's foolish rhapsody about it. The average humble Christian will much prefer the Apostles' Creed in its simplicity, without the padding of the great Chancellor, who was no divine. The object, of course, of editors of this Elizabethan series is to give the gems of the author, and therefore it is not perhaps reasonable to object that the sense is always quoted and the nonsense left out. Our editor concludes—"May our Baconiana send some elect souls to his entire works!"—an expression that we cordially re-echo. But at the same time it is only fair to warn the "elect souls" that the works will yield them a fair crop of rubbish as well as of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Dip where you will into Bacon's *Natural History*, which Mr. Grosart wisely eschews, and it is at once apparent that the philosopher was only on a level with his age. This is an extract taken absolutely at random: "The writers of natural magic report that the heart of an ape, worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increase the audacity. It is true that the ape is a merry and bold beast, and that the same heart likewise of an ape, applied to the neck or head, helpeth the wit, and it is good for the falling—sickness; the ape also is a witty beast, and hath a dry brain; which may be some cause of alternation of vapours in the head. Yet it is said to move dreams also. It may be the heart of a man would do more, but that it is more against men's minds to use it; except it be in such as wear the reliques of saints."

We suppose that the bibliography of Bacon stands second only to that of Shakespeare of the writers of Elizabeth's reign. The editions and the books that might be classified under Baconiana would fill a fair sized private library. This dainty little volume, so appropriately clad, forms a welcome addition to such a library. Our own favourite copy of Bacon is the grand four-volumed folio edition of 1730, a tall copy of which, with fair wide margins, purchased twenty-five years ago at the Marquis of Hastings' sale, stands on our shelves. What a contrast! The weight of those four volumes forms a respectable load approaching fifty pounds, whilst this bijou booklet only turns some seven ounces!



THE CHURCHES OF PARIS. By S. Sophia Beale. W. H. Allen and Co. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 342. Numerous illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.

The scope of this illustrated description of the churches of Paris, from Clovis to Charles X., is best gathered from the following opening paragraph of the brief preface. "In a book of this kind, it is difficult to prevent one's self becoming a guide, more or less complete. Dates and facts, architectural details and descriptions, all savour of the handbook; but having determined to keep to the historical and

archæological, rather than the architectural side of the churches, I have tried to rake up quaint and legendary lore, and so add to the interest of an ordinary guide-book. I would also pray my readers to bear in mind that, as the work is not intended to be an architectural treatise, I have simply walked in the paths of Viollet-le-Duc and Guilhermy, whenever I have been compelled to describe the technical details of the churches."

It is an eminently feminine conceit to write a long book all about ancient churches and to eschew architecture! Miss Beale has, however, succeeded fairly well in her attempt, and has certainly brought together a great deal of readable matter that has not hitherto appeared in an English dress. The bringing home of the great relics to La Sainte Chapelle in the time of St. Louis is given at length in French from the history of Canon Moroud. Elsewhere liberal quotations are given in the same tongue. Miss Beale naively remarks, in a note, "I suppose no apology is needed for giving my quotations in the original language; now that everyone is a good French scholar, it is obviously unnecessary to spoil good work by translations." If this was really the case, the whole of her pages are at once ruled out of court. The ecclesiology of the book is sometimes at fault, as in the account of the *pain bénit* on pp. 16, 17; nor do we admire the occasional flippancy of tone in dealing with solemn subjects. Nevertheless, the next time we are in Paris, we shall not fail to make this well-illustrated book a companion.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. English Topography. Part IV. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 340. Price 7s. 6d.

Our readers are well acquainted with this most useful "library," and that it consists of edited extracts from the chief contents of the old *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. Mr. Gomme, with his astonishing industry, has now added a fourth volume to the topographical series. In these pages he includes the counties of Durham, Essex, and Gloucestershire, representative shires of the North, East, and Midlands. Durham is somewhat meagre, as will be found to be the case with most of the northern counties, which were much further from the great centres of life in those un-railwayed days than they are now, and had, therefore, far less of literary activity amongst them. Under Essex, the paper of Mr. J. H. Sperling on the coats-of-arms in Essex churches are interesting and suggestive. Mr. Gomme draws special attention to them as giving some idea of what might be done in the cause of heraldry if his attempt at cataloguing the coats-of-arms in Essex churches were to be carried on and completed. Gloucestershire is specially noticeable for valuable papers on the mediæval houses of the county. The indexes have been tested, and have been found, as usual, to be full and trustworthy. Of the parish of Ugley, Essex, we read: "The singular name of this village has given rise to the ditty:

"Ugley church and Ugley steeple,
Ugley parson, Ugley people.

This has proved so distasteful to the vicars of Ugley, that they have made several attempts to get the name changed to Oakley, which they contend is original and correct."



HERALDRY AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHES OF HARWICH, DOVERCOURT, AND RAMSEY. By Rev. J. H. Bloom, M.A. *C. E. Turner* (Hemsworth). Small folio, pp. 127. Nine pedigree tables.

In these pages are given transcripts of the monumental inscriptions in the churches, Nonconformist chapels, and burial-grounds of the three Essex parishes mentioned above, together with an account of the heraldry. Of the pedigrees at the end, we have the author's own assurance that they are "all too brief and imperfect." If compilations of this kind are to have any true value, they must be faithful, complete, and accurate. Mr. Bloom, who has but recently gone into Essex, ought before publishing to have inquired into all that had hitherto been done with regard to these churches. The most obvious source for a mere tyro to consult would be the indexes to the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, but these have been neglected. The church of St. Nicholas, Harwich, was entirely rebuilt 1820-1823. Mr. Bloom gives copies of some of the old and lost monuments from Dale's *History of Harwich and Dovercourt*, which was published in 1825, but he pays no heed to the communications made to the *Gentleman's Magazine* about the inscriptions and epitaphs, by Mr. Richard Barnes, in 1806 and 1807. Several of the more recent and more important monuments were moved from the old church to the new in 1823. The monument to Rev. John Jones, 1785, a former vicar, is given in quite different terms by Messrs. Barnes and Bloom; one gives him a wife Susan, and the other Sarah. Which is right? Mr. Barnes gives the inscription to "Robert Seaman, Gent., who for steadfast love and reverence to the Church of England, *his loyalty to the government*, his charity to the poor, *his excellent skill in surgery*, and his service to this borough (in which he was born and was mayor three times) has left a blessed memory. He departed this life August 1, 1695, aged 68 years." Why has Mr. Bloom omitted the parts in italics? Mr. Barnes can scarcely have invented them. Several interesting inscriptions given by Barnes are altogether omitted in this work, including one in German of 1788, and one to Thomas Furnivall, 1794, "a musician in the Bedfordshire Militia."

We notice also some misprints or careless blunders made in transcription which are inexcusable in a work of this nature; especially is this the case with Latin inscriptions. For abject nonsense, commend us to one given by Mr. Bloom on p. 78. We have not seen the original, but feel sure that the corrections we make in brackets are to be found on the stone itself: "Sub hoc monumento deponuntur *crueres* (cineres) Rogeri Reay, qui mare et terras gloriam *queritaus* (queritans), tandem *acidit* (cecidit) sed fortiter nam et in *thalcuis* (thalamis) honoris obdormivit: obiit *tricesimo* (tricesimo) die Septembris, anno 1673."

SCRIVELSBY: THE HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS. With some Account of the Marmion and Dymoke Families. By the Rev. Samuel Lodge, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. 4to., pp. xvi, 200, seventeen full-page illustrations. Price not stated.

The Rev. Canon Lodge, rector of Scrivelsby, is a fortunate man among local annalists. He is not only the incumbent of a small parish of average interest, but the peculiar and unique association of the royal championship with the tenure of the manor has afforded him an opportunity of producing a book of which he has not been slow to avail himself, and which does credit to his industry.

The Dymokes have dwelt at Scrivelsby for more than five centuries, and the championship is strictly attached to the feudal ownership of the manor. The term hereditary championship is not altogether correct, for the office is only hereditary as being attached to the estate, which may be supposed as a rule to pass from father to son. The ownership of the manor and the distinctive title and office of champion are inseparably united, so that from 1760 to 1875 the championship was vested in the younger Scrivelsby branch of the Dymoke family, and not in the elder or Tetford branch.

The original royal champion at the time of the coronation of William the Conqueror was the great Norman baron Marmion, better known by his court title as Robert Dispensator. On the death of his descendant Sir Philip Marmion, who was a leading statesman and soldier in the time of Henry III., without male, his extensive estates were divided between his four daughters as co-heiresses. The eldest daughter died without issue, whereupon the Tamworth estates came to Margaret, the second daughter, wife of Sir Ralph Cromwell. Their daughter and heiress Jane became the wife of Sir Alexander Freville. Jane, the youngest of Sir Philip Marmion's four daughters, who inherited Scrivelsby and the Lincolnshire estates, became the wife of Sir Thomas Ludlow. The only son of this marriage left a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who was married to Sir John Dymoke. At the time of the coronation of Richard II., two claims were put forth for the championship, Sir Baldwin Freville (great-grandson of Sir Alexander mentioned above), and Sir John Dymoke. The Court of Claims decided in favour of Sir John Dymoke, though descended from the youngest Marmion daughter, because it was proved that the championship was attached to the manor of Scrivelsby by the honourable service of "knight serjeanty." Since then the championship has remained uninterruptedly in the hands of successive Dymokes as lords of Scrivelsby, although at the last two coronations the interesting ceremonial attached to the championship was unfortunately allowed to fall into abeyance. The whole of the particulars relative to the championship in past and present days have been carefully worked out by Canon Lodge and placed on record after a most interesting fashion. We cannot, however, give quite the same amount of praise to the history of the village, and church, and other appurtenances, as further research would have brought other facts to light, and it seems a pity that the book was not confined to the story of the Dymokes and the championship. Nor is heraldry a strong

point in Canon Lodge's learning, or he could never have stated that the fourth of the Dymoke quarterings (sa. a sword point downward arg., hilted and pomelled or), which pertains to the Kilpeck family, was a badge representing the championship! As if a badge could ever become a quartered charge. The frontispiece of this excellently printed book is a beautifully coloured shield of the fifteen quarterings of the Dymokes, but this costly plate is spoiled by the wrong colouring of the Ludlow and Marmion arms, in both of which azure, the true bright blue of heraldry, is given as a dingy slate colour approximating to sable.



DEANERY OF BICESTER. PART VII. HISTORY OF FRITWELL AND SOULDERN. By Rev. J. C. Blomfield, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. 4to., pp. 100.

This history of the deanery of Bicester will eventually form a goodly work. Mr. Blomfield eminently possesses the rare art of making local chronicles interesting. In the manor house of Fritwell he has a good subject. It is a handsome example of the domestic architecture of the time of James I., and bears the date 1619 and the initials E. V. (Edward Yorke). There is a good plate of the front of this E-shaped house. Some terrible stories are told of its subsequent occupants. We must try and find room for two of them. In 1712 Fritwell manor-house was let to Sir Edward Longueville, a descendant of the Longuevilles of Wolverton. Having sold that estate for the relief of James II., he came to reside at Fritwell. "A sad story has been handed down in connection with his residence here. Over the drawing-room in the manor-house there was a long attic, at the end of which was a very narrow cupboard, fitted with shelves, to all appearance like an ordinary cupboard, which remained until a few years ago. After pulling the shelves forward, the whole back came with them, and thus opened a passage just wide enough for an adult person to squeeze through, under the beams of the roof, into a small room beyond. In the corner of this inner room was a smaller apartment, partitioned off with lath and plaster, about eight feet by four or five feet, into which access was given by a low and small opening, and in which there was no window, but only a small fireplace, which had been much used, judging from the burnt and blackened chimney-back. These rooms were probably intended as the hiding place of a Roman priest in the days of sudden visits of pursuivants and persecution. But the tradition is that they were the scene of a horrible tragedy. It is said that there were two brothers of the Longueville family resident in this house, that the younger of them here imprisoned the elder, on the ground of his being a lunatic, and kept him in close confinement for fourteen years, until he was ultimately starved to death. Sir G. Longueville met his death by a fall from his horse at Bicester races, on August 19, 1718. Sir Edward Longueville was buried at Fritwell, August 26, 1718."

In 1729 the manor estate was sold, and became the property of the Wakes, an old Northamptonshire family. Sir Baldwin Wake came to reside in the manor-house about 1730. "Another sad story is told of this time. In 1735 Sir Baldwin (Wake) and

his two sons, Baldwin and Charles, were playing at cards very late one night, when a quarrel arose, in which the father struck his eldest son with a blow so heavy that the latter fell on his temple against the panelled wainscot of the room. There he lay motionless; all attempts to rouse him proved unavailing, and death was said to have been instantaneous. Horror-struck, Sir Baldwin was about to awaken the sleeping household, when his younger son, Charles, at once proposed to leave the house and take on himself the suspicion of having caused his brother's death. This proposal was silently acquiesced in, and the father and son then carried the dead body into an empty and unused room in the attics. In the morning it was conjectured that the brothers, according to their frequent custom, had gone off together on some sporting expedition. Nothing was therefore thought of their absence till about ten days after the event, when the body was discovered and then buried. Suspicion at once fell in the direction intended, and every possible attempt was made to search for Charles and to apprehend him, but in vain. Twelve years later Sir Baldwin was dying, and in his last moments confessed that he had caused his son's death, and revealed the name which his son Charles had assumed. The latter had enlisted as a private soldier in a line regiment, and at the time of his father's death was stationed at Alexandria, in Egypt. When tidings reached him that his innocence was established, he at once returned to England."

The churchwardens' accounts of Fritwell begin with the year 1568, when "a new green carpet for ye communion table with frynge" was purchased. The old ferial colour of green continued to be a favourite in this parish, "a pulpit cloth of green," and also "a green cushion for the pulpit with silk fringe and tassels of silk," being given in 1641. The following note of the church goods of Fritwell taken April 22, 1593, is worth printing: "Imprimis a communion cuppe; a byble and a communion booke; Erasmus paraphrases; the 2 tomes of the homelys and the Injunctions; three other small prayer bookes; a longe surplesse and on for the clark; a silke carpett for the table; a communion table clothe that goodwife May kepeth and an old on that is in the church; iij longe old towells; ij great large sheetes; ij boxes on with locks and keys and on to kepe the communion cuppe in; a newe prayer booke that was bought 1594; three old defaced copes; on peweter ewer for wine; a greene carpet for the communion table; on great brasse panne; on latten bazen; a pewter dishe to carry bred in; a book of Jewell and Hardinge; a bell." A list of church goods of 1722 includes "a processional cloth." What was it? Mr. Blomfield attempts no explanation. Had it anything to do with the Rogation-tide procession?

Occasionally, as we have noticed in previous parts of this history, Mr. Blomfield is inclined to generalize on far too slender foundations. Whilst commenting on the collections under Briefs at Souldern, he moralizes on the great rebellion of 1642, states that it was "not a popular movement or the resistance of a nation against what was thought to be illegal taxation," but it was forsooth caused through Protestantism! He quotes with approval the silliest thing Lord Beaconsfield (who was no historian) ever

said, viz.: "If Charles I. had hanged every Roman Catholic in his dominions, his descendants might have been sitting on the throne of England." The fact is that all records, from those of the nation in Fetter Lane to those of each county, make it more and more obvious that illegal taxation did cause the rebellion. The writer of this notice has recently had the arrangement of the sessional papers of an important county, and there the freeholders of each hundred met and repeatedly protested against the Ship-money, Benevolences, and other forms of exaction. Mr. Blomfield had better not pose as a national historian, but keep to his last as a parish annalist, wherein he certainly excels. The parish account books of Souldern are made good use of, but he need not imagine, unless he has got other proof, that the beer consumed at the parish meetings shows that they assembled at the village inn. However incongruous and profane it may now seem, it was by no means unusual to quaff ale on such occasions in the church. The notes on the incumbents of both Fritwell and Souldern are full and good, and bear testimony to much careful research.



HISTORY OF ELECTIONS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES. By Cortlandt F. Bishop, Ph.D. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law; Edited by the University Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College). Vol. iii., No. 1, pp. 297. Price \$1.50.

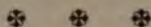
The volume before us is divided into two parts; the first, which is styled "General Elections," includes three chapters, the first of which gives a brief, concise summary of the history of general elections in Massachusetts and Plymouth, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Haven, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. In all except the last-named State, where the government was to all intents and purposes oligarchic, the election of the executive lay with the mass of the people, though in the first instance a charter was made out on several occasions, giving the balance, and indeed practically the whole, of the power to the original small band of colonists and their nominees. In the second chapter the qualifications requisite for the exercise of the franchise are detailed at length; we give some of the more noteworthy restrictions. In the southern colonies negroes, mulattos, and Indians were debarred from voting. Religious opinions, except in the case of Roman Catholics or Quakers, were seldom a disqualification. In New England it is instructive to notice that "the absence of correctness of moral behaviour would, in certain cases, lead to the suspension of a freeman from his privileges or even to his total disenfranchisement." In fact it is recorded that on one occasion a would-be freeman needed his neighbours' testimony to his "sober and peaceable conservation." It is a curious fact that a property qualification in the most democratic of these constitutions was a *sine quâ non*. The most interesting feature of the concluding chapter, entitled "Management of Elections," of the first part, is that which traces the growth of the proxy system. In the case of an

equality of votes being cast for two or more candidates, the sheriff, in accordance with the English use, was given a casting vote. Contests, resulting in actual equality of votes, have occurred twice in the history of American elections.

In the second part—"Local Elections"—the plan of the first portion is repeated. It cannot be said that any points of more than local interest are herein raised.

The various appendices, giving *verbatim* writs and oaths and unpublished statutes relating to elections, beside other matter, are prevented by the newness of American antiquity (if such an oxymoron be permissible) from acquiring that value in the eyes of archaeologists, which is attached to the resurrection in printed form of bygone records of other countries.

W. M. C.



A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF PORLOCK,
AND OF THE PATRON SAINT, ST. DUBRICIUS.
By Rev. Walter Hook, M.A. *Parker and Son.*
8vo., pp. xii, 95, five illustrations. Price 2s. 6d.

The parish church of Porlock, in the lovely Somersetshire bay of that name, has the unusual dedication of St. Dubricius. The rector (Mr. Hook) in this little book gives fifteen pages to a discussion of the contradictory accounts of that celebrated Welsh saint, who died at a very great age in A.D. 612. The next section is termed "The Fitz-Roges Church," and describes the connection of that family with Porlock, and the building or rebuilding of an Early English church here about 1200 by Sir Simon Fitz-Roges. As Sir Simon was lord of the manor about that period, this conjecture seems highly probable. The effigy of a knight in a founder's recess is most likely that of Sir Simon. It is a great pity that no drawing is given of this effigy, as it has several notable features. Mr. Hook's description cannot be relied on, as he actually gravely repeats the oft-exploded fable about the arrangement of the legs denoting a crusader! Deciding that as "the crusader's legs are crossed at the knee," Sir Simon had been in two crusades, he proceeds to discuss the exact date of the building of the church between these two events! We think it high time that any man of education seriously repeating these exploded ideas should be made to pay a fine to the Society of Antiquaries! Our last sight of this effigy goes back more than thirty years, but unless our memory plays us false, the helmet either bears the sacred monogram (a most exceptional feature), or has a place left smooth for that or some other inscription. Mr. Hook instances a double-drain piscina as a relic of the Early English church. This may be so, but if it is the case, it is certainly of later date than *circa* 1200. So far as our observation goes, these double drains are rarely, if ever, found until a date bordering on the Decorated or the Transition, between the two. We suppose Mr. Hook knows the double-drain piscina in the neighbouring church of Luccombe, which is certainly not earlier than the time of Edward I. The succeeding chapter describes the alterations effected in the church in the time of Sir John Harington, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, third Earl of Devon. He died in 1418. The elaborate effigies

to Sir John and his wife are fully described. His wife Elizabeth subsequently became the wife of Sir William Bonville, but she remained Lady of Porlock till her death at an advanced age in 1472. The effigy of her first husband, judging from the armour details, could not have been carved until the Lady Elizabeth's death, or towards the end of her life. A fourth chapter is headed "The Porlock Chantry"; it ought to be "Chantries" for there were two. The incumbents of Porlock, from 1297 downwards, are given from Mr. Weaver's lists, together with some account of the later rectors. The later alterations of the church and some extracts from churchwardens' accounts follow. In the last chapter there is a description of the once beautiful wagon-roofed chapel of Porlock Weir, long desecrated and used as a cottage. When a chapel-of-ease was being erected at Porlock Weir in 1874, the lord of the manor was entreated, but all in vain, to permit the old chapel to be put to its original use. It has since been demolished, but fortunately Mr. Hook is able to give us photographs of the exterior and interior. He fails to tell us that it was dedicated to St. Olave. Mr. Hook is not happy in his few remarks about disused chapels outside his own parish. They were no more served from Cleve Abbey than from the abbeys of Westminster or St. Albans. The "Priest's Way" (not "Path") across the beautiful Horner Valley, which we have often traversed thirty and forty years ago, led from the church of Luccombe to the church of Stoke Pero, and not from the chapel of the Blessed Saviour, at the cross roads called Chapel Gate. There are some pretty legends about that "Priest's Way" that might well have been told. The township of Doverhay, in Luccombe parish, forms part of the town of Porlock, and almost touches the parish church of St. Dubricius. Doverhay had a chapel of its own, almost within a stone's-throw of Porlock Church, in pre-Reformation days (though Mr. Hook writes to the contrary), as could be proved, and we suppose still could be proved, by documents in the Luccombe parish chest.

Porlock Church has now undergone considerable restoration, and was re-opened in 1891. We have not seen it since the change, but as the late Mr. Sedding was the architect, we feel sure that as little harm was done as could be avoided. The truncated wooden spire, the top of which was blown off about 1700, has even been left in its mutilated condition, which is, in our opinion, carrying anti-restoration a little too far, as even the most devoted lovers of Porlock and its exquisite scenery must admit that the broken-off spire is a distinct blot on the landscape, and has not a single point of historic or architectural interest to commend its continuation. There are some curious slips in the book, probably overlooked printer's errors. We suppose "window cells" on page 26 means "sills," and that "Feet of Lines" on page 85 means "Fines." It is perhaps a little hard on this book that it has fallen into the hands, for review, of one who knew this district well years ago, and who cannot help being somewhat disappointed with its pages; but it is sure to give satisfaction to many, and puts together a great deal of valuable information in a small space at a very moderate price. What, by-the-bye, has become of the marvellous pink and white angels and other pictures that used to adorn

the walls of the church, the work we believe of some local artist? We see no reference to them in this volume.



Among the SMALLER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, and MAGAZINES recently received, the following may be noticed: *Stephen Kemarx, the Story of a Venture in Ethics*, by Hon. and Rev. James Adderley (Edward Arnold), is the noblest story with a motive that the English press has brought out this century. Every man of means or in comfortable circumstances, and especially every clergyman of the Establishment, should spend a shilling upon it and carefully digest it. The wit and sparkling satire make it eminently readable. — *Songs in Spring-Time*, by John Cameron Grant (E. W. Allen, price 2s.); notwithstanding the fact that 43 pages out of a total of 136 in this book are taken up with selected press eulogies of Mr. Grant's previous "poems," we do not regard him as anything more than a fluent, vigorous, and much over-rated rhymester. — *The Use and Abuse of Westminster Abbey as a National Mausoleum* is a private reprint of the address by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., at the annual meeting (July 18, 1893) of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. — *On a Painting of St. Barbara in the Church of Cucklington, Somerset*, by Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., is an illustrated reprint from the Somerset Archaeological Society's Proceedings of an able and interesting paper on the cult of St. Barbara, read by the author on August 15, 1893. — *Bibliotheca Lancastriensis* is an extensive shilling catalogue of books on the topography and genealogy of Lancashire, for sale by Albert Sutton, of Manchester.

The current topics of *Notes and Queries* for (1) *Leicestershire and Rutland*, (2) *Gloucestershire*, (3) *Somerset and Dorset*, and (4) *Northamptonshire*, as well as the usual magazines, foreign and English, have also reached us, but we have no space in this issue to do more than acknowledge them.

The *Builder* (September 23) contains an illustrated account of some French mediæval tiles, and some interesting extracts from the account-book of the penultimate prior of the Benedictine monastery serving Worcester cathedral church before the Reformation; (September 30) ancient crosses in the Isle of Man, drawn and described by Mr. Archibald Knox; (October 7) plates, sketches, and description of the highly interesting cathedral church of St. Magnus, Kirkwall, by Mr. Alexander McGibbon; and (October 14) an illustration by Mr. John S. Corder of the guest-chamber of the picturesque old house near Ipswich called Christchurch or Withepole House.

The ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE is light and bright under its new management. The wax effigies of Westminster Abbey, now in the upper Islip chapel, are described and fully illustrated in the October number.



Correspondence.

ROMANO-BRITISH DISCOVERIES AT LONG WITTENHAM.

[Vol. xxviii., p. 161.]

Seeing that Mr. Haverfield has mentioned in the *Antiquary* for October the discoveries made on my farm, I very much regret he did not see the lines of the buildings in the corn before it was cut, for then he would have seen that they are far too extensive to be only a Romano-British farming settlement, for I can find traces on about 130 acres, and most being on the very worse furlong in the parish, I do not think the British would have chosen it for a farming settlement. If you refer to the Ordnance map you will see that it is one of the strongest positions on the Thames, being defended on three sides by the river, and I can find traces of earth-works across the open side. It must have been a strong British settlement when the Romans came and took possession of it.

In opening one of the British wells I found that it had been filled in by the Romans, for one of their roads passed right over it. In the bottom I found evidence that it had been steined up with wattle, and I also found in the bottom a large quantity of some blue colouring matter, which proved to be due to phosphate of iron caused by decayed animal matter. I also found a very fine flint arrow-head, a large quantity of bones—human, deer, British ox, pig, dog, and, I believe, teeth of the bear; I also found a portion of leather which I believe to be part of the armour of a Roman; also several pieces of plaster having the mark of the wattling on them. All this points to the very early occupation of the Romans, for at Dorchester all the early Roman buildings were built of wattle with mud foundations.

Owing to the drought it has been impossible to excavate much at present, so I have only opened some of the wells—six altogether, three British and three Roman.

Mr. Money did not say there was a "basilica," but that there were outlines of a building of basilican form. There is part of a Roman road about a mile from here in a most perfect state, with a kerb on each side and all the stones left in position for about three or four chains.

HENRY J. HEWETT.

North Field Farm, Long Wittenham,
Abingdon, October 9, 1893.

EXCAVATIONS AT HARDKNOTT.

In your interesting note on the excavations at Hardknott in the October number of the *Antiquary*, it is mentioned that "on one afternoon nearly a hundred tourists arrived, and almost drove the workmen wild by their silly queries." Now, it naturally occurs to me to ask another silly query, namely, why

the person who was in charge of the work did not receive the tourists civilly and take advantage of such an excellent opportunity of popularising archaeology by delivering an address to them upon the explorations? We all know that a fool can ask a question which a wise man cannot answer, and I believe this fact explains the reluctance often exhibited by the peppery explorer to gratify the reasonable curiosity of the anxious inquirer. My experience of archaeologists leads me to think that there are no greater set of frauds and humbugs living. I know this to be the case, because I have asked several of my archaeological friends what they think of specialists in their own branch of study, and the universal answer is that they have the utmost contempt for the supposed ability of their rivals.

It is my advice, therefore, to archaeologists never to attempt to answer questions put by the outside public, or one of these fine days they will be found out. If the crowd were allowed to see the inside of a Punch and Judy show, how could they still continue to respect the characters in that inimitable drama?

ANOTHER SILLY FOOL WHO HOPES ONE
DAY TO BECOME AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.





The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

ON October 14 a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Norwich, on the convention of the mayor, "to take into consideration the question of the reparation of the cathedral church of Norwich." The mayor stated that he had accompanied the dean over the cathedral, and that the meeting had been summoned at his (the dean's) suggestion. The dean made a long statement to the meeting, which, according to the local newspaper accounts, was certainly somewhat remarkable. He stated that the architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., estimated that to effect a complete restoration a sum of from £13,000 to £15,000 would be required. The dean also stated that he had written to the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Leicester) asking him to move in the matter, but he declined owing to depression in agriculture. He therefore now put forth a "modified scheme which would cost about £5,000." He also added that all that was suggested was, "according to the report of Mr. Pearson, imperatively necessary."



Mr. Pearson's report as to the parts of the cathedral church upon which £5,000 must be spent at once (only a third of what the dean desired to obtain) does not seem to have been read to the meeting, or presented to anyone. No doubt Mr. Pearson perfectly honestly thinks £15,000 should be spent, and that £5,000 is imperatively necessary, nor do we the least impugn the absolute *bona fides* of the dean's opinion. But in

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other cases, dealing with other of the nation's ministers, Mr. Pearson has gone so sadly beyond necessity, and has worked such grievous harm to fabric and to history, that he cannot be surprised if sound ecclesiologists and true lovers of history in stone ever suspect him. If this £5,000 is really wanted to prevent decay, we heartily hope that it will speedily be raised. At all events, we are most thankful that the protests of Lord Leicester and of Lord Kimberley (as High Steward of the cathedral) were effectual in knocking off the round sum of £10,000 from the original design and expectation of the dean!



Meanwhile, we are inquisitive with regard to this imperatively needed sum of £5,000, and how it is to be spent, and also with regard to the Guildhall meeting at which the scheme was proposed and carried. In the interest of cathedral restoration generally, and of Norwich in particular, we beg most respectfully to submit these questions to the Dean of Norwich: (1) On what principle were invitations issued to the meeting? (2) Is he not aware that some of the leading citizens and county inhabitants were much surprised at reading the report of the proceedings? (3) Is it proposed to use any of the fund of £5,000 for the extensive alterations now being made, and which were in operation before this meeting was called? (4) *Where is Mr. Pearson's report as to imperative necessity, danger, etc., and immediately demanding £5,000, and why has it not been issued?* (5) When will he let the subscribers or possible subscribers know the precise way in which the £5,000 is to be spent? (6) Does he still want to raise £10,000 more, and how, if he could get it, would he propose to spend that great sum?



A most curious and highly interesting controversy has arisen in Derbyshire. The position of that county with regard to the ancient office of coroner is very exceptional. From an early date there were at least four coronerships pertaining to that small shire, in addition to one for the borough of Derby. Of these, two were elected according to the usual mode by the freeholders through writ

R

to the sheriff *de coronatore eligendo*, and two through peculiar franchises specially exercised in two several liberties. One of the two peculiar franchises is that for the Hundred of Scarsdale, which has been exercised for centuries by the Dukes of Devonshire and their predecessors. This right is invested in the Duke of Devonshire as lord of the manor of Chesterfield and steward of the Wapentake or Hundred of Scarsdale, and was originally granted by King John in 1204 to William Brewere.



With the other peculiar franchise is involved the most interesting mediæval tenure that yet survives in England. It is a practical instance of Horn Tenure. The symbol for the authority of the election of the coroner of the Honor of Tutbury is the celebrated Tutbury horn, the present holder of which exercises the right solely by virtue of his possession of this ancient symbol of authority. Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, is the present possessor, and has appointed the coroner for the Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth. This horn, which is garnished with silver of the time of John of Gaunt, and which is itself probably of older origin, seems also to confer the right to appoint the coroners in other parts of the Duchy of Lancaster, confirmed under the Honor of Tutbury, which includes a considerable portion of South Derbyshire, as well as parts of the counties of Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick. This horn and its appurtenances have been described and illustrated both in the *Archæologia* and *Archæological Journal*, but still more exhaustively in the first volume of Rev. Dr. Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*. The arms on the horn are those of Lancaster (*temp.* John of Gaunt) impaling Ferrers, the former holders of the Honor of Tutbury.



The new Local Government Act transferred all the powers that formerly rested with the freeholders in the election of coroners to the County Council, but did not interfere with the few peculiar franchises. In 1832, a most singular incident in the appointment of Derbyshire coronerships arose. Mr. Coroner Bateman, whose joint jurisdiction extended

over three Hundreds, resigned. Thereupon, the freeholders properly appointed to the Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. To the Hundred of Appletree (part of the Duchy of Lancaster and Honor of Tutbury), Lord Vernon appointed. To the Hundred of Repton and Gresley (also part of the Honor of Tutbury), Sir George Crewe appointed. The predecessors of these two gentlemen had never appointed before, and they seem to have done it as lessees under the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Sale, their nominee, who has been coroner for over sixty years, recently died, whereupon Lord Vernon and Sir Vauncy Crewe instantly appointed other gentlemen in his place. Mr. Bagshawe, the holder of the horn, who was not aware of the vacancy, protested. The two new coroners applied to the County Council for their salaries, but the Finance Committee very wisely declined to vote any allowance until their claim was made good. Mr. Bagshawe has appropriately suggested that the matter should be left to the arbitration of some legal antiquary, but this has been declined. At the present, matters are at a dead lock, and it may be necessary to proceed against the present unsalaried coroners by the old process of writ of *Quo Warranto*. Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., who has had the arrangement of all the county papers, and who has specially investigated the matter at the Public Record Office, has no doubt that Mr. Bagshawe's claim to the appointment of the coroners of these two other Derbyshire hundreds, as owner of the horn, can be substantiated.



It is a pleasure to be able to announce that the Joslin Museum (to which various references have of late been made in the *Antiquary*) has been purchased and transferred to the town of Colchester as a free gift. On October 20 the mayor handed Mr. George Joslin a cheque for £1,350, the reduced price of this invaluable local collection, which will now be added to the good public museum belonging to the borough, which is already housed in Colchester Castle. The purchase sum has been raised by local contributions, considerably aided by antiquaries and men of letters throughout England. This result is chiefly owing to the

well-timed energies of Mr. Alderman Laver, F.S.A. Colchester is now in the proud position of possessing the finest collection in the kingdom of Romano-British antiquities. It will have been noticed by those who have inspected this hitherto private collection that each burial-group has been kept separate—a very important matter to those studying the manner of Roman burial. It is intended that they shall remain in the same order in the museum, and also that the whole of the exhibits shall be placed in a department by themselves, and be known as the Joslin Collection.



A curious discovery has recently been made during the restoration of Llantrisant Church, near Cardiff, which is now in progress. It consisted of the remains of a temporary bell foundry in the basement of the tower. According to the local press, an excavation in the floor caused a fall of earth, and this disclosed a dome-shaped object, which seemed built with stones and coated on the outside with sand, strongly suggestive of the core used in casting a bell. The object measured 2 feet 6 inches diameter at the base and about 1 foot 11 inches at the top, and stood about 2 feet 3 inches high, but it had been somewhat mutilated by workmen some years ago when constructing a flue. On further investigation the following were found: pieces of fire-clay and loam which bore evident marks of foundry use, scrap bronze from the overflow, some clinkers from the furnace, and portions of the outer casing of the loam mould of a bell in a good state of preservation, and as smooth and glossy and highly finished as in the most modern foundry. Gradually, piece by piece, the mouldings round the outside edge were found, some large enough to indicate a diameter of about 3 feet at the mouth, showing that the bell cast there must have been very much larger than any of the present peal. Sticks of charcoal, coal, and bronze cinder were also picked up, and the two flues of the furnace were uncovered. Fragments of the gutter used for running off the dross from the metal still remained. The fragments of the mould indicated a bell of a much more cylindrical shape than is now in vogue; and from this the reporter drew the sage conclusion that it was "alto-

gether of the Saxon or the early Irish type"! From the circumstance that a skeleton, lying east and west, was also found, a local antiquary descanted on its "deep significance": "Is it that of some ancient Cymro who long ago dearly loved the sweet music of the bells, and directed that his remains should be entombed beneath the spot from which their music was frequently wafted on the wings of the breeze for miles around?" Subsequent investigation brought to light the mould of another bell; and a plaster cast being taken from what remained of it, revealed another fact—it was the identical mould from which one of the present peal was cast. The bells of this peal were cast by Rudhall of Gloucester in 1718, and there is no doubt that these moulds were contemporary with them; so it seems reasonable enough to think that had plaster been run into what remained of the first mould, it would have been found to coincide with another bell of the existing peal. However, the circumstance is of considerable interest, and it would be interesting to know of other examples of bells cast on the spot where they were hung.



A project has just been started for the repair of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Stainburn. This little Yorkshire church, consisting of a nave, chancel, fifteenth-century porch, and modern vestry, is in a sadly dilapidated condition, and cries aloud for preserving treatment. A good deal of the fabric, including two small windows in the south wall and one in the west wall, is of Norman date. The font is also Norman. The church has other interesting features, whilst in the churchyard is the base of a large pre-Conquest cross. It is but very rarely that we are induced to specially commend a church restoration appeal in these columns; but in this case it is a pleasure, for several reasons, to make an exception. The work will be absolutely safe in the hands of Mr. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., of Durham, and the "living" of Stainburn is only £80 per annum, without a residence. About £900 will be required to effect a thorough and lasting reparation. Subscriptions can be sent to the vicar, Rev. Walter Hall, North Ripton, Leeds.

A faculty has been applied for in the Chancellor's Court of the diocese of Southwell for the extensive alteration and restoration of the church of St. James, Barlborough, Derbyshire. We are glad to learn that there has been not a little hesitation in granting the prayer of the petitioners, and we believe the matter is still *sub judice*. There are several important matters in contention; we can only allude to one. The architects' specification (Messrs. Perkin and Bulmer, of Leeds), provided for taking out "the whole of the existing panelled oak-pews to replace with open benches to suit restored plan of the church." On the Chancellor asking for further explanation on this point, we understand a reply was filed in the court to the following effect: "The new seats to be of pitch pine; the existing old seats or pews are not ecclesiastical in character, and are of very thin wood, which would not make up to suit modern requirements. It is thought the oak will be more valuable if sold in its present form." The crude and Philistine conceptions of Messrs. Perkin and Bulmer as to what is "ecclesiastical in character" are apparently bounded by what they would probably term "Gothic treatment," with pointed arches and tracery. When will men learn that that which is good of its kind, and was inserted by our forefathers in God's house for a useful purpose, should be faithfully preserved to tell its tale and bear witness to the art and taste and faith of the day when it was erected? The oak-work at Barlborough is not remarkably good, but to turn it out and sell it to make room for these Leeds men's pine would be an odious scandal, which we are confident Chancellor Kempe will not permit. A touching small mural brass at the east end of the north aisle tells that—"In hopes of a blessed resurrection are hereunder deposited the remains of Mrs. Margery Pole and Mrs. Mary Pole, two maiden sisters, whose lives were employed in the exercise of piety and works of charity, in which they had a special regard for the House of God, and for His living temples, the poor." They died in August and September, 1755. To be consistent, Messrs. Perkin and Bulmer ought to sell this brass which tells of the "beautifiers" of last century. For our own part, we prefer

that the "non-ecclesiastical character" of the work of the Ladies Pole, as well as the memorial, should remain, however much it may offend the chastened taste of these Leeds architects and their supporters in the parish.



The Midland Railway Company contemplate applying for Parliamentary powers to remove Osmaston church and parsonage, near Derby, and build a new one on the London Road. It is much to be hoped that a sufficient stir will be made to check the outrageous and unnecessary project of this powerful company. The church of St. James, Osmaston (which used to be a chapelry of St. Peter's, Derby), is a building of much interest, and with an interesting history. It was founded in Norman days, and, though in St. Peter's parish, was attached to the Abbey of Darley, the chaplain being supported by the small tithes, but paying dues and a small pension to St. Peter's. During the awful time of the Black Death (1349), which visited Derbyshire with intense severity, the Bishop of Lichfield granted his license for the opening of the graveyard of Osmaston. By a most singular custom, up to that date, only the unmarried could be buried at Osmaston, all householders or married persons being carried for burial to the mother church of St. Peter's. The corpses were then, however, so numerous that Bishop Norbury gave his license to use Osmaston cemetery henceforth *corporibus tam conjugatorum quam solutorum*. In 1357, a chantry was founded here by Robert Foucher, a south aisle being added to the small nave for the purpose. It had a considerable endowment, and chantry priests were episcopally instituted till the time of Edward VI.



The fabric is most picturesque; there are some remnants of the Norman work; a considerable portion of fourteenth century date; and the remainder Perpendicular with later treatment. The building was carefully and judiciously restored in 1878. It will be a cruel and wanton thing to sweep away this tasteful and historic little village church. There are not a few men of taste and feeling locally connected with the Midland Railway Company; let them set to work at once to

devise some other scheme whereby this rural shrine may be saved, and the dead left in peace. What is being done by the Derbyshire Archæological Society?



The sculptured stones of Govan—one of the largest, most ancient, and most valuable groups in the country—have lately been attracting considerable attention in Glasgow. At a recent meeting of the Govan Heritors, it was proposed to gather them all together and to place them in a rather inadequate building, which its critics have dubbed a “shed,” with an open iron railing in front; this “shed” to be erected in a remote corner of the churchyard. Against this proposal, which ignored one important essential in adequate preservation—that the objects preserved should be readily accessible for study—Mr. MacGregor Chalmers, architect and antiquary, entered a vigorous protest in the columns of the leading newspaper, and with, apparently, the best results. We understand that those slabs which are lying on the ground will be covered in a temporary way at once, and that an earnest effort will be made to secure the erection of a suitable building, where the valuable relics can be studied with comfort, and where they will be under constant supervision. The controversy between Mr. Chalmers and Mr. W. G. Black, F.S.A. Scot., clerk to the Heritors, has therefore had a happy ending.



Professor W. M. Ramsay, of Aberdeen, has examined the stone at Fordun, locally announced (see our “Notes” in the October number) to bear an Ogham inscription. He reports that the markings on the stone are of a natural character, and are certainly not an Ogham inscription.



In forming a putting-green on the golf course at Mortonhall, near Edinburgh, several rough-hewn stone coffins were found about 1½ feet below the surface. With one exception they contained only a quantity of fine dust. The exception contained a skull and an arm-bone.



The proposal for a National Museum for Wales has just been emphasized by Mr. Edwin Seward, the new President of the Cardiff Naturalists’ Society, and the idea has

been well treated in the *South Wales Echo*. With the sentiments therein expressed, we find ourselves in the main in perfect accord. At all events, if such a museum is to be founded, the one centre is undoubtedly Cardiff. “If Wales *be* a nation, then there should be outward signs of it, there should be a capital, and national buildings; there should be a strong, deeply-marked current of originative national life, housed and homed in some fitting place, and giving warmth and blood to the remotest part. In other words, there should be some national institution to which all the best men in Wales should belong, with which a fine museum of antiquities and a superb art gallery should be allied, and from which all good movements and healthy national stimulus should flow.”



“Of course,” continues the article with much humour, “the difficulty is, where to place such an institution. There is no town from Conway to Barry Dock, or from Rhymney to Fishguard, which does not in its secret heart believe it is the capital of Wales. This is fatal to progress. There can be no question that the existence of a definite centre is half the battle in any great national movement. Men who do not care to raise little institutions here and there and fritter money so widely over a large area that is scarcely recognisable would work heartily and nobly if they knew that one spot was chosen to signalise the spirit and genius of the Welsh people. Should not some such town be selected once and for ever? It makes Wales appear so ludicrous to strangers when they see every village struggling for supremacy. Is it not clear that so far from giving evidence of national life, it rather suggests the multiplex division into conflicting atoms and broken fragments of a system that never *was* welded into one? The largest, richest, and most progressive town in Wales should be and actually is its capital. Let Cardiff be honestly recognised, and let us all help in creating a splendid national institution there which shall not be narrow and illiberal and prejudiced, eyeing with suspicion those Celts who speak no Welsh, and scorning the enthusiastic alien who would so gladly help. No! Let this great

memorial be a complete outward expression of the great country in whose main artery it will be placed. There is much work for such an institution to do. Wales is a peculiar country; it teems with antiquarian wealth. Not a nook, not a corner but has its historical association, its literature, its traditions, which would be a mine of gold to the scientist or the historian."

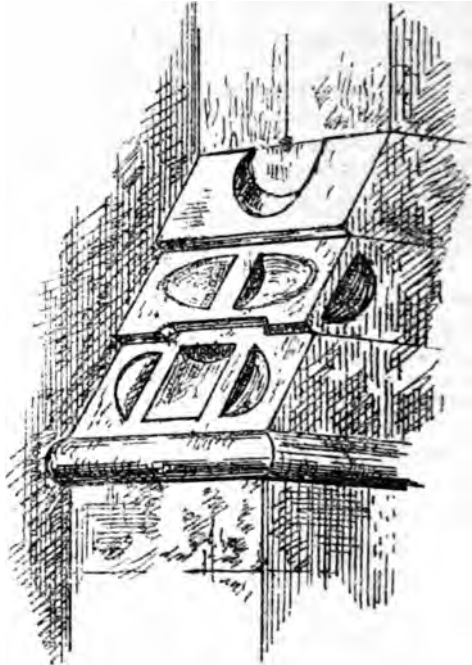


The annual report for 1892-3 of the Museum and Art Gallery of the County and Borough of Cardiff has just been issued. With regard to the question of a national museum for Wales, we notice the following paragraph in the report: "The committee consider that the first great aim of a provincial museum should be to form a collection illustrating the natural history, archæology, arts, and manufactures of the immediate district; also that Cardiff being the metropolis of Wales, the interests of the museum should in almost equal degree be considered as co-extensive with the Principality. In pursuance of this, it has been decided to commence at once a collection of casts of the Celtic carved and inscribed stones of Glamorgan, and to acquire a set of British Museum electrotypes of ancient British coins—steps which have already had the warm approval of students and others interested in this class of antiquities." The additions to the museum, by way of donation, during the year are exceedingly varied. "Three unmounted pole-cats," "a mounted chameleon," and "several foreign snakes and scorpions in spirits" had better, we think, have been left in the custody of the donors. Surely Wales, with all its varied products, cannot boast of chameleons or scorpions! The purchases, however, during the year show a wise discrimination.



Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., contributes the following sun-dial sketch and description: At the beautifully situated church of Bleadon, near Weston-super-Mare, the decorated chancel has a buttress on its south side, with a sun-dial formed upon the lower weathering, and of which the annexed sketch is a rough representation. This dial bears some resemblance to one of Elizabethan date at Upton, Northamptonshire, on the site of the mansion of the Dove family, and an

engraving of which forms the frontispiece of the Anistatic Drawing Society's twenty-fourth volume. The Upton dial is partly sloping, like the greater part of the Bleadon one. Besides a fine Perpendicular tower of the



usual Somerset type, Bleadon Church has a curiously traceried lychnoscopic window of Decorated work, and an elegant little *ex voto*, or monumental slab, with figures of the donors kneeling before the Blessed Virgin and Child; also a delicately sculptured sepulchral recess in the chancel, and a good cross standing just outside the west wall of the churchyard.



The North Staffordshire Field Club have recently been digging at Barrow Hill, near Rocester, but the results were disappointing. A trench was cut on the supposed site of a barrow; but "the only find," says our correspondent, "was half a blue glazed earthenware bead!" At the other side of the "Roman Camp," outside the ditch, is a mound where some pieces of pottery have previously been found. A trench was cut along the whole length of this to the depth of about 5 feet. The results were thirty or forty fragments of

varied pottery, a small piece of thin green glass, a totally defaced coin, several nails, and an apparently modern scythe point. The mound seems to have been only a rubbish heap; near one end of it was a thick layer of charcoal.

We have received from Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., the following interesting extract from the books formerly belonging to the York Pewterers' Company:

Moulds belonging to the Pewterers company York
in the year 1616.

Serchers for the year { Richard Walker (free 1592).
John Clerk.

And all these mouldes under written dothe belonge
the same tyme being eight paire of them new bought
by the goodmen of the trayde and to remaine to the
use of the fremen of the companie for ever payinge
liij^s for everie younge man that hath served his ap-
prentise accordinge to the articule custom at his first
cominge into this companie the names of the mouldes :

Imprimis one 7th charger mould
one 4th charger mould
one 3 platter mould
one 2 dishe mould
one brass double mould
one broad border dishe mould
one middle dishe mould
one pound dishe mould
one 3 quarters dish mould
one banquitin tin dish mould
one 24th halfe depe mould
one 24th depe mould
one pound and halfe depe mould
one pound depe dishe mould
one 3 quarter depe dishe mould
one pannikin depe dishe mould
one great trencher plaite mould
one small trencher plaite mould
one small sauser mould.

Geven by George Lockwood to the whole companie
of Pewtherers one greate trencher plaite moule.

The Royal Archæological Institute, at their council meeting held on November 10, decided to hold their summer meeting of 1894 at Shrewsbury. The choice lay, we understand, between Hull and Shrewsbury. The selection of the capital of Shropshire is an admirable one; the members will find themselves in the midst of lovely scenery and embarrassed with the extent and variety of archæological subjects well worthy of investigation. The presence of the Institute

ought to give a spur to the eventual systematic exploration of the site of Uricanium. The turn of Hull will doubtless come ere long ; it will be an excellent centre for both Holder-ness and the north of Lincoln.

It is a pleasure to call attention to the work accomplished by the Committee of the Asia Minor Exploration Fund during the past twelve years, for it amply justifies their appeal for further assistance in unveiling the history, antiquities, and geography of Asia Minor. If the necessary funds are forthcoming, it is intended to enter on a fresh campaign next year, under the leadership of Professor Ramsay and Mr. D. G. Hogarth. The object is twofold: (1) to investigate districts yet unexplored, especially the upper valley of the Euphrates and Eastern Cappadocia, and to re-examine some of the more rewarding fields, especially Phrygia; and (2) to attempt excavation, for the first time, particularly on the sites of Lystra and Derbe, in the palace-fortress of Eyuk in North-western Cappadocia, and in Tyana, anciently one of the most interesting centres of religion and government in Asia Minor. The committee ask for £2,000. They claim that the monuments of Asia Minor, "ranging as they do from the days of King Midas to those of the Seljuk Turks, and illustrating all the various currents of civilisation, Oriental, Greek, Roman, and Christian, which met and crossed in this debatable land between East and West, offer a field for study which for rich and varied interest may compare even with Egypt." Mr. George A. Macmillan, of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., publishers, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, is honorary secretary and treasurer of the fund.

Thebes, the Holy City of Amen, was at one time but a small town compared with the ancient capital Memphis. But during the period between the twelfth and eighteenth dynasties, when Egypt was under foreign rule, the Guild of Amen came to the front and gradually replaced the older worship of Mentu, the God of War. The great war, lasting a century, having for its object the expulsion of the foreigner, was the work of the priesthood of Amen. At its conclusion

this local deity became Amen-ra, or king of the gods. The Pharaohs of the eighteenth and subsequent dynasties were all members of this Confraternity. The power of the order was immense; it formulated the State religion, and controlled, by a species of freemasonry, the upper classes of Egypt. All, therefore, that relates to this once all-powerful guild is of supreme interest in connection with the early history of Egypt.



Our readers may recollect that three years ago we gave the results of a careful examination into the probable age and fabric of the "Holy Coat of Trèves." The "Holy Coat of Argenteuil" has recently been submitted by the Bishop of Versailles to a close examination at the hands of experts of the Gobelins Factory. They report that the cloth is a sort of bunting, the texture of which is not close, but soft and light. The warp and weft are of exactly the same thickness and nature. The garment has been woven on a loom of the most primitive kind. The raw material of the texture is fine wool. They found a complete identity, both as to raw material and manufacture, in the fabric examined, and in the ancient fabrics found in Christian tombs of the second and third centuries of our era. Samples of the coat were also submitted to several distinguished chemists, who report that the stains in them were produced by human blood. From all the circumstances of the analysis they presume this blood to be very ancient.



By permission of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries a series of interesting drawings, plans, and photographs, relating to hitherto unpublished phases of Egyptian history, were on exhibition at Burlington House during the early part of November. The work was done by three gentlemen—Mr. J. J. Tylor, who has spent four seasons in Egypt, and Mr. Harold Roller and Mr. Somers Clarke, who co-operated with him each for a space of about two years. El Kab, the principal scene of operations, is on the east bank of the Nile, about half-way between Luxor and Assouan, and the explorers had their little boat on the river, their tent on shore, and

weather-tight tombs for such occasional purposes as a dark chamber for the photography. Mr. Tylor's most onerous work has been the preparation of drawings, one-third real size, of the painted sculptures of Pahery and Renni, with plan and sections by Mr. Somers Clarke. Amongst other materials the last-named gentleman provided architectural measured drawings of the Temple of Amen-hetep, showing, with the ground plan, elevation of front, longitudinal and transverse sections, the details of Egyptian masonry and construction. Mr. Harold Roller contributed various water-colour sketches, and a large number of photographs of the sculpture of the tomb walls. Some of Mr. Tylor's water-colour sketches and tracings will form part of the forthcoming volume of the Egypt Exploration Fund, while the coloured plates of the tomb chamber of Nekht at Thebes, also by Mr. Tylor, will be embodied in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology. The collection as a whole was illustrative of Egyptian life from about 1,000 years before the time of Joseph to the exodus. There were many representations associated with probably the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth dynasties; some of them refer rather to agriculture and field sports than to priestly or royal ceremonies in connection with the gods, and are quite distinctive, also, in the style of art, for the drawings, if rough, are boldly designed.



Four mummy coffins of exceptional interest have just been added to the British Museum Collections. They are the gift of the Khedive, and form part of a highly remarkable discovery. In 1891, the hidden mummies of the priests and priestesses of the Confraternity of Amen were accidentally discovered by M. Grebant, who found an opening from a well, near the cave at Deir-el-Bahari, which gave access to a great tomb. Here were discovered 163 coffins of the Confraternity. They were removed to the museum at Gizeh, where the larger portion are now exhibited. The remainder have been distributed among the national museums of the greater European powers, four falling to the lot of the British Museum. Two of these coffins, the one of a priest and the other of a priestess, are the

finest examples of painting and decoration that the Museum possesses, whilst the details of the work are full of interest. They probably belong to the period of the twenty-second dynasty.



It is stated that the bequest of £2,000 demised by Miss Emma Turner to the Trustees of the British Museum for the purpose of enabling them to conduct excavations for Greek and Roman or Oriental antiquities is to be used in exploring the site of Amathus, in Cyprus. The concurrence of the Colonial Office has been obtained for the immediate commencement of work, and Mr. A. H. Smith, of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, is on his way to the island to superintend the excavations, the results of which are sure to be of much interest. This decision as to the use of the bequest seems to us a singularly wise one. At all events, a pretty good show in return for the money expended may be confidently expected. It may be remembered that General Di Cesnola, the late United States Consul in Cyprus, made a magnificent collection of Cypriot antiquities in the shape of coins, inscriptions, ornaments, statues, and pottery of very ancient date, which was eventually acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.



The Real Sir Harry Lee of Ditchley.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON, V.P.S.A.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, in his novel of *Woodstock*, has, for the purposes of romance, so misrepresented and misplaced Sir Henry Lee, K.G., that it may be allowed to a later resident at Ditchley to endeavour, in a few sentences, to point out who and what kind of man Sir Henry—or, as he is often called, Sir Harry—Lee was. As the grandson and son of gentlemen about the Court of Henry VIII., and a member of part of the old Cheshire

family of Lee which had settled in Buckinghamshire in the early part of the fifteenth century, young Harry Lee had in his youth the most favourable environment for an English gentleman. More than this, his mother being a sister of Sir Thomas Wyatt, he had the good fortune to be brought up at Allington Castle, Kent, the home of the poet whose name is so constantly linked with that of the accomplished Surrey. At the age of fourteen Harry was sworn to the service of the King, and no doubt when his tour of duty as a page came round, he had opportunities for observing the ways of the Court of the King, who, unfavourably as he may now appear to us, was, according to many good judges, the handsomest and most accomplished monarch of his day. The great change in the religion of the country had taken place some six years before this, and, indeed, a younger brother, one Cromwell, had received his name from the successor of Wolsey. When Harry was eighteen years of age, his father, Sir Anthony Lee, married again, the gentle Margaret, mother of his four sons and four daughters, having died; and the next year—in November, 1549—Harry, by the death of his father, found himself the owner of a good estate in the rich vale of Aylesbury. He soon began to add to this, and in 1552 we find him beginning his life-long devotion to the great Eliza by sending to her some partridges at Hatfield, where she was residing. But admiration for the younger sister did not prevent the youth from receiving the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Earl of Arundel, who dubbed him, with seventy-nine others, carpet knight under the great cloth of estate the day after the coronation of Queen Mary. We next hear of Sir Harry at Oxford, when, on October 15, 1555, he, with many others, “weeping pitifully,” attended the last moments of Bishop Ridley. This courage in identifying himself with the unfortunate was only the first of many similar acts during Sir Harry’s long life. Early in 1558 he took his seat in Parliament for his county, and a few months later he is found serving with distinction on the Scottish border, where later on he was appointed to serve at Berwick, having distinguished himself in some of the many tough fights with our neighbours. At

the end of the year, however, he was recalled to London on the death of Mary, and next year accompanied Lord Howard of Effingham and others to France to arrange the terms of the peace of Château Cambrensis. We do not hear of him again until 1561, when he writes from Venice. On his father's side, Sir Harry was connected with Cecil's wife, and this influential link was often referred to by him in the long correspondence with that Minister.

Sir Harry now seems to have settled down as a country gentleman, attending the sessions of Parliament, and devoting himself to the usual country pursuits and employments, breeding sheep for wool, and sometimes having heavy losses, as when, in 1570, he had 3,000 sheep drowned by floods. He also took to himself a wife—Anne, the daughter of Henry VIII.'s Minister, Lord Paget. By this lady, who, from her statue in Aylesbury Church, does not seem to have possessed much beauty, he had a daughter, Mary, and "two impes," John and Henry, who died—the daughter at about eighteen years of age, the "impes" in their babyhood. We do not know when the marriage took place, but Lady Lee died in 1584, and it is odd that in all her husband's letters to Cecil she is never mentioned.

Again, in 1568, we find the knight on his travels, and letters from Antwerp, Augsburg, Venice, Padua, and Florence, give us some idea of his wanderings. From Antwerp he writes that "Counts Egmont and Horn were executed yesterday at Brussels"; from Florence he informs Cecil that he had been hunting and hawking with the Duke (later on the Grand-Duke). The letters are all full of news—wars, rumours of wars, and protestations of duty—and "well-meaning." These travels extended into the following year; but towards the end of 1569 he writes from Wetherby, where he was, with the Earl of Sussex, putting down the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. By the year 1571 he appears to have got some foothold in Oxfordshire, for he received a grant for timber for repairs at Woodstock. About this time Sir Harry, with the Earl of Oxford, Charles Howard, and Sir Christopher Hatton, issued a challenge against all-comers for a tilting-match, which took place at West-

minster in the early days of May. The first day was tilting, the second a tourney, and the third barriers. The Queen gave prizes to each of the challengers, and to the best of the defenders, who were Henry Grey, Lord Seamore, and Thomas Cecil.

On June 2, 1572, we find Sir Harry again displaying his courage, but in a much more real way; for it was on the scaffold that he embraced the Duke of Norfolk when about to pay the penalty of his devotion to Mary Queen of Scots. But such sad scenes did not depress the knight; for though the same month he lost a brother, Russell Lee, on the 14th he appears at barriers at Westminster before the French Ambassador, Montmorenci. The next year witnessed the siege, and for the first time the capture, of the "Maiden Fort," Edinburgh Castle. A combined English and Scottish force, under Sir William Drury and the Regent Morton, battered the ancient stronghold which Kircaldy of the Grange, with a small garrison, held for Mary against the supporters of the seven-year-old James.

At the siege Sir Harry Lee commanded one of the five batteries which played on the Castle, and among the commanders of the others were Sutton, the future founder of the Charterhouse, Sir George Cary, the Regent Morton, and Sir William Drury. Sir Harry's battery was where now stands Heriot's Hospital.

The siege was successful, though some, and among them Sir Harry, had certain misgivings. The Scots without and within might unite, and then what would become of the English? and especially of the fine train of cannon which, captured at Flodden, were now battering the virgin fortress? The end, however, was that Kircaldy was hanged by his own countrymen, and Sir Harry started off to England with the despatches. For his services on this occasion Elizabeth granted him the reversion, after Sir E. Dyer's death, of the office of Seneschal and Lieutenant of the Manor of Woodstock, also the office of Master of the Leash. It was the first of these honours which brought him into close connection with Oxfordshire, and the tide of royal favour now began to flow steadily. The next year he received a grant to manumit "serfs, naturals, and villeins." This was the prelude to a grant in 1576 of all he

could get out of 200 bond men and women of the Queen for their manumission during seven years. This seemed a munificent gift, but the legal proceedings in which he was involved when he came to assert his rights over these bondmen of the Queen swallowed up much of the profit that there at first seemed to be. However, on New Year's Day, Sir Harry made a New Year's gift to the Queen of "a book of gold, with leaves in it of paper and parchment to write in," weight 8 oz. This, the first of a succession of presents to Elizabeth, was probably a little gold book to be suspended by a chain from the waist, such as is seen in portraits of the time, and of which Lord Romney possesses a fine example. One good turn deserves another, so we find the Queen lending our knight £3,000, to be repaid £300 a year. The rate of interest is not mentioned; but we know, and Sir Christopher Hatton, her handsome Chancellor, knew, that Eliza was not an easy-going creditor. A license to export 200,000 calf-skins shows Sir Harry was not neglecting his business as a farmer.

In 1577 Sir Harry had the advantage of being the travelling companion for some months, and over a great extent of Europe, of the brilliant Sir Philip Sidney, who was sent by the Queen to the newly-made Emperor, Rudolph II., and the Elector-Palatine Lewis to endeavour to get their good will for the reformed religion.

Now, and to the end of his life, the knight was continually mortgaging his land, and the form such an arrangement takes on paper—namely, the sale of the land unless certain conditions are complied with—makes the continual recurrence of the practice somewhat puzzling to the lay searcher of deeds.

In 1580 the Mastership of the Armoury at Greenwich and other places, with a salary of about £400 per annum, was granted to Sir Harry, who appears to have had his town lodgings in the Savoy Palace. And now a lady who was destined to play a part in his life appears on the roll of the Court officials. The beautiful Anne Vavasour, natural daughter of Sir Thomas Vavasour, is mentioned as Gentlewoman of the Bed-chamber to the Queen, with a yearly fee of £20. She seems later on to have married a Mr. Finch; but whether he died or they

separated we do not know—any way, when Lady Lee, in 1584, occupied her handsome tomb in Aylesbury Church, Mrs. Finch came and consoled the widower, and kept house for him.

When we mentioned Sir Harry's New Year's gifts to the Queen, we should add that Elizabeth on some occasions reciprocated by gifts of plate to her knight. It is often thought that Elizabeth was very fond of dress, when she could leave 1,000 dresses at her death; but it must be remembered that many of these were offerings from her courtiers, who, from the Lord Chancellor down to the chimney-sweep to the Court, made useful and valuable gifts on January 1.

In 1581 Sir Harry bought the estate of Ditchley, with its farmhouse, from Thomas Gibbons, and now he was settled in the county.

In November of this year, on what is still called Queen's Day—viz., the 17th—Sir Harry appeared at Westminster on what was then the Tilt Yard, now the Horse Guards' Parade, and there with other courtiers engaged all-comers in the lists. This practice he kept up till 1592, though on other occasions also we find him sustaining the honour of his royal mistress, of whom he appointed himself champion. As has been noted, Lady Lee died in 1584, and then began the reign of Anne Vavasour, which lasted till the death of her admirer. In 1587 Sir Harry was much mixed up as a friendly go-between in the dissensions between the old Earl of Shrewsbury and his son, and he appears to have enjoyed the friendship of Sir Christopher Hatton and many other notables of the period. Unfortunately for him, the great enemy of so many, the gout, attacked the knight just when the Armada was advancing against his country. It must have been most annoying to this soldier and courtier to be in bed in Yorkshire while the country was in arms; but gout will have its way, and the Spaniards were repulsed without the aid of our knight, who, however, thus showed his qualifications for a well-to-do country gentleman. Elizabeth evidently thought no worse of him, for she gave him the constableness of Harlech Castle.

In 1590 time and the gout had told on Sir Harry so much that, being then sixty

years of age, he, with much ceremony and music and poetry, publicly resigned his office of Queen's Champion to the young and brilliant George, Earl of Cumberland. The description of the ceremony at Westminster has been often printed, as also the poem in which Sir Harry delicately alludes to his age as "My golden locks time hath to silver turned." That is, his curly red hair, as seen in his portrait by Sir Antonio More in 1568, had now become white. What Sir Harry said about spending his remaining years in prayer must be taken with much salt, for he endeavoured to make his time pass pleasantly with his amiable housekeeper and continual building schemes. In 1592, when Elizabeth was coming to Oxford in September, she did her knight the honour to spend two days at Ditchley, and he had masques and all sorts of entertainments worthy of so great a Queen and so ardent an admirer. "Happy, happy, happy day when Eliza came this way" was no doubt true until the bills had to be paid. The old farmhouse was refurbished up, and the date 1592 on the water-pipes, as seen by Hearne in 1710, was no doubt part of the grateful acknowledgment of the great and costly honour done to the old knight; whilst the portrait of the Queen standing on the map of England, with Oxford between her feet, storm behind her and sunshine in front, still exists to record the event. Sir Harry still went to Court, and appears to have made the Savoy his headquarters in London, and there were continual rumours of further favours to be bestowed on him by the Queen. In 1596, though now certainly rather old for work, he accompanied his friend and patron, the brilliant Earl of Essex, on his voyage toward Cadiz, returning when five days on the way, and so able to bring tidings of the favourite to his royal mistress. Sir Harry had seen enough real fighting not to require the additional honour which "a knight of Cales" would have gained; and, in fact, there was a much higher reward in store for him, for, greatly owing to the firm championship of Essex, Sir Harry Lee was, on May 23, 1597, installed Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. Since the original knights, there have been to this day few commoners in the order; and, despite the saying about the garter and merit, it was

and always will be a great distinction for Sir Harry. Next year the old knight made a good return to Essex in a very charming and well-expressed letter to that fiery youth, who was chafing under the displeasure of their mistress. The old man, in kind and sensible terms, points out to the young one the folly of sulking and fuming, and at the same time the letter is so worded as to convey no idea of familiarity or censure. This year we find presents passing between Sir Harry and Walsingham, and it is clear he was on good terms with the most powerful in the land.

In 1600 Sir Harry writes to Sir Robert Cecil, telling him how he had shown the Duke of Bracciano the lions of Woodstock, especially the writing on the window by Elizabeth when a prisoner, showing that sight-seeing was as much a business then as now. Next year was a sad one for the old man, for his friend Essex lost his head, and a devoted servant of the Earl's, one of Sir Harry's cousins, Capt. Thomas Lee, who had served well in Ireland for thirty years, was also involved in the fall of Devereux. This was a blow to the pride of Sir Harry, to have a kinsman executed with all the accompanying horrors of death for high treason, and he no doubt kept away from Court for some time.

And now it is 1603: Great Eliza is dead, and James is on the way to London scattering knighthoods and other benefits on all, especially his own countrymen. Sir Harry, with no indecent haste, is still prepared to welcome the rising sun, and so goes to Stamford Hill with many others to greet the new King. As Master of the Armoury, he takes his place in the progress through the city, and on July 2 he takes his seat at St. George's Feast at Windsor. In September Sir Harry received James at Ditchley, not with masques and poetry, but with hounds and horn, to hunt the red deer around Woodstock. Anne of Denmark also comes, and has long discourse with Mistress Vavasour, to whom she gives a jewel as a present. Next year Sir Harry gets a license to empark at Ditchley, and now we hear of a new creditor, "Good Sir Michael Hicks," who lends money, and sometimes has to be put off when settling day comes, by the gift of a buck or a nag of a "comfortable colour."

In 1608 Sir Harry does not attend St. George's Feast, but when August comes so do James and his promising son, Prince Henry, and they hunt the red deer and kill them, and give their heads to the old knight, who puts them up in his hall with brass plates beneath them, to show when and where the run was, and he will do so again in 1610 when his royal visitors come again. And this is the style of home-made verse that they put on the plates that remain to this day:

1610. August 25, Saturday.

From Foxe hole driven, what could I doe being lame?
I fell
Before the King and Prince neere Rozamond her
well.

The deer were wild then, and in 1606 Sir Harry, speaking of the great drought, tells Sir Michael Hicks how the deer had strayed from Woodstock new park to Richmond Park.

The old knight is getting very old, and though he goes on building and repairing his four houses in Buckinghamshire, he keeps most of his time at Ditchley or at the neighbouring "Lee's Rest," a house he has built him in a piece of Whichwood Forest, which he first stole and then got the "purpesture" granted to him, with full pardon. His brothers are all dead, and his cousin's son, who would have been his heir, is cut off because his father was hanged; so he makes his will in favour of another Henry Lee, also a cousin, and later on to be a baronet.

Now it is 1611, February 12, and the old knight gathers up his feet and leaves the world, which had treated him well for eighty years, desiring to be buried at Quarrendon, near Aylesbury, where he has re-edified a chapel and filled the windows with painted glass, telling of all the matches and descents of his family, while in the east window is a wonderful coat of arms of the instruments of the Passion, and verses beneath, which, in spite of the coats of arms around us, say:

For he is ancientest and of best behaviour
Whose auncestors and arms are from his Saviour.

The funeral cost £400, and was attended by heralds, as befitted the end of a K.G., and by all the neighbouring knights and squires, few of whom could have known the old knight when, in his prime, he was hoisted

up into Edinburgh Castle in a basket as a hostage for Kircaldy, because the gate was so battered it could not be opened.

And now the knight is dead, and there is a pretty squabble for the plunder. Mrs. Vavasour turns out to have two husbands alive, so the Ecclesiastical Court of High Commission deal with her, and the King and Queen's friendship steps in to save the fair "Mistress Vavasour, who flourisheth like the lily and the rose," from corporal punishment. And the old knight's cloak of the Order of the Garter, much to the scandal of the Order, is exposed for sale at a shop in Long Lane, Smithfield, which leads to a rule for all the regalia of the Order to be restored to the Chapter on the death of a member.

But what of Bevis? He is painted with his master, and has many flattering things said of him on the canvas, but, as to record, there is none so far. He is a possibility and even a probability, but a fact—no, not yet.

And the Cavaliers and Roundheads and Alice? They are more shadowy than Bevis, for they are neither probable nor possible. If Sir Harry ever saw Charles I., it was as a little boy, as we see him in his robes as a K.G. in a picture at Ditchley, while in another given by James to Sir Harry stands Prince Henry in the robes of the Bath, though there is no record that he ever was a knight of that Order. Beneath his portrait is the puzzling inscription:

Divitis Ingeni Domus Hæc atque Hospita Quond
vertutis Svadæ quæ fuit Aonidum Æt. suæ XI.

But though Sir Harry did not live the life Sir Walter Scott has described, he was in his way a remarkable man. As his tombstone said, he served five succeeding princes, and kept himself right and steady in many dangerous shocks, and three utter turns of State. By the three turns of State we may understand the accession of Mary, with the events of Wyatt's rebellion, in which, as a cousin, Sir Harry must have been somewhat puzzled how to act; the accession of Elizabeth, and the plots for Mary Queen of Scots; and lastly, the accession of James, and the plots which occurred early in his reign. The Vicar of Bray would have become giddy with so many turns, and yet the old knight had many and good friends. He was no carpet

knight "dubbed with unhack't rapier," or, at least, he earned his spurs soon after he got them. But the best trait in his character was undoubtedly his courage in sympathizing with the losers, as in the case of Ridley, Norfolk, and Essex, and even in those fierce times devotion to a friend must have been appreciated by the discerning. He was indeed a "well formed Travailler and adorned with those flowers of Knighthood—Courtesy, Bounty, Valour."



St. Fremund.

By REV. CANON WOOD, D.D.

READERS of the *Antiquary* for May and June last will remember a history, or rather legend, of St. Fremund, under the title "A Forgotten Saint." In those successive numbers (pages 202 and 247), I ventured to localize the saint—for a time, at least—in this parish, chiefly from geographical considerations, although, as I stated, there was no memorial of him here, or even remembrance of his name. A curious confirmation of my conjectures has just come to light.

It may be remembered that in the legend as related by Lydgate from earlier sources, mention was made of a sign given to Edelbert the Pilgrim in a dream at the Holy Sepulchre, whereby he should know that he had been led to the spot where the saint's body lay hid. He was to hasten homeward,

"Toward the ryver that callid is Charwelle,"

and, under a willow-tree, hard by a chapel where there were

"Notable preestis fyve,"

he should rediscover the lost saint.

That the chapel of the "preestis" was identical with the home of the Danvers family, whose devotion to St. Fremund in the fifteenth century had led me originally on the track, I was persuaded. In its name "Prescote" (*i.e.*, "Priest-cote"), and its situation "in loco quo confluent Charwell

et Bradmere," it answered exactly to what was required. But the further sign (for Edelbert was to find also "a mylk-whit sowhe, with yonge pigges") I dismissed from my mind as simply a quaint adornment of the story. What has been my surprise to find embedded in the interior of Prescote House, and doubtless preserved from the older structure (the present building is much modernized), a sculptured stone of a sow with pigs, two only, however, being represented; and on inquiring, from persons unacquainted with the legend, what was the meaning of it, to find that a story had grown up, or been handed down, of a man who had once been falsely accused of stealing a sow and pigs, and of these having been discovered in a hayrick. Thus far might be simply an odd coincidence, and the sculpture might have no connection whatever with the story. But my informants added, "so, when his honesty was proved, the field where they were found was called 'Freeman's Holme.'" "And there's no other place in these parts," said an old man who had lived at Prescote, "that's called by that name!"

"Freeman's Holme," then, or "*Fremund's Island*," is a flat field opposite Prescote House, an island still by virtue of a tiny branch of the Charwell which runs round it and joins the main stream by Cropredy Bridge; and I cannot but think that what seemed to me at first rather an absurd coincidence, and no more, is a singular confirmation of the legend which I have traced out and localized. The story of the sow and pigs, it must be remembered, was current in Lydgate's time (1439), and would be known to the Danvers family, who, not many years later, left special bequests to the shrine and chapel of St. Fremund. May not the sculptured stone, and the perpetuation of the saint's name in connection with it, be a remarkable survival of a long-forgotten story?

Cropredy Vicarage,
Leamington.



European Coins.*



R. W. Carew Hazlitt, so well known to readers of the *Antiquary*, has supplied a much-needed want in the painstaking and well-printed volume before us. It is the first real effort that has been made to treat the varied and highly interesting currencies of Europe after the same systematic and thorough fashion that has already been adopted with the coins of England and of Scotland, as well as with those of ancient Greece and Rome.

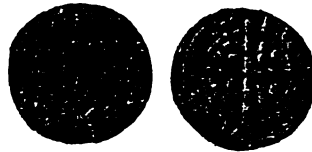
The work is divided into three sections—the Introduction, which covers 66 pages; the Catalogues, which occupy 222 pages; and the Descriptive Outline systematically arranged, to which are assigned 240 pages. The illustrations are remarkably well chosen, and have been exclusively selected from examples in the possession of Mr. Hazlitt. "In the choice made, the aim has been to exhibit as far as possible typical specimens and coins recommended by their historical or personal associations."

The Introduction is a well-written and able summary. It opens with a good apology for so widespread a research as is involved in the consideration of European coinage. "A study of Continental money of the mediæval and more modern eras admits us to an insight into innumerable points connected with political vicissitudes and changes, religious aspirations and peculiarities, and social episodes, for which we might vainly look elsewhere. The historian, the artist, the philosopher, and the portrayer of sentiments and usages, possess here a field of research even now very imperfectly explored and utilized. We ought to be thankful for the light which is shed on features of by-gone life throughout an entire continent by thousands on thousands of these monuments, each in its portrait, its legend, its motto, its name, its very shape and material, telling some story of the ages." Mr. Hazlitt comments on the striking general resemblance

* *The Coinage of the European Continent*, with an Introduction and Catalogues of Mints, Denominations, and Rulers, by W. Carew Hazlitt. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii, 554. Two hundred and fifty illustrations. Price 21s. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

among the entire family of ancient European coins, except those that sprang from temporary Byzantine or Oriental impulse. He thinks that the reason for this is that the Continent was principally indebted for its first currency to a Teutonic germ, undoubtedly traceable to Roman or Greek prototypes, but yet mainly ascribable to Northern Germany. The order in which the different countries are treated of in the Introduction, as well as in the subsequent parts of the book, is Germany, Low Countries, Northern States, Italy, Sicily, France, Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

The Catalogue section of the work has three divisions—(1) Catalogue of European Mints; (2) Catalogue of European Denominations; and (3) Dated Lists of European Rulers. These catalogues, which we have tested carefully with other publications, are, beyond doubt, far fuller than anything that has yet been attempted in English. They comprise, in a small compass, a great mass



DENARIUS OF JOHN OF LUXEMBURGH (1309—1346)

of information (much of it hitherto inaccessible) which cannot fail to be indispensable to English and American collectors of the Continental series. The ordinary antiquary will find the book, if only for these catalogues, an essential work of reference.

The third section, which gives a descriptive outline of the various European coin ages, is naturally the most interesting. Upwards of 50 pages are devoted to the coins of the different parts of Germany and Austria. The Bohemian numismatic records open with the tenth century, when the dukedom was very unsettled in its tenure. The list of Bohemian rulers gained from the coins consists mainly of obscure names until the crown passed to the house of Luxemburg in 1309. John of Luxemburg, the blind king who fell at Cressy in 1346, materially improved the national coinage, whereon he is usually described as "Johannes Dei Gra. Rex Boc. et Pol." Several of his

coins, particularly the denarius, have a remarkable resemblance to English coins of the same period.

The Poles, like the Russians, seem to have originally employed skins in commerce as *media* of exchange. The metallic currency

expression seems to foreshadow the imminent catastrophe."

The Descriptive Outline then gives accounts of the coinage of Russia, the Danubian Provinces, Latin Empire of the Crusaders, Greece, Turkey-in-Europe, Denmark, Norway



THALER OF STANISLAS II., LAST KING OF POLAND, 1766.

began in the tenth century. The coinage was rude till the time of Sigismund I. (1506—1548), when the power and prosperity of the country were reflected in its coins. Though there was some decadence in the eighteenth century, admirable silver and gold

and Sweden, Holland, and Italy. The account of the Italian coins of the different periods, territories, and towns is remarkably well done. One of the most interesting of the sub-sections is that which relates to the republic of Venice. The gold ducat was



VENETIAN TWELVE-DUCAT-PIECE IN GOLD.

types, which served as examples to neighbouring States, were turned out from the Polish mints from the days of the first Sigismund to their last king, Stanislas II. The earlier issue (1766) of their last king, with a beautiful profile, is a considerable contrast to that of 1788, "where the cast of

introduced under the Doge Giovanni Dandolo (1280-89), and underwent two or three changes of type. A new type of gold ducat, together with a half-ducat, was brought in at the beginning of the seventeenth century. To this date belongs the rare twelve-ducat-piece of which an illustration is given.



ALESSANDRO FARNESE, 1586—1592; SCUDO DI ARGENTO.

The district of Parma first obtained an independent coinage by the grant of Philip of Suabia in 1208. The money continued to be of the ordinary commercial type and scope down to the succession of the Farnese family in the sixteenth century, in the person of Pietro Lodovico Farnese, son of Pope Paul III., 1546-47. The coinage of this great and powerful house affords many fine examples of a varied character. The best have realistic portraits, with classical legends on the reverse. One of the noblest instances of this class is the silver scudo of Alessandro

Farnese struck in 1592, the year of his decease.

In connection with the account of the French feudal coins, there is much of interest pertaining to the Anglo-Gallic series. Bordeaux, which was one of the chief centres of the old Visigothic kingdom and of the independent duchy of Gascony, had a mint from at least the eighth century. It afterwards naturally became a prominent seat of the Anglo-Gallic coinage, as well as of the kings of France as dukes of Aquitaine. Richard Cœur de Lion, in 1186, gave to the



PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN (1621—1665); FIFTY-REALES, STRUCK AT SEGOVIA.

chapter of St. André at Bordeaux a third of the revenue of his mint at Bordeaux, and this right was only bought back by the crown as late as 1709. The elaborate "pavilion d'or" of the Black Prince was struck at Bordeaux.



PAVILION D'OR OF THE BLACK PRINCE.

The coins of the Iberian Peninsula are the last treated of in this most excellent work. The *real* was originally a Spanish silver coin, worth about half a franc, and was first issued in a variety of types, towards the end of the fifteenth century, by Ferdinand and Isabella. From the mint of Segovia, in Old Castile, which was established in the eleventh century, Philip IV., King of Castile and Portugal, issued, in 1623, a great silver fifty-reales piece. Our notice of Mr. Hazlitt's book must here cease from lack of further space, and we give in conclusion (p. 249) an illustration of this fine heraldic coin, which forms a frontispiece to the volume.



Gwern Einion, near Harlech.

By the late H. H. LINES.



AT the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Muriau-y-Gwyddelod, on upland ground, with a range of view in all directions, is a group of Celtic remains, occupying a space of 500 feet, with outlying portions in various directions. They consist of mounds and terraces of from 3 feet to 5 feet high, on which are two cromlechi, three lustration basins, two idol-stones, four or five altar-stones, two walled enclosures, and between twenty and thirty semicircles and sections of circles, with a large broken

monument, probably an altar. These remains have been the quarry from which three or four houses, outbuildings, and long lines of enclosure walls have been supplied with materials for their construction. The surface of the ground upon which the remains lie does not appear to have been disturbed since they were placed there; the intervening space, between the northern cromlech and the first curved outlines denoting circles, forms a broad, flat terrace of 300 feet by 70 feet. From the edge of this terrace the ground slopes gradually into a wide hollow space of 300 feet by 250 feet, strewn all over with the vestiges of the ever-recurring stone rings, those in the centre of the hollow being much destroyed, while those on the slopes of the terraces are sufficiently distinct to admit of some idea of the general plan being arrived at. Here also we find certain triangular and other shaped stones of a remarkable character, most of them retaining their original positions in the arrangement, while a few have been twisted out of their places. The entire group, excluding the northern cromlech, may be divided into three or four sections.

Taking the middle section, which lies in front of, and square with, the cromlech, first, we find at the upper end a semicircle of 80 feet diameter, which has displaced and intruded its north-east limb into an older semicircle of more than 100 feet diameter, the intrusion amounting to as much as 40 feet, the older circle being destroyed to that extent. The rounded end of this section lies 3 or 4 feet below the level of the terrace, and its semicircular end is subdivided into six bays, those on the north-east side being so far uninjured as to show how the opposite half of the crescent was originally constructed. At 63 feet from the back of the crescent, and in the centre stands a remarkable idol or symbolic stone, which is well worth a careful examination. It appears in some parts to have been worked into its present shape, the upper portion particularly so, where there are two flat smooth spaces as though to receive something placed upon them. The space in front of the idol would be the adytum, but the boundary stones have disappeared. On the border of this supposed adytum is a table-stone 45 feet in front of

the idol, having the appearance of an altar, and 45 feet below this is another stone, with a small rock basin cut in it. The remainder of the lower portion of this section is filled up with the remnants of stone rings, too much injured to give any positive idea of the plan. Behind the idol and upon the inner rim of the semicircle is a pointed leaf-shaped altar-stone, probably used for the rite of divination by examination of the viscera of animals.

The north-east section I take to be the most ancient portion of the remains. The cromlech, which is placed at 80 feet north-west, stands square with the curved end of this section and opposite its centre. The curve is retained for 100 feet, and before the intrusion of the central section, I believe it was 150 feet across from one arm of the crescent shape to the other; there are yet remaining 70 feet of the inner rim of this semicircle, appropriated to circular bays similar to those in the central section. Sixty feet in front of this semicircle is a large flat stone which may have been an altar; it lies in a direct line with the cromlech. The stone rings which once covered the remainder of this section are so much destroyed that it is difficult to make out the plan, but the entrances or portal-stones to the rings are left in three instances; also a few of the stones appear to have been worked into shape.

Upon looking at the south-west section, which is by far the most perfect in every respect, I cannot resist the impression that it has also in some measure been intruded upon by the central section. There appears to be an incongruous junction between these two divisions, and I am disposed to think that the lower part of the central section entirely below the idol-stone was at one time a portion of the south-west division, as the outline of the sloping ground forming the east side of the middle division lies exactly parallel with the raised boundary upon the west side of the south-west section. On the sloping terrace of this section there are seven stones of remarkable forms, all of them brought into shape by artificial means. First, there is a large lustration basin of rather ponderous dimensions, then a singular shaped stone, 4 feet

high, with another, 12 feet high, of a wedge-shape; around at various distances are four flat triangular stones, bearing the character of altars, sloping down to leaf-shaped points. Two of these have been turned out of their original position, their points being twisted from the south-east to the east. The upper stone shows this change obviously; it has a 10-feet terrace, or segment of a circle passing in front of it, and originally its point must have touched the edge of the terrace. Its shape and surface are uninjured, and it exhibits the peculiar concave depression around its point, which indicates an altar for divination. This was the principal and highest altar in this section, placed so as to overlook and be likewise observable from every part of its own division. At 35 feet north-east of this high altar, on the end of its terrace is placed one of the most remarkable lustration stones I have ever met with; it is entirely perfect, and not in the least defaced; it is 8 feet long, the cavity or basin being 4 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, and 2 inches deep. The back of this vessel is raised, and at one end hangs over the basin, apparently forming a partial screen to it; it would also admit of a skin or cloth being thrown over as a further protection to the contents, which might possibly be the mystic water of inspiration, used in the idolatrous rites appropriate to the worship of Ceredwin. Thirty-five feet in front of the lustration-stone is a great monolith of 12 feet 6 inches long, lying on the ground. Of the character of this great stone I am in doubt, but as it lies on the junction between the south-west section and the adjoining central division, I am disposed to consider it as belonging to the central section. It may have been the stone upon which victims were slain. Twenty-five feet in front is a pit with water, and edged all round with stones except that part facing the monolith. This pit is 10 feet or 12 feet long, and, being situated in the very midst of the three sections, must have had some important use in the arrangements. Can it have been a receptacle for the blood of the slaughtered victims?

At the western extremity of the south-west section are three circular enclosures, one imperfect, another 35 feet in diameter, walled all round, the wall, 5 feet high, being of dry

stone-work, and built upon an older basement. The third enclosure is a circle of boulder-stones upon an earthen mound, 40 feet in diameter. Of the purport of these three circles I cannot venture to give an opinion. Extending from these three circles in a south-east direction is the outer boundary of this south-west division, the level of the ground within the boundary being about 3 feet higher than on the outside, the boundary itself consisting of an earthen mound of slight elevation surmounted by loose stones. In one part two pointed portal stones indicate an entrance leading on to the upper terrace, which marks off the high altar from those on the slope in front, terminating at the great lustration-stone.

I now return to the north-east section and resume its examination in connection with the cromlech, which stands on a line drawn through the centre of the section. Between this division and the cromlech a cottage and a barn have been built from the ruins of stone rings and the Carnedd, which once surrounded the cromlech as high as its sloping table-stone. This stone measures 10 feet by 9 feet, and is 17 inches thick at its upper end, sloping from south-east to north-west. The cist retains five of its supporters, four of which sustain the weight of the table-stone. The space within the cell is 6 feet high on the east, and 5 feet 3 inches on the west side. The upright supporters are not inserted into the earth, but stand upon a base of rock. The cell is nearly square, and well closed up by the uprights; there is an opening on the north side, and the stone which originally closed this stands by the side of the cromlech. The débris of the Carnedd has been built up to serve the very useful though degrading purpose of a cottage pigsty.

These remains are altogether so interesting, and so eminently suggestive, that it is no easy matter to resist the temptation of endeavouring to trace who were the people to construct these groups, and what is the nature of the groups themselves. History does not help us, except through the medium of old chronicles founded upon tradition. We know that the old Cymraeg Celts were obliged to defend their native institutions

against the Attacotti and other even earlier tribes of Ireland. The Red Gwyddelans of the Welsh Triads, probably the Red Branch of Ulster, established themselves for many years in this part of Wales. These are the people who worshipped the great idol of Ireland, Crom Cruach, and it is the representative of that deity which I believe we find standing in the centre of the middle section of these remains, which section, I think, has been erected on the area of the two older arrangements on either side, thus encroaching upon both. Presuming that the cromlech was the burial-place of the prince whose name it bears, Einion, or a scion of his stock of the old race of the Cymry, and that some form of ancestral worship had been practised before his tomb, the Irish conquerors would have no scruple in taking advantage of the position to make arrangements for the worship of their national god, Crom Cruach, alongside the adjoining system with its plurality of altars on the south-west.

The fourth section now remains to be considered, and this appears to be entirely unconnected with the three previous sections, exhibiting, I believe, a later condition of society, if I may judge from the superior workmanship to be found in its principal monument. The group consists of a lustration vessel, an upright symbolic stone, a second cromlech, and a shattered monument of an unusual character, and also a rock seat. The second cromlech, which I have included in this division, stands at the same distance from the centre of this section as it does from the first cromlech, 260 feet. On the radius of a right angle with both lies the table stone broken in two parts; its size when entire was 12 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 2 inches. It now forms part of an enclosure wall, its uprights serving as gate-posts. Its bearings are due east from the first cromlech, and due north from the middle of the fourth section. Within the latter we find a large broken stone of singular and unusual character, consisting of a large slab which when entire must have been 15 feet by 11 feet. It is now in nine pieces, and in the whole of these fragments I found such evidences of good workmanship that at first I doubted if the remains were really of Celtic type. No cement could be detected, and the various parts are as truly

squared as we should find in stone work of the present day. One fissure, of 6 feet in length and 6 inches wide, I found filled with earth and roots which I cleared out, and then found both sides of the fissure perfectly even, smooth and square; from this I conclude the monument must have been constructed in parts and blocked up into its proper position. Some of the pieces are so little removed from their original places that with the assistance of a crow-bar the structure might be restored. At first sight this great slab suggests the idea that it may have been another cromlech, but there is nothing around it to corroborate that idea; there are no uprights, nor remains of a carnedd of loose stones. It stands at the north-east end of an enclosure, 55 feet by 20 feet, slightly raised above the general level and surrounded by a slight foss. The bearings of the slab are north-east and south-west, a point or two out of the line of bearing of its enclosure; it appears to stand at right angles with the path of the sun at mid-day. In front of the slab is a small adytum 12 feet across, originally consisting of six stones, two of which have been abstracted, the holes remaining. So far the arrangements are similar to those which we find surrounding altars, and examining the slab we perceive one of those peculiar contrivances which denote an altar to sustain a fire as contradistinguished from those used for purposes of divination, at least among the Celtic tribes. This peculiarity consists of a sharp elevated ridge of from 2 to 3 inches high, carried round the outer edge of the stone as though to confine the fire upon the slab. The stone under notice is thus bordered by a prominent rim, which is also continued on several of the detached parts. In front I noticed other altars of a leaf-shape, the surfaces of the stones slightly hollowed towards the point. These I expect were for the purposes of divination by the examination of the viscera of animals. At a distance of 45 feet, parallel with the altar slab on the edge of an outcrop of rock, is a stone seat or chair, and a lustration basin 3 feet by 2 feet, and 3 inches deep. The block in which the basin is worked is 7 feet by 4 feet. About 80 feet south of this lustration vessel are three stones placed in prominent positions. On two of these I can offer no opinion, but the third is a triangular

stone, with point upwards, which in India would be symbolic of fire.

It appears to me highly probable that the whole of the remains at Gwern Einion illustrate in various stages the decline of Druidism; and it is observable throughout the triads and mythic tales of the Cymry that whenever the corruption of Druidism is described, there is always some allusion to Solar worship or its symbols as the cause. Druidism, after the historic period, existed only in tradition, and has left no remains which can be identified as once belonging to the system in its original form. After the conflict with Suetonius Paulinus, and again with Agricola in Mona, Druidism collapsed and was heard of no more. The Bards, with less philosophy, were yet a genial and social offshoot of the Druid system, and adopting some of its tenets, opened the path to a polytheistic system, of which Ceredwin and Llywy were the representatives of the earth and the moon, and Beli or Belinus was the supreme ruler and regenerator, the same deity whom the Irish Celts worshipped under the name of Crom Cruach.

I think if we examine the four sections which I have endeavoured to show belonged to separate systems, we shall find a distinct class of symbolic stones peculiar to each section, and to four stages of idolatry. The fourth and last section appears to belong to the latest development, and may have been constructed in the period which succeeded the final expulsion of the Irish tribes from Ardudwy in the fifth century. We have evidence in the Welsh triads that idolatry was in existence in Wales as late as the twelfth century, when we find Prince Hywel an aspirant after bardic honours, and seeking initiation into the mysteries connected with the worship of Ceredwin and Llywy. These mysteries possessed somewhat of the wild freedom of the Greek worship of Bacchus, and retained their influence over the Welsh long after Christianity had covered the land with churches.

The triangular stone previously mentioned is placed upon the highest point of rock, as a symbol of fire, point upwards, in front of an altar specially constructed to maintain a fire and hold it together. In connection with this it may be worth while noting what Max

Müller says in reference to the Hindu deity Durga: "Altars are tongue-shaped; from them proceed the language of inspiration. When placed point upwards they are tongues of fire, bearing the offerings to the god, to Agni the evening sun."

The Hindu Durga, the wife of Siva, was developed out of Agni, the god of fire, into the devouring Durga, and a cruel sacrificial worship was the result. In this brief allusion to the Hindu Durga, it may be thought that I have gone too far geographically for the singular coincidence of an evil spirit of the most malignant form and character, yet bearing almost the same name in the Sanscrit of India twelve centuries back, and among the Celtic nations of the West at the same period. In India Durga, and in Wales Ddwrg, are both esteemed as the mothers of evil; both are supposed to dwell upon high and inaccessible places, and both still retain their evil reputation among the superstitions of either country. Can this be a mere coincidence? Does it not rather indicate a common source, from which the imaginary embodiment of an evil spirit emanated, and that its progress may be traced from East to West? We may have lost the intermediate links, yet we have still retained the name and repulsive character. Durga is mentioned in the Sanscrit drama of Bhavabhāti, a Hindu writer of the year 720 A.D., but the allusions go back to a much earlier date. Our Welsh Ddwrg, or as it is named Mam Ddwrg, is one of the highest and most precipitous peaks visible at four miles distant, east of Gwern Einion, and when viewed from the stone circles her broad, bare cliffs rise behind the triangular stone, the symbol of fire, and intercept the morning sun; then her shadowed summit towering high above the mists from the dark lake of Cwm Bychan, she becomes the Gates of the Morning, and with her giant companion, the Great Rhinog, forms the Drw-s Ardudwy, or Doors of Ardudwy, guarding the steep Pass of Bwlch Tiddia-d winding its course down its 610 stone steps.

We find the name 'Dearg' in Ireland, on the Shannon and in Donegal, which appears to be another form of the same word, and if the pointed stone which I have mentioned at Gwern Einion was what I infer, a symbol of fire or of the sun, which is the same thing,

standing in front of its great shattered altar of sacrifice, I think that a system of Solar worship was introduced by the Irish invaders, and engrafted on the existing Druidic worship as then practised in Wales.

Standing amongst these remains of past days, we can imagine the assembled worshippers silently watching the rose-tinted dawn spreading from behind the gloomy Ddwrg, and the symbolic stone of fire high up on the rock, till the god of day appears arrayed in ethereal silver and gold; then the great altar sends up its tongue of flame, and the morning sacrifice greets the presence of the deity, while loud voices chant the Celtic orison:

Let him burst forth with rapid speed !
The moving, the vehement fire; even he whom we
adore,
High above the lofty gate ! high above every sacred
spirit !
Vast is the bulk of his courser ! he will not delay
In the skirmish, nor at the wedding-feast of Llyr.

His path in the sea is perceived !
His impulse in the mouths of rivers !
Aurora smiling repels the gloom !
At the dawn, at his ardent hour,
At every meet season of his turnings,
At the four stages of his course, will I extol him,
Who judges the ambitious.
The mighty Lord of the Din, dreadful in his wrath.
(*Taliesin.*)



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

XXXII.—DENSTONE COLLEGE
MUSEUM.

BY A. ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG, M.A.



URROUNDED as it is by spots of such singular archæological interest, Denstone Museum should have a goodly array of objects to present to the eyes of the antiquary.

Alton, with its feudal memories; Wootton Lodge—its deer park wall the oldest of its class in the kingdom—the building itself gray and stately, unchanged since Elizabeth's days; and Wootton Hall, with Rousseau's "Retreat" hard by—all lie within a mile or

two to the north. Farther away in the same direction, but within the limits of a day's excursion, are Blore, the home of the Bassetts, overlooking the entrance to Dovedale; Ilam, with its shrine of St. Bertram, its early crosses, and Saxon font; Thor's Cave, close to which the river Manifold takes to its underground bed for the summer months; Beresford Dale, full of memories of Isaak Walton; the finely-placed stone circle at Arbor Low beyond Hartington; and on the bleak hill-tops of all the neighbouring limestone districts the sites of barrows innumerable.

Unfortunately for Denstone, she has come too late into the field to share in the spoils which diligent research in these barrows and in the caves has produced, and now only one or two mounds remain unopened.

A mile or two to the east lie Norbury and Rocester. The former boasts a very fine church, late Decorated and Perpendicular in style; its chancel retains on the north side the original pattern glass of great beauty, and contains two alabaster altar tombs of rare delicacy of workmanship, as well as the "palimpsest" brass of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert. Adjoining the churchyard westwards is the old manor house, all, except one wing, rebuilt in Tudor times in brick, and containing two good oak-panelled rooms—the upper one has texts in black-letter on several of the panels—and curious medallion glass, representing the seasons, in the great staircase window.

Rocester has very little to show for its Roman occupation and its later Benedictine house—indeed, the slender stem of its churchyard cross, with simple mouldings and "dog-tooth" ornament from base to cap, is almost all that remains of its ancient grandeur.

Uttoxeter, another Roman settlement of more importance, lies four miles due south; and, to our west, is another monastic building, of which, happily, more has been preserved.

The Cistercian Abbey of Croxden was founded by the De Verduns of Alton in 1179, and the buildings, though of moderate size, must have been of considerable beauty. No Norman work remains, and, except for some later additions on the south side of the cloister garth, all is in the Early English

style, and was probably built between 1240 and 1270. The west doorway of the church is very richly moulded, and by it are now placed a stone crucifix, about three feet high, apparently from the top of the west gable, and part of the effigy of a knight of the "surcoat period." A cannon-ball, kept by the door of the farmhouse which occupies the south-west corner of the ruins, is, of course, stated by tradition to have been used by Oliver Cromwell in the destruction of the abbey.

Beyond a few good tiles, etc., I have not heard of much being found, though, no doubt, there are great possibilities yet within and around the buildings. The casket containing King John's heart may even be discovered, for it is recorded that it was buried here.

A curved fragment of wall in an orchard shows that the arrangement of the east end was somewhat similar to that at Westminster, five small semicircular chapels being attached to the sides of the main apse. Three stone coffins lie embedded in the soil to the east of the site of the high altar.

I was told by a farmer some years ago that Roman remains had been turned up on his land about three-quarters of a mile to the south-east of the abbey; and, though I have seen nothing of them, the story is a likely one, as the Roman road, which ran through Hollington and Rocester, passed close by the spot indicated.

If such surroundings have not supplied the College Museum with much directly, they have, at least, placed more than one Denstonian in sympathy with former generations, roused a lively interest in the history of the neighbourhood, and brought about a love for archæology which has borne fruit to our museum's great advantage.

In the college itself, apart from the museum, are a few objects worthy of the antiquary's attention. The Provost's silver Abyssinian cross was the subject of an illustrated article in the *Antiquary* of last year.* The chapel also contains some good Italian seventeenth-century needlework, and a fine violet and silver frontal of about the same date.

The Fellows' Library reckons first among

* Vol. xxvi., pp. 108, 109.

its treasures a Bible of the middle of the fourteenth century, in two volumes folio. The initial letter of each book is richly illuminated, and almost every page is relieved by elaborate blue and red scroll-work attached to the beginnings of the chapters. The side and upper margin have been badly cut down when the volumes were rebound at the beginning of this century, before which date, to judge by the frayed condition and the dirtiness of the first few and last pages, the volumes must have lain for some time without covers. On the shelves are also some fair specimens of early printing and of rich binding, and an extensive collection of early portraits.

On the walls of the dining-hall hang "The Mocking of Christ" and a "St. Mary Magdalene" by A. Caracci, "The Entombment" by Caravaggio, and "The Denial of St. Peter" by Spagnoletto; also "St. Elizabeth of Portugal" (artist unknown), and excellent copies of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," and of Raphael's "Transfiguration" and "Madonna di Foligno"—all presented by Mr. Foljambe, of Acomb House, York, in 1882.

A museum does not seem to have been contemplated by the architects of the college, and no provision was made for one in the plans of the main building; but it was not long before a room at one end of the Great Schoolroom—then used as the dining-hall—was set aside for the gifts of shells, fossils, birds' eggs, etc., which were presented by the Rev. H. Meynell and others between the years 1873-76. Since the latter date the collections have grown rapidly, and about two years ago increased accommodation was afforded by removing a partition-wall, and so making the original room as big again, and by adding another room alongside, hitherto used as a class-room. This latter now contains the geological collections, a deep wall-case, extending the length of two walls, displaying many hundreds of carefully-chosen examples of rocks and minerals, and a cabinet holding the fossils. Here, too, are the marine and fresh-water shells for the present, until a case be made ready for them in the passage beyond.

Everything else is in the other room, where, owing to internal changes still in

progress, and to the very limited time the curators, amidst their school duties, are able to give to it, the work of classification and labelling is going forward but slowly. It is hoped, however, that before long a new catalogue will be ready to replace the small quarto one of thirty-four pages issued in 1882. Even at that time, as may be seen from the catalogue, the various natural history collections, with the exception of the butterflies and moths, were of very fair size; but it is not in the scope of this paper to deal at greater length with the department of natural history.

A table-case, 10 by 4 feet, is devoted to the smaller objects of classical and mediæval antiquity, and, beyond this, there are several things in different parts of the room deserving of notice in these columns.

We have not, I regret to say, the "inevitable mummy" of other museums; but in the case above-mentioned appears a remarkably fresh-looking mummy-cloth of coarse linen, together with a small idol, a scaribæus, and two inscriptions, obtained at the unwinding of a mummy at Edgeworth Manor in 1850 by the father of the donor. The cloth is 5 feet 2 inches long by 25 inches broad, of a light-brown colour, and has a 4-inch fringe at each end. The small figure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is of the usual pattern, and of blue glazed ware, as is also the beetle, which is 2 inches in length, is roughly executed, and has small holes drilled through at each end, and two at each side. The one inscription is on a single leaf 37 inches long, and about 2 inches across where it is widest; but the leaf is split, except for a couple of inches at one end, and the halves folded over each other. One side is blank, two contain five lines of writing nearly the whole length, and the fourth begins with four and ends with two. The other inscription is in ten lengths, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, strung together loosely on a piece of fibre. One length is quite blank, three others have one side blank; in all other cases the inscription covers the whole surface, seven lines generally to the side, except just round the holes, which are punched through at a distance of 2 inches from either end.

Near this is a much earlier piece of Egyptian work—a painting on papyrus

(mounted on linen). This composition is 5 feet 10 inches long by 4 inches wide, apparently represents a great funeral procession, and was also obtained from a tomb.

From Greece and Italy there is little to show—a "bone from the tomb of a priest" at Olympia; fragments of marble from Athens, and from St. Luke's tomb and the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; tesserae of various sizes, and pieces of tile and stone from many buildings at Rome and Pompeii—all putting, perhaps, too great a tax on the imagination of the ordinary beholder.

Henning's exquisite model (34 feet by about 3 inches), in plaster of Paris, of the cella frieze of the Parthenon is probably a more satisfactory possession, giving as it does some notion of what that masterpiece must have been like in its perfect state, though photographs in a frame near show the sadly mutilated condition of even the best blocks of the "Elgin Marbles" at the present time.

Coming to evidences of the Roman occupation of Britain, we are the fortunate possessors of a good part of the find made by the Rev. G. S. Master at Holbury, near Dean, in 1870. This group consists of much earthenware, some painted wall-plaster, pieces of tessellated pavement, two painted wooden figures (about 8 inches long, and Egyptian in style), many nails, and a shaped roofing-stone, with the nail still in its position. This "tile" measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the widest part, averages $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, and is of a highly fossiliferous stone.

Not quite so numerous, but varying more in character, are the fragments of pottery from Wroxeter. From this settlement, too, there is a bronze key, and part of a brooch.

Next comes a piece of Early British, or Kimeridge coal money, shaly in texture, and dark-gray in colour. It is 2 inches in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, has a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bevel round the edge on both sides, and is pierced by a square hole, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, in the centre. This piece was found in a tumulus on the chalk near Blandford.

There are five Danish axe-heads from Flamborough, a flint flake, and a well-finished flint arrow-head (locality unknown). In another part of the room are twenty-one arrow-heads of quartz and flint from North America, some beautifully executed.

The museum possesses an example of those fifteenth-century sculptured alabaster tablets, termed St. John's Heads. They were manufactured at Nottingham of Chellaston alabaster, and seem to have pertained to a Guild of Corpus Christi. Mr. St. John Hope recently treated the subject exhaustively in the *Archæologia* (vol. lii., pp. 669-705), describing and illustrating no fewer than twenty-seven examples. The main feature of all these devotional tablets is the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger. The tablets are all oblong in form, and vary in size from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to



13 inches in length. Mr. Hope divides them into four types. The second type (B), to which the Denstone example belongs, is that "in which the head is flanked by two saints, and has an accessory in base." This Denstone example was unknown to Mr. Hope, and is here represented. It closely resembles one preserved at Ratcliffe College, Leicester. It is 8 by 6 inches. Below the central head is the half-figure of our Lord rising from the tomb. His head is inclined to the right, and encircled with the crown of thorns. His right hand rests on the tomb, and the left has been upraised in the act of blessing;

but the arm has been broken off, except a little bit above and below the elbow. At the sides stand two saints: the one on the right holds a club and a book, is bare-headed and bare-footed, and wears a beard—probably St. James the Less; the other figure holds a book in his right hand, and in his left an archiepiscopal cross. He wears a plain mitre of fair height, and, like the other, is vested in an albe and a cope not fastened at the neck. The whole composition has been richly coloured, and remains of red, green, and gold are yet visible on the less exposed parts. The archbishop, according to Mr. Hope, is probably St. Thomas of Canterbury.

From Repton Priory is a thirteenth-century tile, with a bold pattern in clay of a lighter colour inlaid. From Godstow Nunnery tiles and fragments of earthenware, found at the making of the new lock in 1885. The neighbouring Abbey of Coxden is also represented by tiles and earthenware, in addition to which there are two pieces of window-glass—the one thoroughly calcined, the other showing distinct traces of painting—and four keys. Three of the latter are very badly corroded; the fourth, apparently the oldest, is 7 inches long, of very simple design, and in a fair state of preservation.

Two specimens of early needlework are labelled fifteenth century, but are probably much later. Another good example of old needlework is to be seen on the back of a chasuble which hangs in the recess at the end of the room. The vestment is of red velvet, lined with coarse brown linen. In width it is 2 feet 9 inches at the shoulders, and tapers to 1 foot 6 inches, when it curves in rather sharply, and is straight along the lower edge. Latin crosses, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, the arms of which only extend half-way to the edge, are outlined on the back and front in a red-and-gold fringe similar to that which surrounds the whole vestment. The front has been re-cut to fit at the shoulders, and, beyond the above, has no further decoration. In the middle of the cross at the back is mounted a lofty crucifix, rising from a green mound. St. Mary Magdalene kneels at the foot embracing the cross, and, on a level with her head, the ground extends on either side as far as the border-fringe. The

Blessed Virgin and St. John are in their usual positions, the former with hands outspread, and both of them looking up at the cross. Beyond them are, on the one side, St. George, and, on the other, St. Barbara, each facing outwards, and holding a palm in the right hand. St. George is dressed in classical armour, and stands with his left foot on the neck of a green dragon. In his left hand he holds a white banner charged with the red cross. At the other side, St. Barbara holds a model of her tower with its three windows. She was regarded as the patroness of knights, and occupied, among the female saints, much the same position as St. George among the others. The coloured robes are plentifully relieved with gold ornamentation; the faces and hands are partly worked and partly of painted silk. Close to the lower edge of the chasuble, in the centre, is a Renaissance shield bearing the following arms: Gules, three eagles displayed argent, impaling, azure, a lion rampant holding in its fore-paws two keys argent. This piece of work was purchased in Switzerland a few years ago, but is thought to be of Spanish origin. Could the coat of arms be recognised, this point might speedily be set at rest.

In the same recess—an ecclesiological contrast to what has just been described—stands a barrel-organ, 6 feet 6 inches high, by 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 2 feet deep, removed from the gallery of Bradley-le-Moors church at the late restoration, and presented to the museum by two of the masters. The lower part of the instrument is veneered and inlaid at the back and two ends, which were visible to those—the choir and “inhabitants of Alton”—who occupied the gallery; the upper portion of the front, which was visible from the church below, has folding-doors of “eighteenth-century Gothic” design, with panels of red silk plaited, surrounded by a gilt beading. There are five stops and three barrels, and each of the latter is responsible for ten old-world tunes. Bradley Church was rebuilt in 1750, and this organ seems, from the amount of patching which has taken place, to date from that time. It was used comparatively recently, I believe, for accompanying the hymns, and, beyond two of the keys being broken and a considerable amount of tuning being required, the instrument may

be said to be *sound enough*, if nothing further. This is surely rather an unusual possession for any museum.

Of about the same date as the above is a curious old pair of handcuffs, given by one of the workmen about the college, who says that they were in the possession of his great-grandfather, a constable at Uttoxeter. The placing of these "bracelets" on the wrists of the criminal must have been as laborious as the wearing of them was undoubtedly painful. They consist of two pieces of iron—each formed in a double curve—hinged together at one side, and screwed up on the other. The key accompanying them has two points, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, at the one end; at the other, it is squared for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and so notched at the four corners as to form a screw of four

historical interest picked up at Avignon by our Provost forty-five years ago. It records the admission of a member of the "Grande Loge Anglaise de France," and is dated January 9, 1766. The inscription in the centre is as follows:

IBI PATRIA UBI VIRTUS.

Nous Charles françois de Beauchaine V... et fondateur de la Loge Ecossoise et Angloise de la Constance, En vertu des pouvoirs dont nous a revêtu le T. V. T. C. et T. R. G. M. Charles Edouard STWARD, Prince aussi infortuné que vertueux. Et sous la protection singulière du T. C. T. Ill^{re} et Resp^{le} f. Louis de COLBERT Marquis de Seignelay. Ancien V... de la Loge de St Antoine d'Orient, de Paris d^{re} de France, déclarons, affirmons et attestons à toutes les personnes éclairées sur la surface de cet Hemisphere avoir mis le Sceau à nos bien faits, en récompensant les rares vertus, qualités et mérite du f. Pierre Jerome Bertaut né a avignon âgé de 30 musisien



rounds. To open, the points are inserted in two holes, and the plug withdrawn, which protects the "lock"; this plug is itself a curious screw, the thread being massive, square, and filed by hand. The other end of the key is then inserted, and, after half a dozen turns to the right, the notched part is freed, and falls $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The key has now to be turned in the opposite direction with pressure, and, as it acts on a detached counter-screw, the lower part of the handcuffs is gradually released. To secure the wearer the whole process has to be reversed, and then, the two wrists being fixed *close together*, he is likely to suffer considerable torture before he is set free.

The last of these miscellaneous objects, which I would mention, hangs in a frame near the door, and is a parchment of some

a ? ? . Et maitre aussy Écossais (dont la Signature est cy bas) afin qu'il jouisse partout du fruit de ses penibles travaux, assiduité et constance, portant en tous lieux l'edification, l'exemple et la bonne odeur, exerçant sans cesse des Oeuvres de justice, miséricorde et innocence; et pour que foy soit ajoutée au dit témoignage de nôtre étroite union avec lui, comme avec ceux qui lui seront de quelque utilité, l'avons Signé et fait contresigner de nôtre Secrétaire et principaux Officiers et apposé le Sceau de nôtre Chancellerie, priant l'Eternel qu'il ait en sa bonne et S^{te} garde les enfans de l'innocence.

Below are the signatures of Savertu, Moreau (keeper of historical documents to Louis XVI.), Langlois, Camuset, A. Sergeant, Le Cruz, Evelare, Marsille, J. Lemoine, Michelet, Leroux, and Cardinal de Beauchaine, by whose hand also the member's name and description have been filled in. All round the document are symbolic devices, the drift of some of which it is not very easy to see.

In the margin are places for more signatures. Over "M^{re} des Ceremonies" the name Bethmont (?) is signed, and in the right-hand corner is scrawled "droit r K," which tradition states to be the work of Prince Charles Edward. The parchment measures 19½ by 17 inches, and attached to the lower edge by silken cords are the coats of arms of Colbert, de Beauchaine, the Comte de Choiseul, the Marquis Dévry, Degourque P. de Tournelle, and the Marquis de Grisac, mounted on three pieces of cardboard, and two seals, the larger an oval filled with masonic symbols, and in the border *Nec in vanum laboraverunt*, the smaller bearing three shields and the motto, *Virtute non potentia ligati*. Masonic symbols appear on the top shield, the lilies of France on the two lower ones, which are also surmounted by coronets, and in the one case differenced with a label, in the other charged with a baton sinister.

For a small museum the collections of coins and rubbings of monumental brasses are so good as to deserve a few remarks. The coins and medals are at present arranged in six cases by the windows. The first contains 250, chiefly of the Roman Imperial series, and given by Sir Percival Heywood and the Rev. C. B. Tyrwhitt. Among the more noticeable are: *Julius Cæsar* (1) rev.: *veni, vidi, vici*, surrounded by a wreath; (2) rev.: an orb, clasped hands, caduceus, etc., and below, *leuca. Tiberius* (1) rev.: within a wreath, *S. P. Q. R. optimo Aug.*; (2) rev.: *Rom. et Aug.*; decorated altar between two cippi, on each a victory winged and holding wreath, quoted by Humphreys as worth £20 in the state which ours is in. *Vitellius*, rev.: *Annona. Aug.*; emperor standing and Ceres seated—a most rare type. *Severus*, rev.: man in helmet and loose drapery over the right shoulder, a spear in one hand and shield in the other. All the above are first bronze; one of Constantine the Great (middle bronze) bears on the reverse the sacred monogram $\chi\rho$.

The next case contains English silver and copper issues. A penny of Edward II. was among the coins dredged up in the Dove at Tutbury, where the contents of the Earl of Lancaster's army chest are said to have been dispersed in the river. It bears

on the reverse "Civitas Dunelm," and was most likely coined by Bishop Beaumont at Durham between the years 1325-27. The collection is not strong in early hammered coin, but from Edward VI. onwards all sovereigns are represented, and there are good crownpieces of Charles II., 1679, and William III., 1700. The copper tokens of the end of the last century are fairly numerous, and amongst the more interesting of modern issues are the "Graceless" florin of 1849, and the first Jubilee sixpence "parcel gilt."

The foreign coins, though of wide range, are mostly modern, the obsolete series of the German States being perhaps the most worthy of notice.

In the last case are many exquisite medals; the best again here are from the Tyrwhitt Collection, and include Dassier's Oliver Cromwell and William III.; three by J. Mauger commemorating events in the reign of Louis XIV.; two, victories in that of Frederic the Great; J. A. Dassier's large one to Montesquieu (1753), and a magnificent series of the popes from Adrian VI. to Benedict XIV. These last vary very much in size, and as much with regard to design and detail, that of Clement XII., nearly 3 inches in diameter, being as conspicuous for boldness as the small one of Clement X., 1½ inches across, is for delicacy. On the orphrey of the cope in the latter the Pope is represented being carried in procession, and no less than nineteen figures occur in a space ¾ by one ¼ of an inch.

In the same case are—the zinc medal commemorating the formation of the United States, two Waterloo medals, and the cast of a large medal, or coin, of Napoleon I.

The brass-rubbings number close on 300, and include many of the finest examples in the kingdom. The nucleus of the collection was formed by the late Bishop of Argyll about fifty years ago, and many of the rubbings are now valuable; for example, that of the Okeover "palimpsest," which was stolen when the church was restored, and has been only partially recovered. The other local brasses—Ashbourne (carefully restored), Blore, Norbury, and Leek are all represented. Of the Norbury one careful copies of both sides are preserved, for it is

a *palimpsest* of unusual interest,* the upper side commemorating Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and his wife (1538), the lower showing parts of two earlier brasses, which there is reason for thinking were bought at the dissolution of Croxden, and represent respectively Matilda de Verdun (c. 1312) and a prior of that house (c. 1440).

Besides the local examples about seventy of the most typical have been selected to occupy such wall space as is available. Among the finest specimens in the collection are those from Westminster Abbey, Oxford, and St. Albans; the knights from Stoke D'Abernon, Trumpington, Brandsburton, Gunby, Fellbrigg, and Ilminster; civilians from Topcliffe, Chipping Campden, and Enfield, and the crosses from Grainthorpe and Cassington.

In conclusion, a word may be said with regard to the aims and possibilities of a school museum; its chief object should surely be to be an educational power in the lives of those who pass through the school, and with this end in view, both classics and history may be largely illustrated by such actual antiquities as find their way into the collection, by casts, electrotypes of coins—better still, where they can be got, by the coins themselves—and by photographs. How much more real his work must be made to a boy by the sight of objects which were in every-day use among those of whom he reads, and even photographs are more satisfying than the illustrations of a classical dictionary or a history of England.

Brass-rubbings will do much to make the stirring times of the Middle Ages, from the thirteenth century onwards, more interesting by illustrating the changes which took place in ecclesiastical vestments, in armour, and in civil dress, male and female, while at the same time they throw a light on heraldry and the development of architecture.

Again, good collections of rocks, minerals, and fossils must be of immense assistance to boys learning geology; and, though many of those who have emerged from boyhood are apt to look down with some contempt on foreign stamps, there is no doubt that a well-arranged collection is a most popular feature

with the younger members of a school—for most boys collect stamps at one time or another of their lives—and it undoubtedly tends to the better remembering of the hard facts of geography, if it does not lead further to the appreciation of good colour and design. If worked, moreover, with a representative collection of modern coins, it should bring about a fairly correct idea of foreign monetary systems and the relative values of English money.

It will be generally admitted that local flora and fauna should be as fully represented as possible. In a few years all the wild flowers of the neighbourhood ought to be recorded, and preserved for the guidance of future botanists; and the favourite pursuit of bird-nesting should at least lead to the museum possessing as many varieties of eggs as are to be found for many miles round.

A large collection of miscellaneous objects is inevitable. Never a term comes round but room is found in many a play-box for something besides eatables, in the hope that it may be thought good enough for a place in the Museum. Edible frogs from Dominica, specimens of xylonite, an olive-wood rosary from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, a large piece of polished malachite from West Africa, the head and breast of an albatross, a Davy lamp, autographs and seals, give some idea of the variety, and, though the work of classification is often somewhat bewildering, the offerings are all acceptable. The sight of these things tends to enlarge the limits of the boy's world, to make him conversant with much that he will meet with in later life, and, if his lot is cast abroad, will introduce him to objects he will then welcome as old friends, and reminders, we hope, of happy days at school.

Boys only want showing what is aimed at, and the way to work, and a great deal may be done towards making the school museum a most useful and valuable institution. Casts and electrotypes they probably cannot get, but autographs, brass-rubbings, coins, seals, geological specimens, shells, birds' eggs, etc., are within the reach of almost all; and the fact that, in a big school, boys come from all parts of the kingdom, and some even from distant countries, should give to the various collections a breadth of tone not attainable where the helpers are fewer and less diffused.

* *North Staffordshire Naturalists' Field Club and Archaeological Society's Transactions*, vol. xxvi., p. 124 seq.

Holy Wells of Scotland: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.I.

(Continued from vol. xxviii. : p. 69.)

ABERDEENSHIRE.

GLASS: ST. WALLACH'S WELL.



HIS well and bath in the parish of Glass, which bear St. Wallach's name, were quite recently in fame for their healing qualities.

The well, which is about thirty yards below the old kirkyard, is now dry, except in very rainy weather, in consequence of the drainage of the field above it. It was frequented by people with sore eyes, and everyone who went to it left a pin in a hole which had been cut either by nature or by art in a stone beside the well. Dr. Duguid says he has seen this hole full of pins at the end of May. It was thus not on the saint's day (January 29) but in May that both the well and the bath were frequented—in late times, at least.

The bath is a cavity in the rock three or four feet deep, and is supplied by a small spring coming out of the brae about twenty yards above the bath, and the water trickles over the east end of the cavity, falling down the rock some four feet into the river. It was famed for curing children who were not thriving, and Dr. Duguid says that when he first came to the parish hundreds of children were dipped in it every year, a rag, an old shirt, or a bib from the child's body being hung on a tree beside the bath or thrown into it. When the Deveron was in flood it got into the bath and swept all the offerings down to the sea. Dr. Duguid adds that one person was this year (1874) brought to it from the seaside.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, x. 606, 607.

CORGARFF: TOBAR-FUAR-MOR—THE BIG COLD WELL.

This well is situated at the bottom of a steep hill, in a fork between two small streams, on the estate of Allargve, Corgarff. There are three springs that supply the water, each distant from each other about a yard. The well is circular, with a diameter of about twelve feet. The sides are about five or six feet deep,

with an opening on the lower side, through which the water flows out.

The water running from these springs is of great virtue in curing diseases, each spring curing a disease. One spring cured lameness, another cured deafness, and the third lameness. The springs were guarded by a spirit that lived under a large stone, called "the kettle-stone," which lay between two of the springs. No cure was effected unless gold was presented to the spirit, which she placed in a kettle below the stone; hence its name of "kettle-stone." If one tried to rob the spirit, death by some terrible accident soon followed. My informant, James Farquarson, more than fifty years ago, when a lad, resolved to remove the "kettle-stone" from its position, and so become possessor of the spirit's gold. He accordingly set out with a few companions, all provided with picks and spades, to displace the stone. After a good deal of hard labour the stone was moved from its site, but no kettle full of gold was found.

An old woman met the lads on their way to their homes, and when she learnt what they had been doing she assured them they would all die within a few weeks, and that a terrible death would befall the ringleader.—W. Gregor, *Folk-Lore*, iii., No. 1.

TOBAR-NA-GLAS A COILLE—THE WELL IN THE GREY WOOD.

This well lies near the old military road, near the top of the hill that divides the glen of Corgarff from Glengairn. In a small knoll near it lived a spiteful spirit that went by the name of Duine-glase-beg—*i.e.*, the Little Grey Man. He was guardian of the well, and watched over its water with great care. Each one on taking a draught of water from it had to drop into it a pin or other piece of metal. If this was not done, and if at any time afterwards the same person attempted to draw water from it, the spirit resisted, annoyed, and hunted the unfortunate till death by thirst came. My informant has seen the bottom of the well strewed with pins. Last autumn (1891) I gathered several pins from it.—*Ibid.*, 68.

THE BRIDE'S WELL.

This well was at one time the favourite resort of all brides for miles around. On the

evening before the marriage the bride, accompanied by her maidens, went "atween the sun an' the sky" to it. The maidens bathed her feet and the upper part of her body with water drawn from it. This bathing ensured a family. The bride put into the well a few crumbs of bread and cheese to keep her children from ever being in want.—*Ibid.*, 68.

TOBAR VACHU.

This is a fine well dedicated in honour of St. Machar, near the present farm of Corriehoul, Corgarff, Strathdon. A Roman Catholic chapel was at one time near it, and the present graveyard occupies the site of the chapel. This well was renowned for the cures it wrought in more than one kind of disease. To effect a cure the ailing one had to leave a silver coin in it. Once there was a famine in the district, and not a few were dying with hunger. The priest's house stood not far from the well. One day during the famine his housekeeper came to him and told him that their stock of food was exhausted, and that there was no more to be got in the district. The priest left the house, went to the well, and cried to St. Machar for help. On his return he told the servant to go to the well the next morning at sunrise, walk three times round it in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, without looking into it, and draw from it a draught of water for him. She carried out the request. On stooping down to draw the water she saw three fine salmon swimming in the well. They were caught, and served the two as food till supply came to the famine-stricken district from other quarters.

BEN NEWE WELL.

There is a big rugged rock on the top of Ben Newe in Strathdon. On the north side of this rock, under a projection, there is a small circular-shaped hollow, which always contains water. Everyone that goes to the top of the hill must put some small object into it, and then take a draught of water off it. Unless this is done the traveller will not reach in life the foot of the hill. I climbed the hill in June of 1890, and saw in the well several pins, a small bone, a pill-box, a piece of a flower, and a few other objects.—*Folk-Lore*, iii., 69.

LOCHAN-NAN-DEAAN.

This is a small loch on the side of the old military road, between Corgarff and Tomin-toul. The road passes close by its brink on the west side. On the other side of the road is an almost perpendicular rock, between 400 and 500 feet high. On the opposite side of the loch rises a very steep hill to the height of about 1,000 feet. The road in a snow-storm and after nightfall is very dangerous, and tradition has it that many travellers have lost their lives in the loch, and that their bodies were never recovered. It was believed to be bottomless, and to be the abode of a water-spirit that delighted in human sacrifice.

Notwithstanding this bloodthirsty spirit, the men of Strathdon and Corgarff resolved to try to draw the water from the loch, in hope of finding the remains of those that had perished in it. On a fixed day a number of them met with spades and picks to cut a way for the outflow of the water through the road. When all were ready to begin work a terrific yell came from the loch, and there arose from its waters a diminutive creature, in shape of a man, with a red cap on his head. The men fled in terror, leaving their picks and spades behind them. The spirit seized them and threw them into the loch. Then, with a gesture of defiance at the fleeing men and a roar that shook the hills, he plunged into the loch, and disappeared amidst the waters that boiled and heaved as red as blood.—*Ibid.*, 70.

LOCHAN-WAN—LAMB'S LOCH.

Lochan-wan is a small loch in a fine grazing district, lying on the upper confines of Aberdeen and Banffshire. When the following took place the grazing ground was common, and the tenants that lived adjoining it had each the privilege of pasturing a certain number of sheep on it. Each one that sent sheep to this common had to offer in sacrifice to the spirit of the loch the first lamb of his flock dropped on the common. The omission of this sacrifice brought disaster, for, unless the sacrifice was made, half of his flock would be drowned before the end of the grazing season.

An attempt was at one time made to draw the water from the loch, and so dry it, that

the burden of the yearly sacrifice might be got quit of. A number of men met, and began to cut an outlet for the water. They wrought all day without hindrance, and when night came they retired. On returning next morning they found that their work of the day before had been all undone during the night. Again they busily applied their tools, and did a good day's work. This day's work was again undone during the night. The third day was again spent in hard toil, but it was resolved to watch during the night how it was that the work carried out each day was undone at night. A watch was accordingly set. At the hour of midnight there rose from the loch hundreds of small black creatures, each carrying a spade. They immediately fell to work on what the men had done during the day, and in the course of a few minutes filled up the trench that they had dug three times before. The grazing common is now a deer-forest, and so the Lamb's Loch no longer needs the sacrifice of lambs.—*Ibid.*, 70, 71.

LINN OF DEE, MAR FOREST.

At one time there lived near the Linn of Dee, in Mar Forest, a man named Farquarson-na-cat—*i.e.*, Farquarson of the wand. He got his name from the fact that his trade was that of making baskets, sculls, etc. One night he had to cross the river just a little above the linn. In doing so he lost his footing, was carried into the gorge of the linn, and drowned in sight of his wife. Search was made at once for the body, but in vain. Next day the pool below the linn as well as the river lower down was searched, but the body was not found. That evening the widow took her late husband's plaid and went to the pool below the linn "atween the sun and sky." She folded the plaid in a particular way, knelt down on the bank of the pool, and prayed to the spirit of the pool to give up the body of her drowned husband. She then threw the plaid into the pool, uttering the words, "Take that, and give me back my dead." Next morning the dead body, wrapped in the plaid, was found lying on the bank of the pool. Tradition has it that the widow soon afterwards bore a son, and that that son was the progenitor of the Farquarson clan.—*Ibid.*, 71, 72.

There is a well-known rhyme about the rivers Dee and Don and their victims :

Bloodthirsty Dee
Each year needs three ;
But bonny Don
She needs none.

STRATHDON.

If the worm in this medicinal spring—on the top of the hill, in the parish of Strathdon—were found alive, it augured the recovery of the patient.—Dalyell, *Darker Sup.*, 412.

BANFFSHIRE.

The river Spey is spoken of as "she," and bears the character of being "bloodthirsty." The common belief is that "she" must have at least one victim yearly.

NAIRNSHIRE.

LOCH LECTIC.

This is a loch in Nairnshire. It was the common belief that a bull lived in it. He was often heard roaring very loudly, particularly during frost.—*Folk-Lore*, iii., 71.

MORAY FIRTH: ST. BENNET.

Not yet twenty years since a thorn bush, which formed a little canopy over the spring of St. Bennet, used to be covered anew every season with little pieces of rag, left on it as offerings to the saint, by sick people who came to drink of the water.

ARGYLESHIRE.

KILMORE: LORN.

In the well at Kilmore were two fish, black in colour, never augmenting in size or number, nor exhibiting any alteration of colour, and the inhabitants of the place "doe call the saide fishes Easg Siant, that is to say, holie fishes."—Dalyell, *Ibid.*, 412.

ARDNACLOICH IN APPIN.

The fate of anyone was judged by the finding of a dead or living worm in the well here; "if he bee to dye shall find a dead worme therein, or a quick one if health bee to follow."—*Ibid.*, 506, 507.

KILMORE: BISHOP'S WELL.

There is a well near Kilbride called Tober-Espic, or the Bishop's Well.

KINTYRE: SADDLE ABBEY—HOLY WELL.

Near the abbey building is a fine spring, of the class known throughout Scotland as

"wishing wells," which has always borne the name of "Holy Well." It had the usual virtues and wishing powers ascribed to it. A pretty little pillar with a cross cut upon it, which has been mistaken for one of ancient date, is scooped out into a small basin to catch the drip of the water. It was erected by a Bishop Brown, when residing at Saddell in the beginning of the present century, to replace an older one that had formerly stood there. Beside it flows a stream called "Allt nam Manaeh" (the Monk's Burn), and this, with the spring, no doubt formed the water supply of the monastery.

A short distance along the shore to the south is another spring, which goes by the name of

LADY MARY'S WELL,

so called in honour of a noble lady of the house of Saddell, who, according to tradition, "would drink no other water."—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, viii. 133.

ARDCHATTAN: ST. MODAN'S WELL.

Not far from the chapel is a beautiful spring of water, called St. Modan's Well. No history appears to be attached to it.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 214, vol. xxviii.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

31. Kerbroke.
Thomeston.
Gyrston.
Aysheleye.
Elyngham Parva.
Walton.
Brekeles.
Merton.
Totyngton.
Skolton.
Croxston.
Orynton.
Saham.
Stowbydon.

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COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

- Kerdeston.
Garboldesham All Sayntes.
Snareshill.
Kenyngale.
Estharlinge.
Redelesworth.
Glasthorp.
32. Westharlinge.
Blonorton.
Russhworth.
Lopham.
Garboldesham Santi Johannis.
Quydenham.
Banham.
Myddleharte.
(*Ld. R. R., Bdle. 447, No. 4.*)
Mulberton.
(*Ibid., Bdle. 1393, No. 102.*)
Depwade.
(*Ibid., Bdle. 1393, No. 104.*)
Broken plate delivered into the Jewel House,
7 Edw. I.—1 Mary.
County of Norfolk.
Greate Yarmouth.
(*Ibid., Bdle. 447, No. 1.*)

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

- Paulesperye.
Wyckdyne.
Rode.
Passenham.
Abyngdon.
Moulton.
Weston Favell.
Moche Howghton.
Deynton Brayfeld.
Wyckhame.
Pysforde.
Byllyng Parva.
Bukby.
Kyngesthorne.
Grendon.
Whysshton.
Grafton.
Overston.
Byllyng Magna.
Sprotton.
Blyssworthe.
Hardyngston.
Quynnton.

(*Ex. Q. R. Misc. Ch. Gds., 1.*)

Hundred of Norton :

1. Morton.
2. Maidford.
3. Weston and Weedon.
4. Whittlebury.
5. Blakesley.
6. Slapton.
7. Plumpton.
8. Cannons Ashby.
9. Bradden.
10. Addeston.
11. Norton Davy.
12. Whittlebury.

T

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON (*continued*).

Hundred of Towcester :

1. Coldhigham.
2. Tyfeild.
3. Gayton.
4. Towcestre.
5. Patteshull.
6. Abthrophe.
7. Towcester.

Hundred of Warden :

1. Aston in the Walls.
2. Chepyng Warden.
3. Eydon.
4. Sulgrave.
5. Edgecott.
6. Byfeild.
7. Woodford.
8. Grytworth.
9. Bodyngton.
10. Soulgrave.

Hundred of Sutton :

1. Rodston.
2. Syrysham.
3. King's Sutton.
4. Warpenham.
5. Throppe Moundfild.
6. Newbottell.
7. Culworthe.
8. Stenc.
9. Middleton Cheny.
10. Croughton.
11. Whitfield.
12. Ayno.
13. Brackley Saint Peters.
14. Evenley.
15. Marston Laurence.
16. Chacombe.
17. Brackley Saint James.
18. Fruford.
19. Helmeden.
20. Hynton.
21. Harningho.
22. Warkworthe.

Hundred of Fawsley :

1. Bramston.
2. Staverton.
3. Preston.
4. Farthyngston.
5. Newenham.
6. Welton.
7. Falwesley.
8. Kyllsby.
9. Stowe.
10. Weedon Beck.
11. Daventry.
12. Charwelton.
13. Dodforth.
14. Norton next to Daventry.
15. Legers Ashby.
16. Lytchbarrough.
17. Cateslye.
18. Badby.
19. Helydon.
20. Everdon.
21. Barby.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON (*continued*).

Coleweston.
Woodnewton.
Dodyngton.
Apethorpe.
Nassington.
Lutton.
Eston.
Kynges Clyffe.
Fodrynghay.
Tansor.
Cotherstock.
Yarwel.
Glaphorne.
Sowthweke.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Collyweston.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

St. Edmund without the East Gate
Northampton.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Cottystocke.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Asshen.
Stoke Brewerne.
Gosgrave.
Furtho.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Hattwell.

Alderton.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Rotherstthrop.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Wotton.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Cold Ashby.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Potterspurye.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Cogenhoo.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Horton.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

Piddyington.

(*Ibid.*, 1.)

1. Longthorpe.
- 2, 3. Bernake.
4. Ufford.
5. Saynct Marten in Staunforde.
6. Paston.
7. Peterbroghe.
8. Mara.
9. Badington.
10. Peykyrke.
11. Maxey.
12. Chuton (?).
13. Weryngton.
14. Wyttryng.
15. Etton.
16. Eye.
17. Wansford.
18. Thorno.
19. Upton.
20. Castor.
21. Sutton.

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON (*continued*).

22. Northburgh.
23. Helpston. (*Ibid.*, 17.)
1. Pokbrok.
2. Clopton.
3. Henyngton.
4. Achurche.
5. Pylton.
6. Tharpston.
7. Tychemarche.
8. Waddenhoo.
9. Liddyngton.
10. Onnedell.
11. Stoke Doyle.
12. . . . ormyfyld.
13. (*Ibid.*, 17.)

Broken plate delivered into the Jewel House, 7 Edward VI.—1 Mary :

County of Northampton.
(*Ld. R. R. Bdle. 447, No. 1.*)

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

- Lilbourne.
(*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds.*, 17.)
Hedwine.
Framlington.
Felton.
Whitefeld.
Owgham.
Morpeth
. . . . telbard.
Bywell St. Peters.
Stanington.
Corbreg.
Brenkeborne.
Bedlingtonne.
Bywell Andrew.
Chepechase.
Cholerton.
Collwell.
Go . . . ton.
Church Hetton.
Byrtly.
Botell.

(*Ibid.*, 17.)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House, 7 Edward VI.—1 Mary :

County of Northumberland.
Newcastle.
(*Ld. R. R., Bdle. 447, No. 1.*)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

- Boney.
(*Ex. Q. R. Misc. Ch. Gds.*, 17.)
Edwalton.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Gotham.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Kynston.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
East Leyke.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Normaton upon Sore.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM (*continued*).

- Plumtre.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Ruddyngton.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Stanton.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Wilforth.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Willoughby.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Wishall.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Wydmerpoole.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Staunton.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Granbie.
Cropwell Chapel.
Tithbie.
Holme Pierpoint.
Hicklinge.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)

1. Westbrydgefurthe.
2. Westhawe.
3. Lytle Lecke.
4. Barton in the Bayns (?).
5. Bonyngton.
6. Clyston.
7. Rempston.
8. Stanton.
9. Gothame.
10. Est Leyke.
11. Keyworthe.
12. Curtelyngstoke.
13. Bonny.
14. Plumtre.
15. Edwalton.
16. Wylfforthe.
17. Throwpton.
18. Ryddyngton.
19. Wydmerepoulle.
20. Suttone of Bunyngton.
21. Norman upon Sore.
22. Kynstone.
23. Wyll . . .
24. Ratclyffe upon Sore.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)

- Weston.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Normanton.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Malebeck.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Fledbruch.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Rolleston.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
South Muscham.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Sutton upon Trent.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Colwych.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)
Gedlyng.
(*Ibid.*, 17.)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM (*continued*).

Marnham. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Gonalston. (*Ibid.*, 78.)
 Oxtun. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Averham. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Bulcote. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Cromewell. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Carrelton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Horringham. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Lamley. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Lowdham. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Wynkebourne. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Thurgarton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Woodborough. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Cauntun. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Ossington. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Burton Joice. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Calverton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Kellam. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Eperstone. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Holme. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 North Muscham. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Okerton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Torlaston. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Adbolton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Carcolston. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Holme Pierpoint. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Kynalton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Tethbie. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Langar cum Barnston. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Colston Bassett. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Hicling. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Ratclyff upon Trent. (*Ibid.*, 77.)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM (*continued*).

Cropwell Bishop. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Flyntham. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Bingham. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 East Brigforth. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Skarrington. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Shelford. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Elton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Cotgrave. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Thoroton in Orston. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Orston. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Whalton with Aslacton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Kneton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Grandby. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Hawksworth. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Owthorpe. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 West Brigforth. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Saxindale. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Skreton. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Broughton Vulney. (*Ibid.*, 77.)
 Colson Bassett.
 Torlaston.
 Kneton. (*Ibid.*, 77a.)
 Egmantun. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Welley. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Tryswell. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Bevercottes. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Bilsthorpe. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Darlton. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 East Drayton. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 West Drayton. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Dunham. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Eykkryng. (*Ibid.*, 177.)
 Eytton. (*Ibid.*, 177.)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM (*continued*).

Tuxford. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Grove. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Gamolston. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Rampton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Stockhame. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Ragnell. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 West Merkham. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 East Merkeham. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Luxton cum Morehouse. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Kyrketon. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Knesall. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Askeham. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Blesby. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Blythworth. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Eddyngley. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Fernesfield. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Halam. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Halughton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Kyrlyngton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Lanham. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Morton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Southwell. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Upton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Barton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Bonyngton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Clyfton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Keyworth. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Little Leak. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Ratcliffe upon Soar. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Rempstone. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Staneford. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Sutton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM (*continued*).

Thrompton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 North Collingham. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Cottram in South Leverton. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Nottingham :
 St. Nicholas.
 Sainte Maryes.
 Saint Peters. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 Flawborough. (*Ibid.*, 117.)
 71. Lenton.
 72. Annesley.
 73. Belbroughe.
 74. Esturth (?).
 75. Trenslaye.
 76. Tenersall.
 77. Mothall.
 78. Skygby.
 79. Bulwell.
 80. Hucknal Torkard.
 81. Sutton Marshefeld.
 82. Arnell.
 83. Trowell.
 84. Bramcot.
 85. Cossall.
 86. Basford.
 87. Byeslon (?).
 88. Kyrby in Ashefelde.
 89. Wollatun.
 90. Mansfeld.
 (*Aug. of Miscel. Bks., No. 507.*)
 Shelford.
 Fallen.
 Rufford.
 Brodholme.
 Blithe.
 Throgarton.
 Wallyng Welles.
 Newerk.
 Worksop.
 Bevall.
 Newsted.
 Mutteosan (?).
 (*Land Revenue Records, Bde. 1393, No. 122.*)
 Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House, 7 Edward VI.—1 Mary :
 County of Nottingham.
 (*Ibid.*, Bde. 447, No. 1.)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE last quarterly issue of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL (No. 198), though issued somewhat late, does credit to the new honorary officials of the Royal

Archæological Institute. The first paper is by the President (Lord Dillon), and is one of much interest and originality. It is entitled "On the Development of Gunlocks, from Examples in the Tower." In this essay the evolution of the gunlock is systematically traced after a most interesting fashion, and rendered clear by a series of illustrations from the earliest and plainest to the most elaborate and latest examples. The locks of cross-bows are first discussed, from the simple contrivances for releasing the bolt in the twelfth century, down to the much more complex and delicate arrangements of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. With regard to the locks of hand-guns, Lord Dillon divides them into match-locks, wheel-locks, and flint-locks, each of which he fully expounds. The match-lock was invented about the beginning, and the flint-lock about the end, of the sixteenth century. In these days of breechloaders and revolvers, it is difficult to realize all that was formerly requisite to the due discharge of a firearm. "According to Crusoe, in his *Military Instructions for the Cavallrie*, 1632, the cuirassier had to go through some sixteen motions to load and fire his pistol (wheel-lock). First he mounted his horse, then turned down the caps of his pistol-cases, and drew out the left one. Placing the butt on his thigh, he wound up the wheel, and then replaced the spanner. Next he primed, closing the pan-cover with his right thumb. The pistol was now shifted to the left hand, and loaded with powder and ball, either by the flask and loose bullet or with a cartouche, which latter method became general by 1642. After returning the rammer or scouring stick, the pistol was again brought to the right side and the cock pulled down, so that the pyrites rested on the pan-cover. Taking the pistol in his right hand, the soldier then fired it with the lockplate upwards. If not wishing to fire at once, after bringing the pyrites down, he set the back-lock (the safety catch), which could be moved with the right thumb when occasion required, and 'so give the cock libertie.'" Mr. G. M. Atkinson writes on "Marks on Eastbourne Old Church," with two plates of facsimiles. The marks on this church are exceptionally varied, and quite worth chronicling, but we don't at all agree with Mr. Atkinson's strained "mystical" interpretation of some of them. Rude outlines of fish have often been noted on churches and other old buildings, particularly when near the sea. As good an explanation as any is that it may be the mason's mark of a workman of the name of Fisher. We are glad to find another instalment of Professor E. C. Clark's scholarly essay on "English Academical Costume (Mediæval)." Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., gives a most useful alphabetical list of English bell-founders.

No. 40 of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*, or quarterly journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association, opens with "Notes on some Early Inscribed Stones in South Wales," by Professor Rhys. Those noted are the stones at Eglwys Cymmun (Ogam), Llandeilo (Roman letters), Llwydarth (Roman capitals and Ogams), and the bilingual stone preserved at Middleton Hall, near Llanarthney, but found at Llamvinio. Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., continues his papers on "The Signory of Gower." Mr. Edward Owen also continues his "Contribution to the History

of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Talley." The editor (Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., Scot.) contributes the most valuable paper of the number, "Iolo Morganwg's Readings of the Inscriptions on the Crosses at Llantwit Major." It consists of extracts from the MS. account, drawn up about one hundred years ago, by Edward Williams (otherwise "Iolo Morganwg"), of the inscriptions on the crosses at Llantwit Major, together with an authentic account of his discovery of the great inscribed cross-shaft or Pillar of Samson. Three facsimile plates are given of Williams's readings of the inscriptions. The archæological notes are good and varied. The first is "Discovery of an Ancient Camp on the Wyndcliff," to which various references have been made in the *Antiquary*. We note that the editor contents himself with giving an extract from the *Cardiff Times*. An illustration is given of a sepulchral priest's slab, with chalice and missal, lately found at Marcross Church, Glamorganshire. There is also a good plate of a miserere in Bangor Museum, and some excellent illustrations of Welsh sepulchral slabs by the editor.

The quarterly statement (October, 1893) of the PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND is paged from 259 to 334. Herr Baurath von Schick contributes five most interesting communications. One of these (illustrated) relates to the remains of the buried church of St. Martin, Jerusalem, of crusading times. Another deals with the so-called Tabitha tomb and chapel at Jaffa, with sections and facsimiles of inscriptions, etc. Rev. J. E. Hanauer writes of the remains of the churches of St. Martin and St. John the Evangelist at Jerusalem. Professor Clermont-Ganneau has some brief notes on an ancient weight found at Gaza, and on a monumental inscription with reclining figure. Mr. P. J. Baldensperger has a good paper on the "Religion of the Fellahin of Palestine." Major Conder writes briefly on "Tadukhepa's Dowry"; Rev. W. F. Birch on "Zion, Gihon, and Millo"; Mr. J. M. Tenz on "Paving Stones of the Temple"; Mr. G. Schumacher, C.E., on "Discoveries during the Construction of Acre-Damascus Railway"; whilst Mr. James Olaiher, F.R.S., edits the meteorological report from Jerusalem for the year 1893.

The third part of vol. iii. of the *Quarterly Journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY* contains a brief record of the society's visit to Windsor on October 4; a continuation of Rev. G. F. Crawford's paper on "Vachell of Coley, Reading"; a continuation of "Swallowfield and its Owners," by Lady Russell; and a further instalment of "Early Berkshire Wills." John Babham, of Aston Clinton, by his will dated April 15, 1548, leaves: "To my wife the third part of my sygnetts or game of swans, of every three sygnetts that she shall yearly have she shall marke out one in my marke, but if one of three be not marked the game wyll decay. To my son Arthur Babham, all my lands, etc., with my game of swanes."

No. 2 of vol. vii. of *RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE*, the journal of the *BUCKS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* is paged from 97 to 167.

It opens with an interesting paper by Rev. W. H. Sumners on "Some Documents in the State Papers relating to Beaconsfield." Mr. Sumners makes good use of the domestic State Papers of the reign of Charles I. There are some valuable letters of Dr. John Andrewes, Rector of Beaconsfield, protesting against the puritanism and scandalous irreverence of the times. Mr. John L. Myres writes on the "History and Antiquities of Water Stratford," and gives a great deal of carefully gleaned information. A photograph is given of the Norman south doorway of the church, which has a representation of Our Lord in glory, flanked by adoring angels, carved on the tympanum. Another photograph gives a copy of a quaint drawing of this oft-restored church, as it appeared in 1836. Mr. John Parker, F.S.A., contributes a paper on "Serfdom in England, and the Transfer of Serfs in Buckinghamshire." It is a contribution of real merit, and is based on three thirteenth-century charters relating to the transfer of serfs taken from the chartulary of the abbey of Great Missenden. The Rev. F. H. Tatham briefly chronicles certain discoveries recently made at the ancient parish church of Wing, in connection with a not too happy restoration. Why will he write about "a lepers' window"? Whatever may have been the object of low-side windows, the one guess that is absolutely and emphatically wrong is that which connects them with lepers. There are also obituary notices of the late Dean Bickersteth and Mr. Robert Gibbs, F.S.A.

We have received parts 1 and 2 of vol. i. of Transactions of the SOCIETY OF ST. OSMUND. The first of these is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, by Rev. W. S. Isherwood, on "Altar Lights and Classification of Feasts, according to the Use of Sarum." It is carefully written and full of interest to those interested in Church customs, and to clergy and others who are responsible in such matters for the details observed in the churches under their charge. It has, however, to be recollected, in the study of such subjects, that all which can be gleaned from the Tractatus and Breviary and Missal of Sarum simply refers to the custom in the cathedral church of Salisbury. The second pamphlet is by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., and describes "The Shapes and Ornamentation of Ecclesiastical Vestments as depicted upon Mediæval Monuments." It is a paper that shows much research and power of comparison, and will prove helpful to the antiquary who is interested in the remains of the Mediæval Church.

The YORKSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY have just issued their fifteenth volume, consisting of the first volume of "Yorkshire Royalist Composition Papers," edited by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A. It forms a well-printed book of upwards of 250 pages. The preface gives a short account of these proceedings of the Commonwealth committees for compounding with delinquents, which is abstracted from Mrs. Green's introduction to the first of the five volumes of the official calendar to the series. In this work the particulars are extracted verbatim from the original papers at the Public Record Office. They relate to some seventy of the best-known Yorkshire families, such as Creyke of Marton, Hildiard

of Winestead, Strickland of Thornton Bridge, and Wyvell of Osgodby. There is a good index of places and names.

The November number of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY contains the best article that has yet appeared, namely, one on the "Book-Plates of Samuel Pepys," by the editor; it is well illustrated. Another thoroughly interesting illustrated article is a continuation, by Mr. John Vinycomb, of his papers "On the Processes for the Production of Ex-Libris"; this number deals with wood-engraving. A full-page illustration is given of "the most ancient Ex-Libris known. It is of Jean Knabensberg, called Iglér, chaplain to the family of Schönstett. It represents a hedgehog holding a flower in its mouth. In the banderole we read, 'Hanns Iglér des dich ein Igel Kuss.' It is of Gothic type, and its approximate date is about 1450. Herr Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich, has a copy of this rare plate in his possession, which he values at 600 marks." But is not this approximate date too early by at least fifteen years?

The November issue of the Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY begins with a short paper on "The Lough of Cork," by Mr. C. G. Doran. "With Pen and Pencil around Cork," by J. P. D., is brightened with views of an old house in Cove Street, and a portion of the old city wall. "Two Thousand Years Ago" is the title of an able and interesting article on the primitive inhabitants of Ireland, made intelligible by a copy of Ptolemy's map of Ireland, corrected by the aid of bardic history. "Fiants of Henry VIII., relating to County Cork," have been usefully copied by Major White from documents in the Irish Public Record Office.

PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the standing committee of the SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held at Burlington House on November 3. It was reported that the Index of Archæological Papers for 1892 was just completed and ready for issue. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a circular commending an Archæological Photographic Survey, and defining the manner in which the work should be done. To another sub-committee was assigned the duty of preparing an illustrated scheme for the cataloguing of monumental effigies. It was reported that two other counties, Lancashire and Herefordshire, had completed their archæological surveys, and prepared maps. July was fixed for the time of the Annual Congress of 1894, which is to extend over two days. One of the chief subjects for discussion will be "Archæological Museums."

The subject of the Rhind Lectures, in connection with the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, for 1893, was "The Place-Names of Scotland," which were delivered in the Lecture Hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, by Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, M.P., on November 4, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 17. In the first lecture, Sir Herbert Maxwell, who showed a complete mastery of his abstruse subject, dealt with

general principles, pointing out that the meaning of place-names was usually practical instead of romantic, and showing the danger of forced meanings. The second lecture described the early languages of North Britain, touching upon the traces of pre-Celtic speech, the Iverians, Silurians, and Firbolg, and the two chief branches of Celtic speech, the Goidelic and the Brythonic. The third lecture was devoted to Pictish speech and place-names in Pictish territory, the uniformity of Lowland Scottish dialects, and the Anglo-Saxon speech and early Frisian settlements. The fourth lecture dealt with Scandinavian speech, the Old Norse and the Danish, the effect of Gaelic orthography on Norse names in the Western Isles, and Norse names with Saxon spelling. The fifth lecture pointed out that while the ethnographic evidence of place-names is uncertain, that upon early zoology, botany, and the physical aspect of the land is clear. The sixth and concluding lecture dealt with the surface and divisions of the land, the sea and its coasts, rivers and lakes, occupations and trades, Christian nomenclature, personal names attached to land, and land-names attached to persons and families.



A meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on November 1, Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., exhibited a candlestick of brass, enamelled in blue, green, and white, of sixteenth-century work. An engraving of this candlestick appears in the nineteenth volume of the *Journal*, where it is attributed to English workmanship. Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., sent a paper "On Immuring Nuns who have broken their Vows," in which he contended that no such cruel punishment existed in the Middle Ages, and that the popular belief was entirely drawn from Sir Walter Scott. In the subsequent discussion, Mr. Brown disagreed with the writer, and upheld the theory as one probably introduced from the East. Mr. Emanuel Green read a paper on "The Beginnings of Lithography," tracing this art from its discovery down to the present time, and illustrating its progress by the exhibition of various prints.



At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on October 25 in the library of the Castle, Mr. Thomas May read the following note on "Horses' Heads": "Among the 'Old harvest customs of Northumberland,' described by Mr. John Robinson at the last meeting, was a very curious and interesting one, of a guest appearing at the harvest festival with a horse's head. This peculiar practice, though spoken of as referring to the metamorphoses of Ceres and Neptune, appears to be of Teutonic or Scandinavian origin, because among the ancient German nations the horse was a sacred animal kept within the hallowed precincts of the temples, was a favourite animal for sacrifice on the most solemn occasions, such as the New Year's festival, and even so late as the eleventh century, the Swedes offered a horse as sacrifice at the election of a king. On these occasions the flesh of the horses was eaten, and in St. Olaf's Saga it is stated that cattle and horses were slain for harvest boot. According to Tacitus the neigh of a horse was

an omen of good among the Germanic nations, and horses were believed to be in the secrets of the gods, and to reveal their counsels. In olden times a hair from a horse's tail in the milk-strainer was a charm against witchcraft, and a foal's tooth was a charm. The names Hengist and Horsa (stallion and horse) are those of the heroes of Saxon conquest in Britain; and they were the sons of Victa, which is the old Norse word for a horse. The nightmare is a peculiarly German institution, and many places on the Continent—Berhaupten, Tierhaupten, Roshaupten, etc.—are named after horses' heads. At the opposite extremities of our coasts, we have white horses of immense size delineated upon the hillsides in Wiltshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire, and on the Hill of Mormond, in north-east of Aberdeenshire. The horse is still the emblem of Kent, and the Hanoverian horse appeared on our coins in the time of the Georges. The cutting off and setting up of horses' heads was an ancient German custom, and in some parts of Germany it is still practised. Our Saxon ancestors were hippophagi, and when a horse was sacrificed to the gods, its flesh was eaten and the head cut off and consecrated by way of pre-eminence. A horse's head stuck on a stake with the gaping jaws propped open with a stick, in the direction of an enemy's approach, was termed the spite stake, or *neid stange*, and was thought sure to bring him harm. In Holland a horse's head was stuck over pig-styes, and in Mecklenburg placed under a sick man's pillow. The peasants' houses in Lower Saxony still have heads carved on the gables to protect the rafters from wind and weather." Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read the first portion of his paper on "The Advertisement Columns of Old Newspapers." It was agreed that he should read the concluding part of the paper at the November meeting. Mr. Robert C. Clephan then read his paper on "Wisby and Gothland; its history, fortification, and churches." The paper was illustrated by a series of sixteen lantern slides, including a fourteenth-century chart of the Baltic.



A meeting of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB was held on October 23, Sir John Maclean, Vice-President, in the chair. Before commencing the proceedings, the chairman feelingly alluded to the great loss the club had sustained by the recent death of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop Clifford, D.D., who had presided over the club since its foundation in 1884, and who would be much missed. The Secretary, Mr. Alfred Hudd, F.S.A., briefly reported the three excursions that had been made during the year. On May 10 the members visited Weston-super-Mare and neighbourhood, seeing Kewstoke Church, the ancient British road called "St. Keiro Steps," Woodspring Priory, and Worlebury Camp, which was described by Mr. Dymond, F.S.A. On June 17 they visited the Roman Baths and Abbey Church at Bath, under the guidance of Major Davis, F.S.A.; and the five-chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, near Wellow, Somerset, respecting which the Rev. H. H. Winwood made some remarks; he stated that the attention of the noble owner, Lord Hylton, had been called to the damage being done to the tumulus by rabbits. On September 23 the club visited the County Museum at Taunton, and drove thence to the grand old camp

at Castle Neroche, and to Whitestaunton Manor, where Mr. Chas. J. Elton, F.S.A., gave an interesting account of the Roman villa, baths, etc., which he had excavated in his garden; and Professor Boyd Dawkins said a few words on the valuable collection of flint and stone implements, many of which had been found in the neighbourhood. At the meeting on October 23 papers were read: 1, by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., on "Merchants' Marks," etc., illustrated by specimens chiefly from Bristol, exhibited by the secretary; 2, by Mr. R. Hall Warren, on "Bristol Monastic and Ecclesiastical Seals"; 3, by Mr. Frederic Ellis, on "Some Roman Antiquities recently found near Bristol," consisting of a quantity of fragments of pottery, tesserae, animal remains, a few coins, etc., found during the extension of the platform of the Sea Mills Station on the Avonmouth Railway, on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon. These seem to indicate the site of a Roman villa of some importance. Sea Mills is said to occupy the site of Abone, a station on the so-called "Via Julia," the Roman road from Bath to Caerleon.

The monthly meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in Chetham College on November 3, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding. Several objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited, amongst which was a bronze dagger, with a figure of Eve for the handle, and two stone axes from Derbyshire, exhibited by Mr. G. C. Yates. Neolithic flint instruments from Kersal Moor, made of black and white chert, the chert probably taken from the ancient river gravel terrace of the Irwell, by Mr. Charles Roeder. Mr. George Esdaile exhibited two rubbings of inscriptions, one in Bowdon Churchyard, to "Iena Hoult, wifa of Devid Hoult, Meson, of Timparlay, who departed this life 1703;" the other to the memory of the Hon. James Luttrell, son of the Earl of Carhampton, buried in the church of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, one of the most fulsome inscriptions to the man who was boon companion of Colonel Charteris, of Arncliffe, and who were delineated by Hogarth looking on at the arrival of Mary Hackabout in London. Mr. George Esdaile, C.E., read a paper on "The Most Northerly Wall in Britain." The wall referred to was that of Antonine, locally known as "Graham's Dyke," from the tradition that it was first broken through by a fighting Scot of that name. The wall extends from Crammond, on the Forth, near Edinburgh, to Dunglas Castle, on the Clyde. It is about 36½ miles long, of an average breadth of 40 feet, and there was a ditch 22 feet deep and 4 feet wide. To-day, owing to a commercial and agricultural enterprise, it is only in a few places where the original outline can be understood. In its entire length the wall was defended by nineteen forts or stations, and in its early days had the additional security of a chain of impassable morasses before it. The wall was said to have been constructed by Julius Agricola in the fourth year of his command. Mr. Esdaile showed an interesting inscription found in the wall, indicating the length built by the Second Legion. In tracing the course of the wall, he spoke in particular of the numerous and interesting examples of rampart and fosse and pottery found in the neighbourhood of Cadder Manse. Mr. S. Andrew pro-

duced the original deeds of conveyance to James Assheton of his father's estates, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth. On the seal attached to the document was a representation of the Queen on horseback. Mr. Andrew gave some interesting particulars of the prominent men of Oldham and neighbourhood in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

A meeting of the OXFORD UNIVERSITY BRASS-RUBBING SOCIETY was held on October 24 in Mr. Dimont's rooms at Worcester College. Mr. Haines having resigned the vice-presidency, Mr. Dimont (hon. treasurer) was elected to the vacant office, and Mr. Sarel, of Keble, to the treasurership. Mr. R. K. W. Owen, St. John's, was placed on the committee. Mr. Dimont read a paper on "Ecclesiastical Brasses," which was well illustrated by a number of rubbings. A long and interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Haines, Mr. Sarel, and Mr. Dew (Keble), took prominent parts. The society numbers at present twenty-six resident members. Gentlemen wishing to become corresponding members are invited to communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. J. Henson (Worcester College), who will be pleased to supply information.

At a well-attended general meeting of the CARADOC AND SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB, Shrewsbury, on October 29, Mr. W. Phillips exhibited a very large stone celt from Prolimore, W., of the Longmynd, near an ancient British camp, Robury Ring, probably an old battle-ground, as bronze celts have been found there. Mr. F. R. Armytage exhibited a small celt of limestone from Wenlock Edge. Some discussion took place as to whether this were really an artificially-shaped celt, or only a water-worn stone, but the fact that one end has a cutting edge seemed to prove it a genuine celt, though the stone was a soft one for the purpose. The rest of the proceedings pertained to natural history.

The first meeting of the JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND was held on November 11, when the President, Mr. Lucien Wolf, delivered the inaugural address, dwelling on the scope of the work which the society proposed to undertake. A paper was afterwards read by Mr. S. Shechter, reader in Rabbinic in the University of Cambridge, on a "Hebrew Elegy concerning the Massacres in 1190." The elegy, which was discovered in the Vatican, referred to the terrible massacres of the Jews in London and York, which occurred at the accession of Richard Cœur de Lion. An interesting exhibit of photographs of the Rolls Chapel was produced by Mr. C. Trice Martin, assistant-keeper of her Majesty's records.

A meeting of the members of the LEEDS THOKESBY SOCIETY was held on November 14 in the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds, chiefly for the purpose of hearing Principal Bodington read a note on the identification of Bardsey and Pampocalia, and also a note on an inscription of a Roman altar dredged up near Castleford, and now in the Philosophical Hall Museum. He said he was probably not the only person present whose curiosity had been aroused by the occurrence

on the Ordnance map of the strange name "Pompocal," in close proximity to the village of Bardsey, and his object was to state the source from which the name was derived, and to show how totally wanting were grounds for regarding it as the ancient name of a station near to Bardsey, or, indeed, any ascertainable Roman station at all. The name of "Pompocal" was an Ordnance-map variant for "Pampocalia," which appeared as the name of a Roman town or station once, and once only, in a writing of antiquity—namely, the "Cosmographia" of the anonymous writer of Ravenna. This was a geographical work written in Greek, at Ravenna, probably towards the end of the seventh century, but the work was only known through a Latin version. It was not an itinerary, but a treatise on geography, and various considerations led to the conclusion that the writer had before him ancient maps, and that his lists of names were based on these. In the portion which related to Britain, "Pampocalia" occurred, and in proximity to it on the list was "Lagentium," or Castleford. Thoresby conjectured that Pampocalia was identical with Adel, and Horsley that it was Tadcaster; but meanwhile the map-maker was at work, definitely assigning to it in the map of Yorkshire the position which it occupied to the present day. It was marked as though it were an important, well-defined Roman station, and this lively flight of the imagination was supported by the creation of a high road running from Collingham Bridge, through Bardsey, Pampocalia, and Thorner, past Austhorp Hall, to the east of Templenewsam, thence over the Aire at Woodlesford, through Methley Park, and so southward. This road, like the Roman station, was purely a creation of the imagination; but, having once found its way into the maps, it long remained there. Principal Bodington also read a note on the Roman altar alluded to, and Mr. E. K. Clark exhibited another lent by Mr. Hawthorn Kitson, and found within the property of that gentleman near Elmete Hall.

The winter session of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was opened on November 10 by a lecture given by Mr. William Horne, F.G.S., of Leyburn, on "Old Yorkshire Customs." Mr. T. T. Empsall, President of the Society, was in the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer. Mr. Horne commenced by a slight reference to the early occupiers of Yorkshire, and then noted some of the articles in domestic use in mediæval and more recent periods. The thible and riddle-board were two articles now rarely met with, although common enough during the times when oatmeal was in greater use than at present. The mazer-bowl and huge salt-cellar were now among the things of the past, the former being very rare indeed, while the position of the salt upon the table determined also the position of the guests. Mr. Horne referred to the custom of dating houses and oaken chests, which, he had reason to believe, followed closely upon the dating of coins. The old "samplers," containing designs in needlework more or less artistic, had now gone out of fashion, but the lecturer doubted whether they had been replaced by better work in elementary schools. He also alluded to the maypole dances and garland contests which

formerly prevailed, and to several old marriage customs, the processions to church, bride's ales, bride wains, etc., and the dower chests given to brides. Horn-blowing, scolds' bridles, links, the flint, steel, and tinder-box, and hour-glasses also formed topics of observation. Many of these topics were illustrated by actual examples, collected by the lecturer in Wensleydale and the neighbourhood. Probably the most interesting illustration was furnished by the ancient processes of carding and spinning of wool by means of a pair of hand-carders and a spinning-wheel, which excited much interest.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on November 7 at 37, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, when the following papers were read: "Where was Tarshish?" by Mr. P. le P. Renouf; and "The Discoveries of the American Expedition at Niffer," by Mr. T. G. Pinches.

At a meeting of the SOCIETY OF ST. OSMUND, held at the Church House, Westminster, on October 24, Rev. Russell Corbet in the chair, Mr. W. Bancroft Randall read an interesting historical paper on "The Offices and Ritual connected with the Dying and the Departed."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT ZIMBABWE, MASHONALAND. By Major Sir John C. Willoughby. *George Philip and Son*. 8vo., pp. xiii, 44. Seven illustrations and plans. Price 3s. 6d.

All who have read Mr. Theodore Bent's interesting work on the results of his explorations in Mashonaland most certainly ought to procure this smaller book by Sir John Willoughby. It contains not a few corrections of the apparently hasty errors and miscalculations of Mr. Bent and his colleague, as well as much that is of independent interest and value.

The following are the chief corrections herein made of the statements in Mr. Bent's book: (1) The country that surrounds Zimbabwe Hill is anything but a "wilderness," Mr. Bent's impression being derived from a visit in the heats of July and August. (2) The district is not a pestilent swamp, but fairly healthy. (3) The elevation of the ground by the big temple at Zimbabwe is not 3,200 feet, but 3,600 feet, a matter of no little geographical importance. (4) The temple is surrounded with an abundance of fallen stones, instead of little or no débris. (5) The inhabitants could not have obtained their gold from the recently-discovered gold-belt of Victoria, but from more remote workings. (6) It is premature to conclude that there is no cemetery at Zimbabwe. (7) The name "Makalanga" given by Mr. Bent as the true rendering of "Makalaka" is an absolute misnomer, and is never used by the natives of the country.

Major Willoughby's positive contributions to our knowledge of this remarkable buried city are extensive, careful, and hence most valuable. Zimbabwe is, beyond doubt, the most interesting collection of ruins in the world, and its true story has yet to be worked out; because here are evidences of a past that was once full of life and activity, and with which no single tradition has, up to the present time, been connected. In all other cases of archaeological research, a something more or less definite is known as to the history or origin of the sites or people concerned; but at Zimbabwe not only is nothing known, but nothing has yet been found to enable us to assign chronological or ethnological data to a most important city of a once important people. Major Willoughby spent five weeks of active digging and exploration in November and December, 1892, and as these are the latest researches, it was quite right that the results should be carefully recorded. He has been able to produce (1) a general plan of the Zimbabwe ruins, on a scale of 105 yards to 1 inch, showing the general position of each ruin, distinguishing between those excavated by himself and those previously searched; (2) enlarged ground-plans of ruins I. and II., on a scale of 12 yards to 1 inch, showing the place and depth of all the important finds; (3) a ground-plan of the elliptical ruin or temple, on a scale of 18 yards to 1 inch; and (4) a ground-plan of ruin III., showing all details on the 12-yard scale. The list of Zimbabwe relics discovered during the five weeks is one of considerable importance, and will be of material help in the eventual solution of a most difficult archaeological and ethnological problem. It includes nails, weapon-heads, fragments of hoes, fragments of assegais, a trowel, bracelets, three pronged spear, and wedge-shaped hammer-head of iron; bracelet fragments, ring, and green-enamelled bodkin of copper; numerous pieces of crucibles, showing gold, and gold flux; bowls, game-boards, moulds, etc., of soapstone; porcelain beads, and pieces of green china; painted glass, assigned by British Museum to thirteenth century; much pottery, some of superior and embossed design; and various clay Phalli, broken and complete.

The interest now taken by England in this district, owing to the recent deeds (dark or enlightened we do not here stop to inquire) of the Chartered Company, warrants us in quoting Major Willoughby's last paragraph, wherein he gives his estimate of the present and future of the Mashonas: "That it is hopeless to try and improve the adult raw Mashona I readily admit, as he has no wants beyond a blanket or two, a wife or two, a few beads, a pinch of salt, and a sufficiency of Kafir beer. With these he is perfectly content to drone through life, and can only with difficulty be persuaded to attempt the simplest kind of work. There is but one way to improve the race, as far as I can see, and this is through the children, many of whom are naturally intelligent. It is my earnest hope that the missionaries now in the country will combine their chief energies in this direction, and that before long many schools for educating the rising generation will be in stages of active progression. I feel certain that a useful and industrious community may, by these means, be evolved from the present thieving, lazy, lying, and cowardly representatives of the Mashona race."

FIANS, FAIRIES, AND PICTS. By David MacRitchie. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Demy 8vo., pp. xxii, 77. Twenty-two plates. Price 5s.

This treatise is to some extent, as is stated in the Introduction, a restatement and amplification of a theory previously advanced by Mr. MacRitchie in the *Testimony of Tradition*. Readers of the *Antiquary* will also remember an interesting paper by the same author, entitled "Subterranean Dwellings," which appeared in our columns in August, 1892. The theory is that the fairies, or little people, are really only a tradition of the Lapps or Picts, the earliest inhabitants of Scotland, who were a diminutive race; and that the assertions as to fairies living in hollow hillocks and under the ground arises from the fact that these diminutive races really did inhabit underground structures, of which abundant remains still exist. Mr. MacRitchie contends that instead of the Picts (out of the three designations grouped together in his title) being the only one of the three that is really historical—the Fians being legendary, and the Fairies absolutely unreal—the truth is that all three terms relate to a historical people closely akin to each other, if not actually one people under three names. The earliest known association of Fians and Fairies occurs in an Irish MS. of the eleventh or twelfth century, wherein it is stated that when the Danes overran and plundered Ireland, there was nothing "in concealment under ground in Erin, or in the various secret places belonging to the Fians or Fairies," that they did not discover and appropriate. This first instance Mr. MacRitchie cleverly follows up, displaying a wonderfully wide reading, with a great variety of later statements to a like effect, and then proceeds to establish a like connection between the Fians and the Picts. The structure and size of the various beehive huts and under-ground dwellings show that they could not have been built or inhabited by any but a race of actual dwarfs; and this is exactly in accord with tradition, for sometimes they are called "Fairy Halls," and sometimes "Picts' Houses."

The appendix, which consists of plates and descriptions of a variety of these early domed huts and under-ground dwellings, is of much value and interest to the antiquarian student, even if he should not be convinced by Mr. MacRitchie's ably argued theory. There are drawings and letterpress descriptive of Uamh Sgalabhad, South Uist; Beehive Houses at Uig (Lewis), Meabhag (Forest of Harris), and Island of Benbecula; Chambered Mound, near Stornoway, Lewis; Agglomeration of Beehives at Uig, Lewis; Compound "Both," Lewis; "Both" and Under-ground Gallery at Huishnish, South Uist; Under-ground Gallery at Paible, Taransay, Harris; Maes-How, Orkney; Brugu of the Boyne, New Grange, co. Meath; and the Dengpoog, Island of Sylt, North Friesland.

WEATHER-LORE; a Collection of Proverbs, Sayings, and Rules concerning the Weather. By Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S. *Elliot Stock*. Royal 8vo., pp. xii, 190. Two plates. Price 7s. 6d.

We offer a most hearty welcome to this well-printed, attractive-looking, and admirably-compiled book on weather-lore. It is by far the most interesting and fullest book on the subject that has yet been published, and concludes with an exceptionally good index. The book opens with a collection, covering

forty pages, of weather-sayings and traditions arranged according to "Times and Seasons," or, in other words, classified according to months and days. This is followed by proverbs relating to various movable feasts, to the months generally, and to the days of the week. To these succeed a list of common plants, and the dates at which they ought to be in full flower; flowers which should open on certain saints' days; list of common flowers, and the times at which they open and close their petals; birds, and the times at which they usually appear in the South of England; and winter birds, and the times of their arrival. The remainder of the volume contains weather-sayings, classified under sun, moon, and stars, wind, clouds (very full), mists, dew, fog, sky, air, sound, tide, rain, rainbow, frost, hail, snow, ice, thunder and lightning, barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, telescope, animals, birds, fish, molluscs, reptiles, insects, and plants. In an appendix there is a bibliography of Weather-Lore.

As this notice was written on St. Martin's Day, it was natural to turn to that part of Mr. Inwards' calendar, with the following full result:

"If it is at Martinmas fair, dry, and cold, the cold in winter will not last long.

"If the geese at Martin's Day stand on ice, they will walk in mud at Christmas.

"If the leaves of the trees and grape-vines do not fall before Martin's Day, a cold winter may be expected.

"When the wind is in this quarter (S.S.W.) at Martinmas, it keeps mainly to the same point right on to Old Candlemas Day (February 14), and we shall have a mild winter up to then, and no snow to speak of. Verified in 1869 (see *Notes and Queries*, May 8, 1869).

"Wind north-west at Martinmas, severe winter to come.—*Huntingdonshire*.

"If the wind is in the south-west at Martinmas, it keeps there till after Candlemas, with a mild winter up to then, and no snow to speak of.—*Midland Counties*.

"At St. Martin's Day
Winter is on its way.—*French*.

"Expect St. Martin's summer, halcyon days (*i.e.*, fineweather at Martinmas).—Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, Part I., Act I., Scene 2.

"It is an old saying with the people round here (Atherstone), 'Where the wind is on Martinmas Eve, there it will be the rest of the winter.' The following, from Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, has reference to the first part of the foregoing: 'The weather on Martinmas Eve is anxiously watched by the farmers in the Midland Counties, as it is supposed to be an index to the barometer for some two or three months forward.'

"'Tween Martinmas and Yule
Water's wine in every pool.—*Scotland*."

Full as this is, several variants of Martinmas rhymes and sayings, not here given, occur to us. In the North Riding the following jingle is still in use:

"If Martinmas ice will bear a duck
Christmas is sure to have slush and muck."

Or the following from Exmoor:

"If ice at St. Martin's is ever seen
It do foretell a Christmas green."

As Mr. Inwards expresses his anxiety to make another edition more complete, and invites contributions, we here give him two omitted Kentish proverbs:

"A north-east wind in May
Makes the Shotver-men a prey."

"Shotver-men" are mackerel-fishers, and a north-east wind at Dover is reckoned a good wind for them. Their nets are called shot-nets.

Another Kentish proverb says of cherries:

"If they blow in April
You'll have your fill;
But if in May,
They'll all go away."

The list of local sayings with regard to clouds on hill-tops (pp. 99-101) might be materially enlarged. They say, on the Porlock side of Exmoor:

"When Dunkery Beacon draws down his cowl
The weather's sure to be wet and foul."

The ordinary medicinal leech has long been regarded as a weather-prophet, and Mr. Inwards gives a facsimile of a curious old Spanish drawing, which he met with in Seville, giving nine positions of the leech, with nine verses descriptive of his behaviour under various weather conditions. Dr. Merryweather, of Whitby, went the length of contriving an apparatus by which one at least of twelve leeches confined in bottles of water rang a little bell when a tempest was expected. He showed this at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and advised the Government to establish leech-warning stations along the coast!

"As for this book," says the writer, "it aims at no more than being a manual of out-door weather-wisdom seen from its traditional and popular side, without pretending to any scientific accuracy. Meteorology itself, especially as regards English weather, is very far from having reached the phase of an exact science." Since the state of the weather is the first subject about which English folk talk when they meet, there ought to be a large demand for so entertaining a book as the one that Mr. Inwards has produced, and it is difficult to imagine that any purchaser could be disappointed with his bargain.

ROACH LE SCHONIX.

✻ ✻ ✻
EARLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. By Alfred W. Pollard.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. 8vo., pp. xvi, 256. Fifty eight plates. Price 6s. net.

The fifth volume of that excellent series, "Books about Books," is fully up to the high standard of merit sustained by its predecessors. The wealth of happily-chosen illustrations lends much value to the book. The opening chapter is on "Rubricators and Illuminators"; it throws a good deal of light on the custom that prevailed for some time after the invention of printing of illuminating and rubricating printed books by hand. It would seem probable that the sheets of a Bible or Missal, etc., would be, at least occasionally, purchased from the printer, and the illuminations or decoration afterwards completed by a monk of the purchasing monastery, or by some artist selected by the private customer. This use of colour in early printed books is nearly confined to Germany and Italy. "In England, where the Wars of the Roses had checked the development of a very promising native school of illuminators, the use of colour in printed books is almost unknown."

Woodcut illustrations, as an addition to the printer's stock-in-trade, were first employed by Albrecht Pfister, who, in 1461, was printing at Bamberg. Pfister illustrated four books, or, if we include separate editions, seven. They contain together no less than 201 cuts, executed clumsily in outline. The example reproduced in these pages is the sacrifice of a lamb at Bethulia after Judith's murder of Holofernes, from the *Biblia Pauperum*. After the introduction of woodcuts, the next innovation was the adoption of the title-page. Arnold ther Hoernen, of Cologne, was the first printer to devote a whole page to prefixing a title to a book, and thus became the originator of the title-page. This earliest instance is the title-page of a "Sermon preachable on the feast of the presentation of the most blessed Virgin," printed in 1470. Six years later two Augsburg printers produced the first artistic title-page, which was charmingly designed for a Calendar of 1476, printed in Latin and Italian. The new idea only gradually gained ground, and it was not until about 1520 that title-pages, with name of author and other particulars according to present custom, came into general use. Pagination and head-lines are said to have been first used by Arnold ther Hoernen at Cologne in 1470 and 1471.

Two chapters are given to the early book illustrations of Germany, and two to Italy; France, Holland, Spain, and England, have one apiece, though the French Books of Hours rightly claim a chapter to themselves.

The chapter on English books has been written for Mr. Pollard (who was unfortunately prevented by private causes from accomplishing it himself) by Mr. E. Gordon Duff, a most capable substitute. It was not until 1480 that woodcuts first appeared in an English printed book, the *Mirror of the World*. In the next year appeared the second edition of *Game of Chess*, with numerous woodcuts. In 1484 two important illustrated books were issued, the *Canterbury Tales* with 28 cuts, and *Aesop's Fables* with 186 cuts. These were followed by the *Golden Legend*, which contains the most ambitious woodcuts used by Caxton. The early illustrations of Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson are also described in detail. "The poverty of ornamental letters and borders," remarks Mr. Gordon Duff, "is very noticeable in all the English presses of the fifteenth century. Caxton possessed one ambitious letter, a capital A, which was used first in the *Order of Chivalry*, and a series of eight borders, each made up of four pieces, and found for the first time in the *Fifteen Oes*. They are of little merit, and compare very unfavourably with French work of the period. The best set of borders used in England belonged to Notary and his partners when they started in London about 1496. They are in the usual style, with dotted backgrounds, and may very likely have been brought from France. Pynson's borders, which he used in a *Hore* about 1496, are much more English in style, but are not good enough to make the page really attractive; in fact, almost the only fine specimens of English printing with borders are to be found in the Morton *Missal*, which he printed in 1500. In this book also there are fine initial letters, often printed in red." It is a pleasure to unreservedly commend Mr. Pollard's welcome treatise.

A HANDBOOK OF ORNAMENT. By Franz Sales Meyer. Translated from the German. *B. T. Batsford*, 94, High Holborn. 8vo., pp. xvi, 580. Three hundred full-page plates. Price 12s.

This valuable book, prepared by the Professor of Industrial Art at Karlsruhe, has reached a fourth edition in the German tongue, and Mr. Batsford has been well advised in putting it forth in an English dress. To this English edition, Mr. Harrison, of the Nottingham School of Art, has given a prefatory note. The work, which is systematically arranged for the use of architects, decorators, handicraftsmen, and all classes of art students, contains three main divisions: (1) The Bases of Ornament; (2) Ornament as Such; and (3) Applied Ornament. Each division and subdivision is opened by brief but well-arranged introductory remarks on style and history, characteristics, motives and symbolism, and aim and applications. These are followed by short notes descriptive of the 3,000 objects depicted on the plates, stating the places where the object was discovered, where it is now preserved, or its material, size, etc.

The first division, which treats of the Bases of Ornament, opens with geometrical motives formed by the rhythmical arrangement of dots and lines, by the regular sections of angles, and terminating in Gothic tracery, the ellipse, and the three-centred arch. The second subdivision is that of Natural Forms, beginning with the organisms of plants, the acanthus leaf and scroll, the laurel, olive, vine, lotus, papyrus, palm, ivy, wheat-ears, hops, convolvulus, bryony, and various other flowers and leaves, together with cloisters of fruit, garlands, and festoons. To this succeeds animal organisms, or the fauna of ornament, such as the lion, griffin, tiger, panther, eagle, dolphin, shells, and serpents. Under human organisms come the mask, grotesques, half-figures, sphinxes, and centaurs. The third subdivision is Artificial Forms, which includes trophies, emblems, and fluttering bands.

The second division of Ornament as Such falls into five subdivisions: (a) Bands, which border, frame, or connect forms; (b) Free Endings, whose construction expresses a termination or cessation, such are crestings, barge-boards, finial crosses, gurgoyles, crockets, tassels, and fringes; (c) Supports, or types of ornament which express the principle of weight-bearing, such are bases, shafts, capitals, balusters, consoles, brackets, Caryatids, and Atlantes; (d) Defined Flat Ornament, or constructions suitable for the enlivenment of a defined bordered field or panel of various shapes; and (e) Repeated or Undefined Ornament, which is the decoration of surfaces that, disregarding space-limits, develop on a geometrical or organic basis into what are termed patterns; such are parquet and mosaic patterns, enamels, encaustic tiles, stained glass, mural paintings, textile patterns, and lattice-work.

The third division is that of Applied Ornament, which shows us the application of ornament to Vessels (amphora, urn, crater, plates, dishes, pitchers, bottles, cups, chalices); to Utensils (candelabrum, lamp, altar, crucifix, crosier, shield, helmet, sword, spoon, knife, fork, key, mirror); to Furniture (chair, stall, table, cabinet, chest, desk, bedstead); to Frames (for mirror picture, clock, lock, etc.); to Jewellery (pin, ring, chain, necklet, bracelet, girdle, pendant, earring);

to Heraldry (shield, supporter, helmet, mantlings, badges); and to Ornamental Letters (Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Roman, numerals, monograms).

A comparatively large share of attention has been devoted to the Antique, so that antiquaries, apart from art or ornament students, will find this work a thoroughly useful handbook of reference. Next to the Antique comes the Renaissance, with its wealth and freedom of form. A certain space is also devoted to carefully-chosen examples of the creations of the Middle Ages. Modern times have only been taken into account where the question of forms arose which do not occur in the historic styles.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE NORSE GODS. By Ruth J. Pitt. *T. Fisher Unwin*. 8vo., pp. 256, with four illustrations. Price 6s.

It is claimed in the preface of this book that "the old Norseman, in his hard and stern heroism, in his contempt for cowardice, in his reverence for home, and in the honour in which he held steadfastness to duty, obedience, truth, and trust . . . was led by something more than his own irresponsible ideas; he was informed, and upheld, and influenced by his religion—that is to say, his conception of, and relationship to, the invisible spiritual and moral world." The aim of the author of this somewhat extravagant estimate of the Norseman's ethics is "to show in a shape likely to appeal to a class of readers who, with no time to study for themselves, may care to trace back to their roots some of the characteristics and habits that have made us a great English nation to-day," the nature of the Norseman's religion, "on what lines he formed his life, and what were the ideas that braced him for warfare and death."

The stories in this book are almost all taken from the poetic and prose Eddas, and they are so cunningly arranged as to read like one continuous and culminating story, instead of a mere set of isolated myths. The following is a list of the tales here told: In Giant Land, Asgard, Thor's Adventure with Gezruth, Loti's Children, Baldur, Hermod's Journey, The Frailty of Gods, Odin, Odin the Avenger, Suttorg's Mead, Freyia's Sin and Sorrows, Thor's Adventure in the Utgardsløki, Ægir's Feast, Recovery of Thor's Hammer, Thor and the Dwarf Alirs, The Hero of the Giants, Idunn and the Apples of Youth, A Promise Fulfilled, The Building of the Burg, Ragnarök, and The Resurrection. They are written in good vigorous nervous English from the beginning to the end, in a style that is not stilted, but admirably suits the rough poetic fervour of the originals. We have tried reading them aloud to children, and met with signal success, attention being as carefully given as to the first reading of an Arabian Night, or one of Mr. Jacobs' ever-charming fairy tales; whilst to us children of an older growth the moral truth of the striking narratives readily comes home. "It is a truth lying at the root of almost every religion of which we have relics; but nowhere, I believe, is it more clearly expressed, more forcibly and gravely treated, than in the old Norse religion. In fact, the Norse were the very last men to *flag* in any sense with the outward life of action, or with the inner life of thought. The old, old fight of good and evil, of light and darkness, of spirit and matter, variously represented from earliest Aryan times down to the

Bunyan of our childhood and later, is here told again in the traditions of our forefathers."

MORE ENGLISH FAIRY TALES. Collected and edited by Joseph Jacobs. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 244. With numerous illustrations by John D. Batten. *David Nutt*. Price 6s.

Mr. Jacobs, the author of *English Fairy Tales* which appeared in 1889, has now published a second excellent volume on the same subject. In the favour of children, we should imagine that these tales, alike admirably told and admirably illustrated, will run close, if not surpass, the stories of Grimm and Andersen. The bulk of Mr. Jacobs' collection consists, as the title claims, of tales emphatically English, though Mr. Jacobs has been found fault with, as he states in his preface, by a patriotic Scotch reviewer for daring to class tales in Lowland Scotch as English. Surely this is hypercriticism; as Mr. Jacobs truly says, "a tale told in Durham or Cumberland, in a dialect which only Dr. Murray could distinguish from Lowland Scotch, would on all hands be allowed to be 'English.' The same tale told a few miles farther north, why should we refuse it the same qualification?"

But few of the stories now before us have appeared in print, though some old favourites, such as "The Pied Piper," "Sir Gammer Vans," and "The Children in the Wood," are included.

We must make one or two more extracts from Mr. Jacobs' able and humorous preface. The folk-lorist had taken him to task for the boldness with which he had deleted or introduced incidents, finished off a tale which was incomplete, or softened down an overabundant dialect, where perhaps the vernacular would have been unintelligible to all but local readers. His defence is summed up thus: "I had a cause at heart as sacred as our science of folk-lore—the filling of our children's hearts with bright trains of images. . . . Why may I not have the same privilege as any other story-teller? . . . And wilt thou, O orthodox brother folk-lorist, still continue to use Grimm and Asbjørnsen? Well, they did the same as I."

Again: "As to how English folk-tales should be told authorities also differ. . . . I have been recommended to adopt a diction not too remote from that of the Authorised Version. . . . We have a certain number of tales actually taken down from the mouths of the people, and these are by no means in authorised form; they even trench on the 'vulgar'—*i.e.*, the archaic. Now, there is just a touch of snobbery in objecting to these archaisms and calling them 'vulgar.' These tales have been told . . . at least for several generations, in a special form which includes dialect and 'vulgar' words. Why desert that form for one which the children cannot so easily follow with 'thou's' and 'wert's,' and all the artificialities of pseudo-Elizabethan? Children . . . recognise the unusual forms while enjoying the fun of them."

The tales are told in a pleasant, easy, colloquial style, and owe no small part of their attractiveness to Mr. Batten's clever illustrations. The publisher, too, has done his duty, for the paper and print are all that could be desired.

An appendix of some thirty pages includes a short classification of the eighty-seven tales, which in this and his former book Mr. Jacobs has brought before

the public. The division is as follows: "Thirty-eight are *märchen* proper—i.e., tales with definite plot and evolution; ten are sagas or legends locating romantic stories in definite localities; no less than nineteen are drolls or comic anecdotes; four are cumulative stories; six beast-tales; while ten are merely ingenious nonsense tales put together in such a form as to amuse children." In reference to each story, notes in short form are given at the end of the volume under the heads "Source," "Parallels," and "Remarks."

While Mr. Jacobs' collection lacks the complete system of classification attempted by more ambitious writers on the same subject, such as, for instance, Mr. Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes and Tales*, yet as a book for children (who, by-the-by, are warned in humorous fashion not to risk boredom by entering into a perusal of the notes) it is emphatically a success. W. M. C.

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THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE CHURCH, CHURCHYARD, AND CEMETERY OF ST. MICHAEL'S, DALSTON. Edited by the Rev. Jas. Wilson, M.A. Demy 8vo., pp. 163. Dalston: William R. Beck.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DALSTON. Edited by the Rev. Jas. Wilson, M.A. Demy 8vo., pp. 236. Dalston: William R. Beck.

The Rev. James Wilson, Vicar of Dalston, Cumberland, has done important service to local history in producing these two volumes. The interest of the works may not, to great extent, be general; but we must remember it is from such productions that we must draw our materials for county and even national histories. Each volume contains a carefully-written introduction from the pen of the editor. We learn that interments within the church were not numerous. "It seems," says Mr. Wilson, "as far as we have yet discovered, that there is little justification in Dalston for the severity of the old epitaph which I may instance as an example of the hatred" [of burial inside of the church]. "The custom" was held by the commonalty:

"Here I lie beside the door,
Here I lie because I'm poor;
Further in the more they pay,
Here I lie as well as they."

The book does not, as far as we have been able to discover, give any epitaphs of any great poetical merit, nor any that are extremely curious. It will, however, prove of value to the student of family history.

Mr. Wilson writes a long and interesting introduction to his work dealing with the Parish Registers, which renders it of more than local interest.

The Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials commence in 1570, and end in 1678. Carefully-compiled indexes add greatly to the value of these two books, and the editor and publisher are to be warmly congratulated on making valuable and welcome contributions to North-country history. WILLIAM ANDREWS.

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THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. GILES, KINGSTON. By Rev. C. H. Wilkie. J. G. Bishop, "Herald" Office, Brighton. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 189. Price £1, post free.

Rev. C. H. Wilkie, Rector of Kingston, near Canterbury, has produced a clearly-printed and fully-

indexed transcript of his parish registers, with other incidental and pertinent information. The two earliest books have been printed verbatim—1558-1745, and 1745-1812—and have been collated with the transcripts in the diocesan registries, the variations being given in footnotes. The list of rectors has been compiled from the institutions in the Lambeth Registers, and begins with Maurice de Dalbanergh, 1279. The monumental inscriptions both in church and churchyard are given *in extenso*, and are accompanied by occasional notes. The indexes of Baptisms, Marriages, Barons, and Burials, are most copious and satisfactory. Altogether, this is one of the very best register transcripts that has come into our hands, and we have had the handling of many. Only fifty copies have been printed, and if any of our Kentish or other readers desire to possess a copy, it is imperative that early application be made. The volume is certain to be speedily out of print, and to rise materially in value.

Among the family names of frequent occurrence in these registers may be mentioned: Atwood, Browning, Claringbold, Deune, Godding, Horton, Kingsmill, Maple, Mutton, Nethersole, Philpott, Pilcher, Rutherford, Sawyer, Shrubsole, Tallis, Wilford, Wrathe, and Young. Among the more uncommon Christian names are: Adrian, Affery (several), Augustine, Belinda, Benet, Bryan, Clement, Damaris, Goodwife, Gregory, Gylvian, Jeremy, Lucke, Marcey, Mercy, Mildred, Patience, Pleasant, Silvester, Thomasine (many), Ursilla, Vincent, and Water.

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THE TEMPLE CHURCH. By T. H. Baylis, Q.C. George Philip and Son. Pp. xvi, 152. Seventeen illustrations. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This "historical record and guide," written by a well-known legal antiquary, is an eminently desirable little volume, whether judged by its most tasteful cover, by the careful treatment of the illustrations, or by the clearly-arranged and pleasantly-written letter-press. The whole forms a useful illustrated guide, and hand-book of reference to all that pertains to the Temple Church. The sepulchral effigies of the Round Church naturally claim no small amount of attention. These mail-clad figures are nine in number, two of which are probably of the twelfth century, and seven of the thirteenth century. None of them can with certainty be identified. They were unhappily restored by Richardson in 1840. The question of cross-legged effigies and whom they represent is discussed at length. Mr. Baylis tries to quote fairly, and to hold the balances between those who believe that cross-legged effigies mean crusaders, and those who hold that it is a conventional attitude; but it is evident that Mr. Baylis in his heart has a hankering after this really exploded fallacy. No true antiquary or student of effigies should now maintain the old capricious surmise. It has been proved (1) that many who were crusaders are not represented cross-legged in effigy, (2) that many who did not go to the Holy Land are thus represented, (3) that some ladies are depicted cross-legged, (4) that there is no cross-legged effigy on the Continent, where crusaders abounded, and (5), lastly and most conclusively, that a considerable number of English examples are subsequent in date to the last of the crusades. If anyone, after all this, cares to argue in favour of the old popular con-

lecture, he is, of course, welcome to do so, but he assuredly shows that he is impervious to argument.

One of the oldest-known inventories of Church Goods is that of the property of the Temple Church at the time of the suppression of the Order of the Templars in 1307. This is given in full in an appendix, and is most interesting. It has been Englished from the original by Messrs. Hardy and Page. The church registers, which begin in 1628, and contain the names of many distinguished judges and lawyers, are described. This is followed by an account of the installation of the electric light in 1886, so curiously does Mr. Baylis mingle things new and old. Some account is given of the ancient chapel of St. Ann, on the south of the Round Church, so disastrously destroyed in 1825.

Part II. gives descriptions of the two societies, the Inner and Middle Temple. Brief accounts and illustrations of the other Round Churches are also given; they are The Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem; St. Mary Magdalene, Ludlow; The Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge; The Holy Sepulchre, Northampton; and St. John of Jerusalem, Little Maplestead. The appendices contain some valuable historical documents pertaining to the church.



GORING, OXON: ITS CHURCH AND PRIORY. By Percy G. Stone. *Henry L. Smith*, Goring-on-Thames. Pp. 54. Thirteen plates. Price not stated.

The arrangement, covering, and printing of this small work are most tasteful, and the letterpress and illustrations are well worthy of the charming accessories. It is interesting to have Mr. Percy Stone's careful account of the excavations on the site of Goring Priory in 1892-93, for so little is yet known of the arrangements of the small priories. The ground-plan is of value, though some of the nomenclature of the different parts must be taken as conjectural and open to argument. Some doubt is expressed whether this nunnery followed the rule of St. Benet or St. Austin, but it can readily be established that it was an Austin priory. The thirteenth-century tiles found in the nun's church are of unusual excellence, and include several unique varieties. They are well illustrated.



OF SMALLER BOOKS AND MAGAZINES may be noticed Part III. of the *Heraldry in the Churches of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, by Rev. J. Harvey Bloom; it includes some seventy churches, and extends from Sheffield to Hatfield and Harthill; we refer our readers to previous notices of the other parts.—*The Essex Review*, No. VIII. (price 1s. 6d.), continues to do credit of Messrs. Durrant, of Chelmsford, the publishers, and to Messrs. Fitch and Dalton, the editors. In addition to a full and interesting variety of notes and queries, this issue contains articles on St. Mary the Virgin, Great Leighs, Essex Election, the Church Bells of Essex, Historians of Essex, the Tedcastell Brass at Barking, High Sheriffs of Essex, and the Evolution of the Smock-frock.—No. V., vol. xv., of the *American Antiquarian*, has a comprehensive and good article, by Rev. Stephen D.

Peet, on "Commemorative Columns and Ancestor Worship." It is fully illustrated.—*Bygones relating to Wales and Neighbouring Counties* has another good quarterly issue, extending from page 105 to 184.—*The East Anglian* continues its useful though somewhat too scrappy career.—The April to June issue of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* is a thoroughly good number. On page 456 is a small sketch of the quaint parish chest of King Stanley Church, which is here assigned to the end of the seventeenth century; we feel sure, however, that it is of decidedly earlier date.—*The "Caravels" of Columbus*, by Mr. E. E. Minton, is an interesting reprint from the "Manchester Quarterly."—*The Annals of Meaux Abbey* and "Superstitio" in the *Yorkshire Monasteries*, by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., are reprints from the "East Riding Antiquarian Society's Journal."—*The English Illustrated Magazine* for November is a good and bright number for 6d.; "A Ramble through Shropshire" is well written and charmingly illustrated.—*The Review of Reviews* for November, as well as the extraordinary Christmas number, are spoilt, in our estimation, by the intrusion of the silly form of spiritualism with which Mr. Stead is now possessed. If Mr. Stead imagines that he can hold converse with absent folk, and that their wills dictate what his hand is to write, all we can say is that his brain is the prey of a miserable delusion! If he continues to print such stuff as his interview with absent Lady Brooke, the moral hold that he got on both English and American public opinion in some good causes will soon evaporate. In the Christmas-number tale, Mr. Stead blends the most egotistical personal puffs and political prophecies with cunningly wrapt-up trade advertisements. His descent is rapid.—*The Builder* of October 21 has a sketch of the now destroyed tower of St. Peter's, Hungate, Norwich. October 29 has a letterpress account of the remains of Winchcombe Abbey, Gloucestershire. The number for November 4 treats of Iona Cathedral, the drawings and letterpress being by Mr. Alexander McGibbon. That gentleman had better not have named the buildings on the ground-plan, for he thereby shows that he has but little acquaintance with the plans of conventual buildings. November 18 gives some illustrations from Mr. Prentice's fine book on Spanish architecture of the Platusesque Period.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, reviews or notices of which have to be held over, may be named *Wherstead*, *Ermengarde*, the *Bookworm*, the *Warwick Shakespeare*, *English County Songs*, *Inventory of the Parish Churches of Liverpool*, *Handbook of English Cathedrals*, *Antique Terra Cotta Lamps*, *Carlisle Wills*, *Memorable Paris Houses*, *Story of the Nations (Spain)*, *Old Dorset*, *Printers' Marks*, *History of English Dress*, *The Golden Ass*, *Social History of England*, *History of Medicine*, *Customs of Old New England*, and *Studies of Travel*.

It is intended to make a special feature of reviews in the January number.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

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